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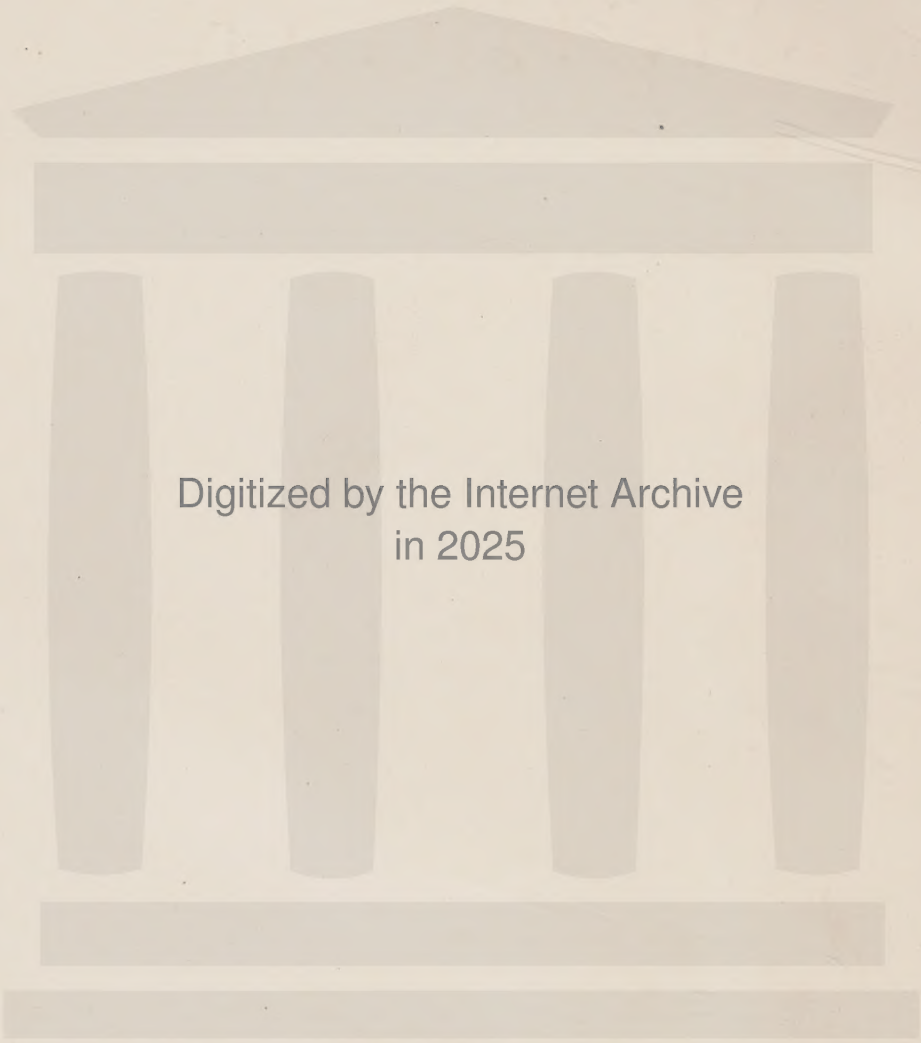

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HISTORY

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James F. Joy

History of Michigan

James Frederick Joy. The distinction of having been the prime factor in the building of more than sixteen hundred miles of railroad in Michigan alone is of itself sufficient to make the name of James F. Joy one of the most significant in the history of this state. From 1836 until his death in 1896, Mr. Joy was a resident of the city of Detroit. Beginning his career there as a struggling young attorney, he rose to be one of the foremost business men of the United States, a recognized authority on finance, and one of the ablest railroad managers of the middle west. His achievements both in his profession and in practical affairs is remarkable. With his great executive ability he combined attributes of character which marked him as one of the most distinguished of Michigan's citizens. It has been said of him that he was too honest to be politic, too conscientious to be sycophantic and that his practice of all times telling the truth often made enemies of small-minded men, but brought him the friendship, never violated, of the greatest individuals of his time.

James Frederick Joy was born at Durham, New Hampshire, December 2, 1810, a son of James and Sarah (Pickering) Joy. His father was a blacksmith by trade, and at Durham manufactured scythes and also engaged in ship building. The first ancestor of the name was Thomas Joy, who left England about 1632, locating at Boston. The town records show him to have been a landholder at Boston in 1636. James Joy, the father, was a man of strong character, of much enterprise and originality, was a Federalist in politics, a Calvinist in religion, and a leader in both religious and civil life in his community. His character and example were influential in the lives of his children, and from him the great railroad builder and lawyer inherited some of his best native traits.

The common schools of New England introduced James Frederick Joy to a knowledge of life, and he completed his education in an academy, a short distance from his home. He then took up teaching and with some assistance from his father finally entered upon a collegiate course, graduating at the head of his class at Dartmouth College, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. From Dartmouth he went to Harvard College, and took up the study of law. His finances did not allow him to continue until graduation, and he supplemented his income by teaching in the academy at Pittfield, Massachusetts, and for a year as a tutor in Dartmouth College. Resuming his studies at Harvard, he completed the course within a year and was admitted to the bar at Boston.

In September, 1836, Mr. Joy arrived at Detroit, and entered the law office of Hon. Augustus S. Porter, later United States senator from Michigan. In 1837 he opened a law office of his own, and became associated in practice with George F. Porter, who had a large acquaintance with prominent moneyed interests in this state and elsewhere. Mr. Joy

took a front rank as an able attorney, and in a few years his professional and business ability were directed into the channels where he made his greatest success. During the decades of the thirties and forties, Michigan, like many other states had entered upon a great scheme for internal improvements, and a part of the system was the construction of a railroad line across the southern half of the state. In 1846, the state treasury had become bankrupt through the attempt to complete and manage this railroad and undertakings of a similar character, and the result of this disastrous experience was that the state finally sold what was then called the Michigan Central Railroad to a private corporation. In the interests of this corporation Mr. Joy framed the charter, organized the company, and induced capitalists to embark in the enterprise. The new company undertook to extend the road to Chicago, and in the litigation connected therewith Mr. Joy was busily engaged and from that time forward gradually made railway law his specialty, and in his time had no superior as a railway attorney in the entire country. From serving as legal adviser of railroads he was gradually drawn into the management and became prominent in extending railway connections and new constructions, occupying places of executive control among the new lines. The last important case in which Mr. Joy appeared as leading counsel and advocate was that of ejectment of George C. Bates against the Michigan Central and Illinois Central Railroad Companies in the United States Circuit Court. The case involved the title of the two companies to the station grounds at Chicago—property valued at that time at more than two million dollars. The arguments of Mr. Joy in this trial have been models for attorneys ever since, and it was his successful conduct of the litigation that brought to a climax a career as counsel and attorney which placed Mr. Joy among the greatest of his class during the generation.

The record of the late James F. Joy as a railroad builder and organizer introduces many of the best known transportation systems in the middle west. He organized the company which constructed the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy at a cost of sixty million dollars, and before any of the construction work was begun he made a trip on foot over the proposed route. For many years he was president of the corporation and under his direction the road was extended to both Quincy and Omaha. The railroad from Kansas City to the Indian Territory was another enterprise projected by him, and it was finished along the route he indicated. Mr. Joy also was chiefly instrumental in constructing the first bridge across the Missouri River at Kansas City, thus giving great impetus to the development of that community. About 1850 Mr. Joy became interested with Mr. J. W. Brooks, and they made the contract for completing the construction of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. Within two years the canal was completed much to the benefit of the navigation interests of the inland seas.

For many years Mr. Joy had been general counsel for the Michigan Central Railroad, and in 1867 became its president. In that office he superintended the rebuilding of the line, and the new equipment of every department, and it was largely owing to his effective labors that the Michigan Central came to rank as one of the leading trunk lines between the east and middle west. During his presidency the road was double-tracked over a greater part of the distance, and the old style rails were replaced with steel rails which cost one hundred and thirty dollars ($130.00) in gold per ton in England. Mr. Joy promoted and finally secured control of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, which was built from Jackson to Saginaw and from the latter place to Mackinaw. He was also instrumental in the construction of the line from Jackson to

Grand Rapids, both of these roads now being parts of the Michigan Central System. He built the Detroit & Bay City, and the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, also the Michigan Central's Air Line from Jackson to Niles, the Kalamazoo & South Haven, and the Chicago and West Michigan. During the early seventies, Mr. Joy became interested in a railroad projected to run along the west bank of the Mississippi River from Dubuque, Iowa, to a point opposite La Crosse, Wisconsin, and the line completed as the result of his efforts is now a part of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul System. His work was an important factor in securing to Detroit its connection with the Wabash Railroad, and in the planning and establishment of adequate station facilities at Detroit. With other influential Detroit capitalists he supplied most of the money which built the Wabash from Detroit to Logansport, Indiana. He and four other business men constructed the Union Station and the Western Detroit facilities now enjoyed by the Wabash.

For several years before his death Mr. Joy lived in retirement, but up to the end of his life his advice and counsel were often sought by men of large affairs, not only in Michigan, but throughtout the nation. His death occurred September 24, 1896, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. It has justly been said of him: "His life was of great benefit to his city and state, as well as to Chicago and the western country. Few men have guided and invested such vast sums for a number of years as he did."

Mr. Joy was one of the Michigan capitalists, who, in 1845, bought the stock of the Michigan State Bank, and that institution paid regular annual dividends of ten per cent until the expiration of its charter in 1855, at which time its stockholders received one hundred and fifteen per cent. He was also a director of the Second National Bank of Detroit, when its charter expired. The Second National was succeeded by the Detroit National, and Mr. Joy was one of its honored directors until his death. In politics though a vigorous advocate of the principles of the Republican party, Mr. Joy was never prominent as a practical politician, though he gave serious and beneficial attention to the duties of citizenship. He was elected a school inspector of Detroit in 1838, and in 1848 was city recorder. In 1861 much against his will, he was induced to accept nomination for the legislature, and was elected by an overwhelming majority, serving during the Civil war period when patriots were needed at the helm of the ship of state. Until business affairs compelled him to resign, he also served as a regent of the University of Michigan.

James F. Joy was twice married. His first wife was Martha Arger Reed, a daughter of Hon. John Reed of Yarmouth, Massachusetts, at one time a congressman and lieutenant governor of his state. Mrs. Joy at her death left children: Sara Reed, who married Dr. Edward W. Jenks, both now deceased; Martha Arger, who married Henry A. Newland, both of whom were killed in a railway accident on the Michigan Central Railroad; and James Joy. By his marriage to Miss Mary Bourne, of Hartford, Connecticut, Mr. Joy became the father of: Frederick, who died in 1895; Henry Bourne Joy, now at the head of large business interests in Detroit, including the Packard Motor Company of which he is president; and Richard Pickering Joy, president of the National Bank of Commerce of Detroit.

Richard P. Joy. While none of his sons has attained to such a preeminent position in connection with such large and varied affairs, as was occupied by the late James F. Joy—and under the modern methods of business organization and system, the possibilities of such individual pre-

eminence are now greatly limited—Richard P. Joy has for a number of years been regarded as one of Detroit's foremost bankers, and has well upheld the dignity and importance of the family name and fortune.

Richard P. Joy was born in the city of Detroit, January 25, 1870. He received his education in the public schools and then entered Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, where he graduated in 1890. His active business career began in the engineering department of the Fort Street Union Depot Company, and he quickly demonstrated his individual capacity for business and proved a worthy son of his father. Mr. Joy was one of the young men of wealth and social prominence, who early manifested a large interest and took a public spirited part in civic affairs. He devoted much of his time to the study of municipal problems, and from 1898 to 1901 served as alderman in the city council from the second ward. In 1906-07, he served in the office of comptroller of Detroit.

When there came an advantageous opening for a new bank to afford more adequate facilities for the commerce of Detroit, Mr. Joy became interested in the formation of the National Bank of Commerce, of which he was made president by the unanimous vote of the board of directors. From its beginning this bank has been exceedingly successful. It was the first large bank of Detroit to establish its quarters on the second floor of a building, a situation which caused many firms to predict its early failure. The founders of the institutions believed that business would go where it was best taken care of, and their judgment was proved sound when $800,000 was deposited in the National Bank of Commerce on the opening of the institution. The bank proved one of the strongest of local concerns during the crisis of 1907, and since that time no Detroit bank has stood higher in the confidence of the people than the National Bank of Commerce.

Aside from his duties as president of this bank, Mr. Joy is vice president of the Detroit Copper & Brass Rolling mills, a director in the Packard Motor Car Company, director in the Diamond Manufacturing Company, president of the Detroit Union Railroad Depot & Station Company, and stock holder in many manufacturing enterprises. His social clubs are the Detroit Club, the Detroit Board of Commerce, the Yondotega Club, the Country Club, the Old Club, the New York Yacht Club and others. In 1908 Mr. Richard P. Joy married Miss Mary Moore and their three children are Ella H., Richard P., Jr., and William Moore.

Henry Bourne Joy. On other pages of this work is a review of the career and a consistent tribute to the memory of the late James F. Joy, father of him whose name initiates this review, and thus it is not necessary to offer further record concerning the family history or to designate the pre-eminent position held by James F. Joy as one of the most influential and honored citizens of Michigan, a state in which his sons have distinctively furthered the high prestige of the family name. Henry Bourne Joy has been one of the dynamic forces in connection with the great industrial and commercial progress of his native city, where his capitalistic interests are many and varied and where he stands forth as an alert, enterprising business man and a loyal, public-spirited citizen, so that he is fully entitled to specific recognition in this history of his native state.

Henry B. Joy was born in Detroit, on the 23d of November, 1864, and here his early educational training was acquired in the public schools and private schools. This was supplemented by attendance in the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, and the historic Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1883. Thereafter he was a student for three

years in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, from which institution he withdrew in 1886, in his junior year. His business career began in the offices of the Peninsular Car Company, a Detroit corporation, and with this company he filled successively the offices of clerk, paymaster and assistant treasurer. From 1887 to 1889 Mr. Joy was actively identified with mining operations in Utah. In November, 1890, he was appointed secretary of the Fort Street Union Depot Company, Detroit, on the 4th of February, 1891, was made secretary and assistant treasurer of the company, and on February 7, 1900, was elected director, positions which he held until February 5, 1902. He was elected a director of the Detroit Union Railroad Depot and Station Company February 7, 1894, elected treasurer October 8, 1896, vice president and treasurer, February 2, 1898, and from February 1, 1899, to February 5, 1913, was president, and in the last named year was elected vice president. Specific mention of the building of the fine union station is made in the sketch of the life of his father, elsewhere in this volume. From 1899 to 1906 Henry B. Joy served as treasurer and director of the Peninsular Sugar Refining Company, and from 1906 to May 25, 1910, he was a director in the Michigan Sugar Company, which absorbed the interests of the former corporation. His most important industrial connection is with the Packard Motor Car Company, which has contributed greatly to the precedence of Detroit as the leading center of the American automobile industry. This company was founded by James W. Packard at Warren, Ohio. One of the earliest purchasers of Packard cars was Henry B. Joy, who later interested Detroit capitalists and the Packard plant was moved to this city in 1903, he becoming a director and the general manager of the company. In 1908 he was elected to the presidency of the same,—a position which he has since held. From a review of the history of the automobile business in Detroit are taken the following facts:

"On October 12, 1903, the Packard Motor Car Company, which had operated at Warren, Ohio, opened its new plant in Detroit. Henry B. Joy had been one of the early owners of a Packard phaeton, and his enthusiasm was so great that a company was formed and a handsome factory was built on the boulevard. An interesting commentary on how little even the men in the industry anticipated the expansion that would take place is that the Packard Company did not buy the frontage on the boulevard, but contented themselves with seven and one-half acres of ground about two hundred feet off the street, figuring that not for many years would they need to acquire the piece of ground between their property and the street. Today this company owns all the frontage for blocks on both sides of the boulevard, and their property covers fifty-two and one-half acres. The Packard was the first company in the city to make a motor car with four cylinders, and was one of the pioneers in the building of six-cylinder cars, which it now builds exclusively."

Mr. Joy has not only been most prominently identified with important enterprises that have conserved the material progress and prosperity of the beautiful Michigan metropolis, but he has also entered fully into its representative civic activities and social life. For five years he was a member of the Michigan Naval Militia, and he served in the United States navy in the Spanish-American war, in which he was chief boatswain's mate, the Michigan Naval Reserves, consisting of eleven officers and two hundred and seventy men, having been detailed on the auxiliary cruiser "Yosemite" and having seen service in Havana, Santiago and other points. In all situations they won the approval of the regular naval authorities and honored the state which they represented. For the sinking of the Spanish transport "Antonio Lopez," off San Juan, Porto Rico, June 28, 1898, the crew of the "Yosemite" was, in 1902, allowed

by congress a bounty of fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Joy is a member of the Navy League of the United States, is affiliated with the Yale University Chapter of the Delta Psi fraternity, and in his home city he holds membership in and is a director of the Detroit Board of Commerce, a member of the Detroit Club, the Country Club, the New Detroit Athletic Club, the Old Club, the Detroit Boat Club, the University Club, the Yondotega Club. He is also a member of the Yale Club of New York and the New York Yacht Club. He is a director of the American Fair Trade League of New York and of the American Protective Tariff League, New York. Mr. Joy's wide interest in public affairs has made his name known all over America, and as president of the Lincoln Highway Association, which is building a concrete road from New York to San Francisco, as a memorial to Abraham Lincoln, his work has won the favorable comment of the motor enthusiasts and nature lovers of the nation.

On the 11th of October, 1892, Mr. Joy was married to Miss Helen Hall Newberry, of Detroit, and they have two children, Helen Bourne an Henry Bourne, Jr.

Charles Edwin Thomas. Since the establishment of organized government, the legal profession has attracted to it men of unusual ability. It is a calling that brings out the best in an individual, developing his natural talents so that he is able to cope with opportunities that arise in his own life or those about him, and it is not therefore unusual to find the lawyer acting in positions of responsibility in various other fields of endeavor. Battle Creek can boast of some of the most learned and profound legists in the state of Michigan, and among them one who has arisen to merited eminence in a professional way and who is widely known among his fellow citizens as one who has ever been ready to give of himself in the cause of the public welfare, is Charles Edwin Thomas. A native son of this city, his entire life has been passed within its borders. He was born November 28, 1844, his parents being Thomas H. and Marinda (Whitford) Thomas, natives of New York. He is a member of a family which was founded in this country by his great-grandparents in 1806, they coming to America from Wales. On his mother's side he is of English and Irish descent. The parents of Mr. Thomas came to Michigan in 1835, and his father, Thomas H. Thomas, became one of the leading contractors and builders of this part of the state. Nearly all of the early bridges of the Michigan Central Railroad and some of the early mills of Calhoun and Kalamazoo counties were erected by him. When he passed away, December 27, 1850, he was known as one of the substantial and highly respected citizens of Calhoun county.

Charles Edwin Thomas attended the public schools of his native city. In 1858 he entered the home of Dr. Edward Cox, well remembered as one of the pioneers of Michigan in the medical profession. Mr. Thomas entered the law department of the University of Michigan in 1864, and graduated therefrom in 1868. During the progress of his law course he studied under the preceptorship of and in the offices of Judge Benjamin F. Graves and Myron H. Joy. In 1869 he entered active practice as a member of the law firm of Dibble, Brown & Thomas, an association which continued until 1871, in which year was formed the firm of Brown & Thomas. When Mr. Brown died, in 1887, Mr. Thomas succeeded to the business, and for a number of years continued in practice alone until the business of the Advance Thresher Company took his whole time.

Mr. Thomas became one of the five original stockholders of the Advance Thresher Company, at the time of its organization, May 1, 1881, and when it went out of business was the only surviving stockholder. He acted in the capacity of director, legal advisor and member of the executive board from the date of its organization until November, 1911, at

which time the business of the Advance Thresher Company was sold to the Rumely Company, Indiana. Mr. Thomas was also one of the organizers of the Union School Furniture Company and several other corporations. He has ever taken a warm pride in the growth and development of his native city by taking hold of incipient industries and developing them to their full power, and few men have done more to stimulate business.

From his young manhood Mr. Thomas has been interested and actively engaged in politics. In politics he is a Democrat of the old school, and was early recognized as the leader of his party in this part of Michigan, and, although his party was generally in the minority, his personal popularity and influence took him time and again to public office. He became a member of the school board in 1873, a position which he occupied for eighteen years continuously, during all of which time he acted as secretary, and in this period a debt of $81,000 was liquidated and three new buildings erected without bonding, an accomplishment which may be in a large part accredited to his unflagging and well-directed efforts. He had been first sent to the city council in 1871, and in 1873 was elected to that office for a second term. He was appointed to fill a vacancy therein in 1887, and in the following spring was elected for a full term. He stood high in the confidence of his colleagues, and in the capacity of chairman of the ways and means committee provided the way in the payment of $200,000 railroad aid bonds, the payment of which had been stopped by the Michigan courts and enforced by the United States courts, after a lapse of five years. These bonds, bearing interest of eight and ten per cent, accumulated a large indebtedness. While a member of the council for seven years, and of the school board for eighteen years, no bonds or indebtedness were created, save the bonds for construction of water works. He was chairman of the committee which negotiated the sale of these bonds, they being the first to bear a low rate of interest. It has always been Mr. Thomas's belief, and the policy under which he has worked, that posterity should not be made to bear the burden created by a former generation. Also, while a member of the board of supervisors, he represented Calhoun county before the State Board of Equalization. He was chosen a circuit court commissioner in 1882, being one of the three candidates elected on the Democratic ticket for the first time in Calhoun county in a period of twenty-four years. He served Battle Creek as city attorney two terms, and while so engaged drew up most of the city ordinances, and which were the ground work of the present ordinances. In 1894 came his appointment from President Cleveland to the postmastership of Battle Creek, and his administration was marked by numerous innovations and improvements to the service, this postoffice being advanced from a second-class to a first-class station. Another helpful public service was as a member of the charter commission of Battle Creek, when he was delegated by the commissioners to make the first draft which was adopted by the commission and people.

Mr. Thomas is well and favorably known in fraternal circles, being connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Royal Arch Masons. He belongs also to the Athelstan and Country Clubs. He takes a keen interest in the welfare of Oakhill Cemetery and during the past forty years has served as clerk. With implicit confidence in the future welfare and advancement of his native city, he has invested heavily in real estate, and in addition to the Thomas Block, in which is located the Central National Bank, he owns the Doctor Cox block which he built and has a handsome residence at No. 216 South Jefferson street. Mr. Thomas is very fond of travel and has visited every state in the Union, with the exception of North Carolina and Florida, and has been to California more than twenty times. In 1913, with Mrs. Thomas, he took an ex-

tended trip to the Orient, during which he visited various interesting points in Hawaii, Japan, China and the Philippines. In 1914 they took a trip through England, Scotland, Wales, France, Belgium, Holland and Germany. They were at Berlin for four weeks after the war was declared and reached home without trouble through Holland and England.

Mr. Thomas has been an eye-witness to the wonderful changes which have developed Battle Creek from a straggling village into a metropolis which, by reason of its numerous industries and the men who control them, is known all over the world. No man has labored more steadfastly or helpfully to make the municipality's prosperity permanent and his public-spirited and unselfish service has been of a nature signally encouraging to the city's growth. It but naturally follows that he stands high in public esteem and confidence and that many trusts have been placed in his capable hands. In company with Hon. F. W. Moore he was executor of the large estate of the late Charles Willard, carrying out his wishes faithfully in the erection of the Young Men's Christian Association Home and the Charles Willard Library, in Battle Creek, and also in the dedicating to the city of the Charles Willard Park. He also handled the $23,000 fund donated by the late Charlotte M. Rogers to the Charitable Union, a benefaction which enabled the society to build the Jabez Rogers annex to the Nichols Hospital. These are but few of the numerous trusts which have been carefully and conscientiously executed by Mr. Thomas.

The marriage of Mr. Thomas occurred November 25, 1874, to Miss Isabell Adams. One daughter has been born to this union: Maud A., who was born at the old family homestead, which stood on the present site of the Michigan Central Passenger Depot, Battle Creek, and in which Mr. Thomas was also born.

Judge Clarence W. Sessions. As judge of the United States district court for the western district of Michigan, Judge Sessions of Muskegon fills a place of distinction and important public service in this state. He has been identified with the Muskegon bar for nearly thirty years, and for upwards of eight years has been either on the state or federal bench. His record of service classifies him as a fine type of the modern judge. As a lawyer he has represented the best ability of the Muskegon bar, and whether alone or in partnership, had a place second to none among his contemporaries.

Clarence W. Sessions was born in the town of North Plains, in Ionia county, Michigan, February 8, 1859, a son of William and Julia (Jennings) Sessions. The paternal grandparents were Nathaniel and Chloe Sessions, natives of Connecticut, who lived in New York State until 1837, in which year, marked by the entrance of Michigan territory to the union of states, they came west and settled on a farm in Michigan. The maternal grandparents were John and Elizabeth Jennings, who came from New York to Michigan in 1843. Thus it is seen that on both sides the family has been represented in this state since pioneer days. William Sessions, father of the judge, was born in Chautauqua county, New York, in 1821, and died in 1894. The mother was born in Livingston county, New York, in 1832, and died in 1908. They were married in Michigan in 1854, and in 1871 moved to the city of Ionia. The father was a farmer there, and afterwards moved to Montcalm county, where he died on a farm. He was a man in prosperous circumstances and had a prominent part in social and civic affairs. He was a deacon and elder for many years in the Presbyterian church, was a Republican in politics, and for sixteen years served as supervisor of his township, and in 1873 was elected a member of the state legislature. There were three children, and two are now living. John F., the brother of Judge Sessions is a farmer in Montcalm county on the old homestead.

Judge Sessions grew up on a farm, where he attended district schools, and also the Ionia high school. Entering the University of Michigan, he was graduated in the Arts Department in 1881. He then studied law at the University and was admitted to the bar in 1884. For a short time he was in the lumber business, but in 1885 established his practice at Muskegon, and was at first in partnership with Lewis M. Miller, for one year. After practicing alone for a while he joined Dan T. Chamberlain, in 1887, and that firm continued until 1891. Later for two years he was with Alexander Sutherland. From 1902 to 1906, Judge Sessions was a member of the most prominent law firm of Muskegon and one of the largest in western Michigan, his associates being Smith, Nims, Hoyt and Erwin.

A Republican in politics, Judge Sessions has given much time to public affairs. He served as city attorney of Muskegon for six terms, and in 1906 was elected circuit judge of the fourteenth judicial circuit of Michigan. He continued on the state bench, until his appointment in 1911, as U. S. District Judge for the Western District of Michigan.

In 1882 at Ionia, Michigan, Judge Sessions married Mary S. Foote, a daughter of Charles Foote, who for a number of years was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Ionia, and died in 1880. Mrs. Sessions was born in Jerseyville, Illinois, August 19, 1862, and was educated in a seminary at Springfield, that state. Judge Sessions and wife have two children: Marjorie F., a graduate of the high school at Muskegon, and of Ferry Hall, at Lake Forest, Illinois, and now serving as her father's secretary; Clarence N., a young attorney of Muskegon, concerning whose career brief mention will be found in later paragraphs.

Judge Sessions and family belong to the Congregational Church. In Masonry he is one of the best known in Michigan, having affiliattions with the Blue Lodge, the Chapter and the Knights Templars. He is also a thirty-third degree Scottish Rite Mason. He was Eminent Commander of Muskegon Commandery for two years and at present is commander-in-chief of DeWitt Clinton Consistory at Grand Rapids. He is also affiliated with the Knights of Maccabees, the Independent Order of Foresters, and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Clarence N. Sessions, a son of Judge Sessions, was born at Muskegon, April 2, 1890. He graduated from the Muskegon high school, and also spent one year in Cornell University, and in 1912 graduated from the University of Michigan Law Department. Returning to his native city he established himself in practice as a member of the firm of Sutherland, Johnson & Sessions, and they are doing a large general practice, Mr. Sessions has been admitted to practice in all the courts except the United States supreme court. Fraternally he has membership in the Phi Kappa Psi College fraternity, and is a thirty-second degree Mason. In politics he is a Republican.

Stephen Edwin Wait. The residence of Stephen Edwin Wait in Traverse City dates back to the days when this now thriving community was little more than a wilderness, with but small promise of becoming a center of intense industrial and commercial activity. From that time to the present, Mr. Wait has been engaged in a variety of pursuits, all connected with the rising business interests of the city, being intimately identified with its growth, and prospering with its great prosperity. Shipbuilding and navigation, exportation of produce and educational activities, all have shared his labor, while the drug business has been the longest and most important of his undertakings, having engaged his attention for thirty-nine years. At the age of eighty years Mr. Wait survives to witness the scattering population of a few hundred souls that he joined more than sixty years ago increased to 13,000, and the straggling hamlet of

his first location become one of the leading cities of the Northwest. Mr. Wait was born at Fairfield, Franklin county, Vermont, July 21, 1834, and is a son of John J. and Maryann E. (Fox) Whittier. His father died when Stephen E. was but three years of age, and in 1837 his mother married Martin S. Wait, whose name the youth subsequently adopted.

Stephen Edwin Wait was still a child when taken by his mother and stepfather to Ohio, and there secured his early education in the public schools. Several years later the family residence was changed to Mackinac Island, Michigan, where the youth completed his schooling, and at the age of sixteen years began to learn the trade of wagonmaker in the shop of his stepfather. In 1848 the family moved to Old Mission, Grand Traverse county, locating on a farm, upon which Mr. and Mrs. Wait passed the remainder of their lives. Martin S. Wait was one of the strong and forceful men of his community, was well known in business circles, and was a stalwart Republican, filling various offices for some years, including that of justice of the peace. Five children were born to him and his wife: Dudley Monroe, Mary Elizabeth, Francis Martin, Sarah Ann and Arthur Wellesley.

Stephen Edwin Wait left home to embark upon a career of his own as a youth and went to Old Mission, where he had the experience of teaching the first white school in this county. In November, 1851, there arrived at Old Mission, on the schooner Madeline, five young men, three brothers named Fitzgerald, a fourth, William Boyce, and another, all good sailors but with no education. The teacher secured to teach at Old Mission failing to arrive, Mr. Wait, then nineteen years old, was employed at $20 per month and board, the Madeline was brought to Bowers Harbor and anchored for the winter, the afterhold was converted into a dining room and kitchen, and the cabin became the school. Regular hours were observed and strict discipline was maintained, and under Mr. Wait's teaching the young men made very satisfactory progress. After leaving Old Mission, Mr. Wait went to Elk Rapids, and following this spent one summer at Middlevillage and a year at Pashabatown. During President Lincoln's administration he was appointed by D. C. Leach, Indian agent, to teach the Chippewa Indians, and rounded out his career as an educator in Summit county, Ohio, where he taught one winter. Mr. Wait was known as one of the most popular and efficient instructors of his day and numerous citizens who afterwards rose to position and prosperity in the community gave credit for much of their success to his kind and careful instruction during their youth. Mr. Wait was widely known for his thoroughness and accuracy, particularly in mathematics.

Upon giving up the profession of educator, Mr. Wait went to Elk Rapids, Michigan, where for eight years he was employed by the firm of Dexter & Noble, mill owners, in the capacity of carpenter. Subsequently he planned and superintended the building of the old side-wheel steamer Albatross, the first vessel of its kind to operate on inland lakes, and later returned to Traverse City, attaching himself to the grocery department of the Hannah & Lay Company and soon becoming clerk and steward of the City of Traverse, a vessel belonging to this concern, which plied between Traverse City and Chicago and also made special trips, loaded with grain, to Buffalo, New York. Upon leaving the employ of this concern, Mr. Wait received his introduction to the drug business as bookkeeper for L. W. Hubbell, the pioneer druggist of Traverse City, and so thoroughly mastered the details of this business that in 1875 he purchased his employer's interests and since that time has continued as proprietor of the largest and best-patronized pharmacy in Traverse City, a period of thirty-nine years. Mr. Wait has seen marvelous transformations during his day, and still retains sufficient vigor of body and mind to interest himself in the busy life that surges about him and to enjoy the good

C. N. Haberkorn.

things with which Providence has crowned a life of industry and probity. During pleasant weather his figure is a familiar sight on the streets of the city which has been his home for so many years and to which he has contributed so largely.

Mr. Wait has taken a keen and intelligent interest in all that has gone to make for the welfare of his community, and has faithfully discharged the duties of citizenship, serving as township clerk for two years, as justice of the peace for one season, and in other capacities. While a resident of Elk Rapids he served as town clerk for two years. Politically, Mr. Wait is a Republican. As clerk in the Congregational Church for a period of thirty-eight years, Mr. Wait has established a record for continuous service, in every walk of life has conscientiously given of his best to the responsibilities which have devolved upon him, and at all times has fully merited the high esteem and regard in which he has been held by those with whom he has been associated. The pleasant home in which Mr. Wait now resides was built in 1866 by Mr. Wait, and with the passing of the years has been improved by him from time to time, it now being one of the most attractive residences of the city. Here, surrounded by his family, Mr. Wait is passing the evening of life, still fulfilling the obligations of citizen, father and neighbor in the kindliest manner.

Mr. Wait was married first at Old Mission, Michigan, April 8, 1858, to Maria Louisa Colburn, who died at Traverse City, Michigan, January 29, 1868. Two children were born to this union: Ida Rowena, at Elk Rapids, May 8, 1859, who died at Traverse City, April 29, 1879; and Cora Louisa, born at Traverse City, October 26, 1867. Mr. Wait's second marriage occurred at Racine, Wisconsin, June 23, 1870, when he was united with Miss Ellen Packard, and they had three children: Minnie Belle, born at Traverse City, December 8, 1871, a graduate of the local high school, and now the wife of Frank O. Nicholson; Edmund Whittier, born at Traverse City, July 14, 1873, a graduate of the National Institute of Pharmacy, Chicago, Illinois, and now associated in business with his father, married Miss Etta Mae O'Neal; and Cyrus Raymond, born at Traverse City, April 3, 1877, a graduate of the National Institute of Pharmacy, and now engaged in the drug business in Detroit, married first, Miss Mary Seager, at Cadillac, Michigan, September 4, 1901, and second Miss Frances Margaret Condon, of Isabella county, Michigan. The mother of these children passed away at Traverse City, May 9, 1903.

C. H. Haberkorn. The Haberkorn family has lived in Detroit over fifty years, and during the greater part of the time the name has been associated with important manufacturing and general business activities. Furniture dealers in all parts of the United States, Europe and South America are familiar with the output of the Haberkorn Furniture Factory, and in Detroit the family has also been prominent in real estate circles and civic and social life.

C. H. Haberkorn, capitalist, president of C. H. Haberkorn & Co., treasurer of the Grosse Pointe Park Corporation and president of the Haberkorn Investment Company, was born in Detroit, July 27, 1856. His father, the late Henry Haberkorn, was born in Altenburg, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1831, and was a younger son of the mayor of that place, descended from an old Bavarian family which had come to Hesse toward the end of the fifteenth century. The elder Haberkorn came to the United States in 1851 and settled in Detroit, where he was married in the same year to Margaret Kolby, who had likewise come to this country from Germany a few years before.

After an education in the public schools of Detroit, C. H. Haberkorn went to San Francisco early in the '70s, and was engaged in the construc-

tion of several of the first large buildings erected in that city. His return to Detroit was followed by a beginning in the manufacture of furniture, resulting in 1878 in the establishment of the C. H. Haberkorn & Co., which has since been incorporated and of which he is president.

In 1884 Mr. Haberkorn was married to Miss Frances H. Ruehle, daughter of Frederick Ruehle, who was one of the most prominent figures in the early city government of Detroit, having been president of the Board of Public Works and one of the four founders of the old *Michigan Democrat*. From this marriage there are two children: Christian Henry Haberkorn, Jr., and Adelaide Dorothea Haberkorn. Mrs. Haberkorn died in 1910, and Mr. Haberkorn in 1913 married Miss Helen Hortance Harvey of Detroit.

The business energy of Mr. Haberkorn has been devoted chiefly to the building up of the business of C. H. Haberkorn & Co. in the manufacture of high-grade furniture and of motor car accessories, and to the improving of real estate in and about Detroit. He is also interested in a number of the banking concerns and railroads of the country. In addition to these business activities Mr. Haberkorn is an extensive traveler, and spends considerable part of each year away from Detroit.

Outside of practical affairs his associations are as a member and trustee of the First Congregational church of Detroit, a member of the Detroit Club, the Detroit Country Club, the Detroit Golf Club, the Wayne Club, Detroit Board of Commerce, the Geographical Society of America and The Old Club. His residence is at 45 E. Ferry avenue and his office at 393 W. Elizabeth Street.

Christian Henry Haberkorn, Jr. A son of C. H. Haberkorn, Sr., and of Frances H. Ruehle, whose family has been prominent in Detroit for four generations, Christian Henry Haberkorn, Jr., is an example of the aggressive college man in business affairs, and is a manufacturer, secretary and treasurer of C. H. Haberkorn & Company, secretary of the Grosse Pointe Corporation, and secretary and treasurer of the Haberkorn Investment Company.

Born in Detroit, May 24, 1889, he received his preparatory education at the Detroit University School and entered Harvard University in the fall of 1908. At Harvard he was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha of Massachusetts; the Sigma Alpha Phi Society of Harvard University, the Harvard Mission, the Star Chamber, the Student Council, the Harvard Cosmopolitan Club, the Cercle Francais, the Deutscher Verein, and the Harvard History Club. He took his degree of Bachelor of Arts with the class of 1912, holding a John Harvard Scholarship and being First Marshal of Phi Beta Kappa.

In the spring of 1912 Mr. Haberkorn entered into the active affairs of C. H. Haberkorn & Co., manufacturers of furniture, and is secretary and treasurer of that important Detroit industry. His other associations with the large business interests of his father make him secretary of the Grosse Pointe Corporation and secretary and treasurer of the Haberkorn Investment Company.

In 1913 Mr. Haberkorn was given the degree of Master of Arts by Harvard University, and besides his membership in the various college and honorary societies already mentioned, is also a member of the Old Club and of the American Economic Association. On September 17, 1913, was celebrated his marriage to Miss Charlotte M. Beck, daughter of George Beck, president of the Beck Cereal Company and a past president of the Detroit Board of Trade. Mr. Haberkorn's residence is at 1005 Second avenue and his office is at 393 W. Elizabeth street.

William F. Hicks. During many years of his lifetime a civic leader and business man of Hastings, which city was his home for more than thirty-five years, William F. Hicks, deceased, was an honored veteran of the great Civil War, lived in Michigan for seventy years, and made a most creditable record in all the activities which at different periods of his life engaged his attention.

His birth occurred in the state of New York, in Clinton county, April 6, 1840, as the third son of M. W. and Sarah (Fox) Hicks, both parents also natives of the state of New York. In 1844, when William F. was four years old, the family came west and settled at Southfield, in Oakland county, Michigan. The father was a man of no little importance in Oakland county during many years, and the character of his activities were such as to constitute a valued service to the people. He was proprietor of both a mill and a store, besides operating a considerable tract of farming land. His store and mill were patronized by the people of a large territory, and the mill was for a number of years the only one in this section of the state, and its facilities were proportionately valuable. In 1868 he moved to Bay City, Michigan, where his death occurred in 1869, and his widow survived only a short time.

William F. Hicks grew up in Oakland county, was a student in the public schools at Southfield until his eighteenth year, and after some further preparation in a select school, took up the work of a teacher, which vocation was followed by him in several different school districts. In the meantime his active assistance had been given to his father in the store, but soon after reaching his majority his services were enlisted in the cause of freedom and the preservation of the Union. In 1862 he enlisted in Company D of the Twenty-fourth Michigan Infantry, under Colonel Henry A. Morris. This company was soon sent to the front and saw service in a number of skirmishes, and Mr. Hicks fought in the battle of South Mountain. Soon after that engagement he fell ill, was sent to a hospital and later to Philadelphia, remaining in that city until August, 1863, and was then given a discharge on a surgeon's certificate. His return home to Oakland county was followed by a period of comparative inactivity in consequence of the hardships of army life, but on recovering his health he moved to Bay City, became a clerk in a general store, and after several years bought an interest in the establishment. Finally disposing of his mercantile holdings at Bay City, in 1878, Mr. Hicks moved to Hastings and began dealing in ice and salt. At the end of two years this business was sold, and most of his time for a number of years was taken up with the operation of a farm and in looking after various private interests and public affairs. In 1910 he again bought an ice business, and continued it to the time of his death. He owned a farm of forty-six acres near Hastings, and made that almost a model place, well stocked and improved, and gave his own personal supervision to its management.

The name of Mr. Hicks was an influential one in Democratic politics in Barry county for a number of years. In 1900 he was made a member of the Democratic Central Committee, and in 1912 was a member of the State Democratic Central Committee, and gave active support to the campaign of Champ Clark during that year. In the city of Hastings his chief public service was in the office of alderman, of which he was the incumbent for sixteen years from the Fourth Ward. Fraternally he affiliated with Hastings Lodge, No. 52, A. F. & A. M.; Hastings Chapter, No. 68, R. A. M., and he took much interest in Masonic affairs. Mr. Hicks' wife preceded him in death some years, and their only daughter, Belle, served as her father's private secretary.

Henry Hulst, M. D. In preparing a biographical sketch of such a man as Dr. Hulst, whose brilliant professional achievements are based on an intimate knowledge of the sciences, the historian feels the limitations of his knowledge. In truth, any biography of such a man should be prepared by some one having adequate professional knowledge, and might be better presented in the pages of medical journals, whose readers are familiar with the subjects which have engaged his thoughts, and can follow the line of original investigation which it has been his fortune to make in some important lines of medical science. The present writer must be content to confine himself merely to the salient points of a brilliant career; briefly to present the life of an eminent citizen as it has been seen by the mass of unprofessional people.

Dr. Hulst is a native of the Netherlands, and was born June 25, 1859, a son of Rev. Lammert Jan and Aebeltje (Hellenga) Hulst. His father, for sixty years a minister of the Christian Reformed church, was largely instrumental in the formation of that branch of the organization, leading his followers from the Dutch Reformed to the Christian Reformed. He is an author of wide reputation, and has published a number of books on theology, and an autobiography, which have enjoyed a remarkable sale, both in the Dutch and English languages. He had held a charge in Illinois before he was located in Grand Rapids, and although he is now living retired at the home of his daughter in Ottawa county, being ninety years of age, he still preaches a large number of sermons each year. This remarkable man began life as a poor shepherd boy in the Netherlands, early received his call to preach the Gospel, and studied faithfully for a number of years at a theological seminary, but mainly educated himself. His life has been one of usefulness and helpfulness to his fellow-men, and he has done much to forward the cause of his Master. His wife, who was also born in the Netherlands, passed away after becoming the mother of six children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the second in order of birth. Another son, John Hulst, a graduate of the University of Michigan, is now chief engineer for the Carnegie Steel Works, maintaining his home in Pittsburgh.

The early education of Dr. Henry Hulst was secured in the public schools of his native land. He was fourteen years of age when he accompanied his parents to the United States, and after graduating from Hope College and for a time attending Princeton University, he entered the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1888, as president of his medical class. He then spent two years at the Northern Michigan Asylum, as assistant physician, and at the end of that period came to Grand Rapids, which city has since been his home and the scene of his professional labors and successes. Here, December 31, 1889, Dr. Hulst married Miss Cornelia Stetekee, daughter of John and Catherine (van der Boegh) Stetekee, of Dutch and Hugenot stock. Both parents had come to the United States when fourteen years of age, and settled in Kent county, Michigan. Mr. Stetekee's father, Jan Stetekee, was a leader of the colony that came from the province of Zeeland to Michigan and settled the town of Zeeland. John Stetekee's occupation was that of a notary public and conveyancer, and through good management and energetic efforts he was able to amass a competency. He stood high in general public esteem, and he was one of the foremost Republicans of his day, serving for years as supervisor, as deputy sheriff for Kent county, as U. S. collector of internal revenue, and as consul for the Netherlands. Mrs. Hulst is widely known in educational and literary circles. A student of the University of Michigan in 1888-1889, in 1914 she was given the honorary degrees of Master of Pedagogy by the Michigan State Normal College and Master of Arts by the University of Michigan. She is

instructor in English literature at the Central High School of Grand Rapids, and is the author of several books which have attracted a widespread and favorable attention, one book being of the legend and history of St. George of Capadocia, and the other book, Indian sketches, a study in Michigan history. In 1912 she was elected vice-president of the National Educational Association, and in 1913 became president of the Michigan State Teachers' Association. She is also a charter member and officer of the National Council of English Teachers. She was the first president of the Drama League of Grand Rapids, and has contributed greatly to the aesthetic development of the people of Grand Rapids.

In the line of his profession, Dr. Hulst is a member of the Kent County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. A man of advanced thought, he has made an exhaustive study of hypnotism, and conducted some experiments of value to it, but he has gained his greatest reputation in the use of the X-Ray. On both of these subjects he has written papers which have been accepted as keen and thorough studies, and he is frequently quoted as an authority abroad as well as in America. Among the more notable papers which Dr. Hulst has published are the following: "Gastrostomy in Hypnosis," "An Experimental Study in Artificial Multiple Personality," "An Experiment in Automatic Writing," "An Examination of the Lungs by Roentgen Rays," "The Compression Cylinder in Skiagraphy of Calculi," "Roentgenography in Diseases of Stomach and Intestines," "Further Observations on the Roentgenography of the Stomach and Intestines," "Soft Tissue Roentgenography." Dr. Hulst was the first physician to display X-Ray plates of one-quarter second exposure, thus securing lung detail, and served for one term as president of the National American Roentgen Society. In 1908 he was made the American representative to the International Congress of Electrology and Radiology, and attended its meetings in Amsterdam. Still in the fullness of his powers, with the best years of his life apparently before him, he has already accomplished what would seem satisfactory, even after a lifetime of endeavor. Few men stand higher in the ranks of their calling or in the general esteem and admiration of the public.

Frank Woodman Eddy. The late Frank Woodman Eddy, for nearly forty years was closely identified with the financial, commercial, industrial and social life of Detroit, and during the major part of that time was a dominant factor in a number of the city's leading concerns, and ever an influence in the direction of the higher things of life. Mr. Eddy first became identified with business in Detroit, in 1875, in which year he held a clerkship with the house of N. D. Edwards & Co. The following year saw him admitted as a member of that firm, and from that time on he kept forging toward the front, year after year, until he became one of the leaders in business at Detroit. His rise in the business world was not meteoric; neither was it the result of a plodding career, but rather his plans came to fruition through well ordered methods, keen foresight, a clear understanding of men and their limitations and a quiet persistence along each line of activity until the legitimate end was reached.

Frank Woodman Eddy was born at Warsaw, Wyoming county, New York, July 29, 1851, and his death occurred June 12, 1914, at his Grosse Point residence, Detroit. His parents were Rev. Zachary and Malvina (Cochran) Eddy, the father a native of Vermont and the mother of New York. The Eddy family is of Puritan colonial stock and an uninterrupted line of ancestry may be traced to Rev. William Eddye, vicar of St. Dunstan, Cranbrook, England, for many years, whose son, Samuel Eddy, came to the shores of New England in 1630 and was the American

ancestor. He settled at Plymouth, Massachusetts, where his son, Obediah, probably was born. The latter became the father of children, among them Samuel (2), who was the father of Samuel (3), and he in turn became the father of Nathan, who was the father of Isaac Eddy, who was the grandfather of Francis Woodman Eddy. One of the direct descendants of the marriage between John Alden's daughter and Miles Standish's son, married Nathan Eddy, and they were the great-grandparents of the late Frank Eddy.

Rev. Zachary Eddy, son of Isaac Eddy, was a Congregational minister. He came to Detroit in 1873 and for ten years was pastor of the First Congregational Church in this city. In 1883 he practically retired from the pulpit, although afterward he had charge of a church at Atlanta, Georgia, for a short time. After the death of his wife in that city he returned to Detroit and his life closed in this city.

Mr. Eddy, familiarly and affectionately known as "Frank," attended the Round Hill school, the public schools of Northampton, Massachusetts, and the Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, New York, to which city the family had removed in 1866. He finished his school days in Williams College, at Williamstown, Massachusetts, where he spent two years. Mr. Eddy's entrance into business life was as a clerk in a wholesale hardware store in New York City. In 1873 he went to Sacramento, California, where for two years he was engaged in a hardware store, after which he was interested, for a short time, in the newspaper and printing business. His family having come to Detroit in 1873, he joined them in 1875, and this remained his home ever afterward. His first employment in Detroit, interesting because hereby he took the initial step that led on to fortune, was as a clerk for H. D. Edwards & Co. As previously stated, he had some measure of experience and here he became so useful and so clearly demonstrated his capacity for business, that in 1876 he was admitted to the firm as a member, and from that time on was the dominating factor in that company. His inherent business ability led him into many other fields of enterprise. He was a director of the Morgan & Wright Company, manufacturers of rubber tires, leaders in the line at that day, a company he was largely instrumental in bringing to Detroit; was a director of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company of New York City; was president of the National Can Company, Detroit; a director of the Detroit Oak Belting Company; of the Wayne County Savings Bank; of the Detroit Trust Company; of the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company; and treasurer of the H. V. Hartz Company of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Eddy married Florence Taylor, a niece of Mrs. William A. Butler of Detroit, and to that union the following children were born: Kathleen, who married William Offutt Mundy, of Kentucky; Marian, who married William Colburn Standish, of Detroit; Florence, who married Frederick S. Munger, of Utica, New York; Grace Fletcher, who married Aikman Armstrong, of Detroit; Dorothy, who married William McPherson Browning, of Detroit; and Frank Woodman, residing with the mother.

Mr. Eddy was notably public spirited and always exerted, on account of his high character, a marked influence. He ever evinced a deep interest in all public affairs, civic movements and charitable endeavors. As a trustee of the new General Hospital he gave freely both of time, advice and means, and during the administration of President Taft he was appointed a member of the Red Cross Society. Mr. Eddy was an ex-president of the Detroit Club, was the first president of the Detroit Athletic Club and was prominently concerned with the reorganization of that club in 1913, when the movement to build the present club building was under consideration. He was a charter member of the Detroit Boat Club, and

was a member of the Country Club, the Yontodega Club, the Grosse Pointe Hunt Club and of the Big Point and Caledon Mountain Clubs of Ontario.

George Albert Baldwin. This Munising citizen and business man, for many years identified with the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, has a specially notable family record, the line being traced back directly for many generations to prominent early Englishmen. The following genealogy has been carefully compiled from documentary sources, and may be considered a reliable sketch of the Baldwin family in this particular branch.

Richard Baldwin of the county of Bucks, England, described as of "Dourigge" in the Parish of Aston-Clinton, made his will January 16, 1552. He was a brother of Sir John Baldwin, Chief Justice of England. Richard Baldwin's wife's name was Ellen, and they had six children.

Henry Baldwin, the first child, died June 1, 1603, and his wife's name was Allice. They were the parents of seven children.

Of these the fourth child was Sylvester Baldwin, who died on board the ship "Martin," June 21, 1638, while emigrating to America. He was married in England to Sarah Bryan. They had nine children.

Richard Baldwin, the second child and oldest son, was one of the three brothers who were with their parents on the ship Martin. He was baptised in the Parish of Aston-Clinton, Buckinghamshire, August 25, 1622, and was probably born not long before. He settled in Milford, Connecticut, in 1638, becoming one of the founders of that place. He evidently had a good education for the time, since his handwriting is as good as that seen in any early records. He frequently appeared as attorney before the general court at New Haven, and his arguments are so redolent of the shrewd, technical manner of the times that it would seem that he must have had some schooling. It appears likely that he was in some attorney's office, perhaps in London, a position to which the Baldwins of Bucks and Herts inclined, influenced thereto no doubt by the eminent success of their kinsman, Sir John Baldwin, the chief justice. He was probably in the office of his Uncle Henry, an attorney. Richard Baldwin married Elizabeth Alsop on February 5, 1642-3, and his death occurred July 23, 1665. His children's names and date of baptism at Milford are as follows: Elizabeth, September, 1644; Sylvanus, November, 1646; Sarah, April 1, 1649; Temperance, June 29, 1651; Mary, November 6, 1653; Theophilus, April 26, 1659; Zachariah, September 22, 1660; and Martha, April 1, 1663.

Theophilus Baldwin, the sixth child, was born April 26, 1659. He was married in Milford, February 8, 1682-3, to Elizabeth Campfield, probably a daughter of Thomas. He died June 22, 1698. His children were: Martha, born in 1690; Abigail, born in 1694; Theophilus, born in 1694; and Hezekiah, born in 1697—Milford being the birthplace of all.

Captain Theophilus Baldwin, the third child, born in 1694 in Milford, settled at New Milford, Connecticut, as one of the founders of the town. At that place on June 5, 1722, he married Jerusha Beecher. He was admitted to the New Milford church, June 19, 1727. He was a captain of the militia during the early Indian wars, in charge of the military stores. For seven sessions he was a member of the General Assembly. His children, all born in New Milford, were as follows: Jerusha, born August 22, 1723; Elizabeth, September 16, 1725; Theophilus, January 16, 1728; Hezekiah, September 26, 1732; Isaac, March 17, 1735; Israel, March 19, 1736-7; Asel, June 29, 1739; David, December 5, 1741; Anne, November 25, 1744.

Captain Hezekiah Baldwin, the fourth child among the above, was born September 26, 1732, in New Milford. In a late (1904) examination of the New Milford records he is found described as Lieutenant Baldwin. He was a lieutenant in the French and Indian war with Abercrombie and is said to have been at Crown Point and Ticonderoga. He was a captain in the Revolutionary war. He served as captain of the Second Regiment of New York forces commanded by Colonel Goose Van Schaick. At the siege of Quebec he was with Arnold and Montgomery. In 1795 Captain Hezekiah visited New Milford in company with his son-in-law, Hon. Norman Fox. He was married in New Milford in 1759 to Abigail Peet, who was born in 1735. She died March 13, 1803, and he on May 11, 1822, at Chestertown, New York. His two eldest sons were born at New Milford, and the others at Chestertown, New York. The children were: Jerusha, born September 9, 1760; Hezekiah, born March 25, 1762; Martha, born October 15, 1766; Abel, born March 25, 1769; Reuben, born May 4, 1772; Aaron, born in February, 1775; Israel P., born May 8, 1778. Of these Jerusha Baldwin Fox died September 3, 1819; Martha Baldwin Graves died September 27, 1822; Reuben died June 12, 1813; Israel P. in 1815. Israel P. Baldwin was town clerk and school commissioner of Queensbury township in Warren county, New York. Hon. Seth Baldwin, Chancellor of New York, after whom the town of Lake George was named, was the son of one of these children. Israel P. Baldwin is recorded as having been a contributor to the building fund of the first church built in Glens Falls, New York.

Lieutenant Hezekiah Baldwin, the second child, was born at New Milford, March 25, 1762, and died at Chestertown, New York, May 7, 1831. He married Abiel Curtis, September 22, 1784, at New Canaan, New York. She was born November 9, 1762, and died September 4, 1843. Hezekiah was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, his service having been in Colonel Marenius Willett's Regiment, New York troops. In 1795 he was appointed a lieutenant in the New York militia, an office he held until 1805. For many years he was a justice of the peace and was familiarly called Squire Baldwin. His court records are now in the hands of his grandson, Philander Baldwin, of Glens Falls, New York. He was engaged in the lumber business and built and operated the first two mills north of Fort Edwards on the Hudson river. His children were: Sylvester, born November 5, 1786; Calvin, born May 21, 1788; Hulda, born March 16, 1790; Philo, born February 13, 1792; Samuel, born February 16, 1794; John, born May 18, 1796; David, born April 8, 1801; Hezekiah, born June 20, —.

Captain Sylvester Baldwin, the oldest of the last named children, was born in Chestertown, New York, November 5, 1786. He married Phoebe Sherman, daughter of Nathan and Rachel Osborne Sherman, at Saratoga, New York, shortly after which he settled at Newport, Herkimer county, New York. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, having been an officer in Colonel Bellinger's regiment of New York militia. In 1854 he removed to Camp Douglas, Wisconsin, and he and his children were granted 5,120 acres of land in recognition of his service in the War of 1812. His death occurred at Camp Douglas August 12, 1872. His children, born at Newport, were as follows: Rachel Baldwin Junkins, born in October, 1810, and died April 8, 1866; Israel P., born April 15, 1815, and died in 1894; Norman Sylvester Baldwin, born October 8, 1820; Esther Baldwin Jones, born May 5, —, died November 5, 1894; Hannah Baldwin Whitmore, born in March —, —, died March 4, 1861; Phoebe Baldwin Wood, born April 28, 1832, died January 15, 1894; Abigail Baldwin

Eaton, born —, —; John Baldwin, last known in 1878 was living in Rochester, New York.

Norman Sylvester Baldwin was born at Newport, New York, October 8, 1820. He was married at Percy, Ontario, to Emma Miles, who was born in England and was the daughter of John and Lady Snooks-Miles. Lady Jane Snooks was the daughter of a Dorsetshire baronet who disinherited her for marrying beneath her station. His children were all born in Percy. The following notice of Norman Sylvester Baldwin's death, which occurred September 16, 1886, is from the Howard City (Michigan) *Record* of September 24, 1886: "Norman Baldwin, Sr., died at his home in Maple Valley last Saturday, his death resulting from a fall on the end of a plank last Thursday. Mr. Baldwin was born in Herkimer county, New York, October 8, 1820. When fifteen years of age he moved to Canada and came to Michigan in 1865. He had been a resident of Maple Valley about twelve years, was a member of the Coral M. E. church and very much respected by all who were fortunate to make his acquaintance. He was the father of F. A. Baldwin of Coral." His children were as follows: Elizabeth Baldwin Black, born November 15, 1840; Frederick A., born September 8, 1843; Emma Baldwin Emory, born April 25, 1846; Hannah Baldwin Sturdevant, born November 5, 1851; Norman S., born February 28, 1853; and Sophia Baldwin Tracy, born in 1855.

Frederick A. Baldwin, the second child, was born at Percy, Ontario, September 8, 1843. He was married at Brighton, Ontario, December 27, 1866, to Aurilla Maria Sherman, who was born May 24, 1843, the daughter of John and Mary Cryderman Sherman. Leaving his father's home in 1862, he settled at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and after his marriage began the manufacture of wagons and carriages at Dexter, Michigan. From this place he moved to Coral, Michigan, in 1872, where he died February 3, 1900. His children, born at Dexter, were: Frederick J., born September 27, 1867; Earl E., born December 10, 1868, died in September, 1869; George Albert, born April 26, 1870; Francis L., born February 7, 1872; while the three following had Coral as their birthplace: Mary A., born September 1, 1873; Charles A., born February 20, 1878; and Eugene E., born September 18, 1879. The oldest child, Frederick J., was married November 6, 1890, to Mary Haviland, daughter of Rev. Daniel S. and Mary Cambum Haviland. He was associated with his brother, Charles, in the hardware and agricultural business under the firm name of LaDu & Baldwin at Coral, Michigan. His children are: Frederick Haviland, born April 15, 1900; and Faith Olive, born April 22, 1901.

George Albert Baldwin, whose line of ancestry has thus been traced through the various generations from its original seat in England, was born at Dexter, Michigan, April 26, 1870. He was married at Coral, Michigan, January 28, 1889, to Adah, daughter of Edwin R. and Augusta B. (Wood) Medes, who was born March 12, 1871, at Coral. Mr. Baldwin graduated from the West Michigan Business University at Grand Rapids in the spring of 1891, accepted a position with the Harrison Wagon Company of Grand Rapids, and was assigned to its store at Williams (or Harrison) to take charge of the business at that place. On the first day of March, 1892, he came to the Upper Peninsula of Michigan to take a position in his brother, Francis L.'s printing office at AuTrain, where he remained several months. Leaving the printing office he went with the Onota Charcoal Manufacturing Company at Onota as store and bookkeeper. In January, 1893, returning to AuTrain and again engaging in the printing business with his brother, he remained in that employment

until the spring of 1895, when his connections with the printing trade were permanently severed. Then followed his embarking in the hardware and implement business at AuTrain. While there he took an active part in public affairs, served as postmaster for eight years, as register of deeds in Alger county from 1899 to 1902 inclusive, and was poor commissioner of the same county from October, 1895, to 1906, inclusive.

On November 18, 1902, Mr. Baldwin and his family moved to Munising, Michigan, and lived at 120 Onota street in a residence which had just been completed. His business relations were continued with the hardware trade until he sold out to W. C. Flye in April, 1911. Mr. Baldwin made and is now the owner of the first set of abstract books covering all the lands of Alger county.

After moving to Munising Mr. Baldwin was elected register of deeds for Alger county, serving from January, 1909, to December, 1912. In the primary of 1912 he was defeated for the same office by Charles G. Peterson. From March 1906, to March 1912, he was a member of the village board of trustees. He was a member of Grand Island Lodge No. 422, F. & A. M., at Munising, and on December 5, 1913, took the higher degrees in Masonry, and is a member of the Francis M. Moore Consistory, thirty-second degree Masons, at Marquette. He was also a member of Ahmed Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Marquette. In politics he is a Republican and his church associations are with the Methodist Episcopal.

Mrs. Baldwin's father was in the grocery business at Coral, Michigan, and died in March, 1892. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin have been born the following children : Ethelyn Augusta, born November 29, 1889, at Coral, and married June 26, 1912, to Jacob U. Korpela; Ruth May, born at Onota, Michigan, June 3, 1892; Mabel Luella, born September 9, 1894, at AuTrain; Mildred Naomi, born at Munising, June 11, 1903; George Sherman Baldwin, born at Munising, August 24, 1905; and Jean Lillian, born at Munising, August 22, 1912.

Hon. Don M. Dickinson. For forty years one of Michigan's most distinguished lawyers and public men, Don M. Dickinson has many achievements to his credit, and in Detroit, which has been his home city for so many years, he enjoys a place of peculiar esteem.

Don McDonald Dickinson was born at Fort Ontario, Oswego county, New York, January 17, 1846. The fine old American family to which he belongs has a residence ante-dating the Revolutionary war, and numbers among its members, patriot, statesmen, judges, lawyers, and educators. The father, Col. Asa C. Dickinson, in 1820 explored the shore of Lake Erie, Huron and Michigan in a canoe, and in 1848 moved his family from New York and bought and settled on Dickinson's Island in the Delta of St. Clair River. In 1852 the home was transferred to Detroit Col. Dickinson married Minerva Holmes, a daughter of the Rev. Jesseniah Holmes of Pomfret, Connecticut.

Don M. Dickinson attended both public and private schools in Detroit. He was graduated LL. B. from the law department of the University of Michigan, with the class of 1866. Not having arrived at his majority at the time of his graduation he was not admitted to the bar until the following year, starting practice in Detroit, he soon took rank as one of the leading young lawyers of Michigan, and in the course of a few years his position was impregnable as one of the ablest and most brilliant lawyers of a bar which at that time numbered many distinguished men, and for general ability, has perhaps never been surpassed. Mr. Dickinson as a lawyer has gained many splendid successes, not only in the local and state but in the Federal Court, and Supreme

Donn Dickinson

Court of United States, his practice having been especially large and important in the latter. While Detroit has always been his home, much of his practice has been in the cities of New York and Washington, and he is equally well known in all these cities. In politics and in public affairs, Mr. Dickinson has long enjoyed conspicuous prominence. From his early manhood, an active Democrat, he was in 1872 Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee, and in the memorable campaign of 1876, when Hayes and Tilden contested for the presidency, he was chairman of the State Central Committee. In 1880 he was delegate at large from Michigan to the Democratic Convention of Cincinnati, and at that convention was unanimously chosen chairman of the Michigan delegation. In 1884 he presided over the Michigan State Convention when delegates were chosen to the St. Louis National Convention, and was made Michigan representative upon the national Democratic ticket. He served as chairman of the Democratic National Campaign Committee in 1892.

In October, 1887, President Cleveland tendered the position of postmaster general to Mr. Dickinson upon the formation of his cabinet, but Mr. Dickinson declined. But in October, upon the personal appeal of Mr. Cleveland, he accepted the position and as a member of the cabinet the relations of the president and the postmaster general were of a very intimate character and the later was throughout that administration a very close adviser of this great statesman. In 1888 Mr. Dickinson's name was, without his knowledge, mentioned for vice president on the ticket, but he personally supported Mr. Thurman of Ohio. In 1893 Mr. Dickinson declined the offer of a cabinet position.

In 1896-97 on appointment by the president, Mr. Dickinson served as senior counsel of the United States before the International High Commission on Behring Sea claims, under the fur seal arbitration. Later he was a member with Rt. Hon. Henry Strong of the British Privy Council, and Senor Dr. Don Pacas of Salvador, of the court of arbitrations, to adjust the controversy between the United States and the Republic of Salvador and wrote the opinion of the court which was in favor of the United States, this being in 1902.

In his social and civic relations, Mr. Dickinson is well known in many bodies, both in Detroit and elsewhere. He is an ex-president and trustee of the Detroit Museum of Arts, vice president of the Jefferson Memorial Association; trustee of the Detroit University school; president of the Senator McMillan Memorial Association; member of the Detroit Board of Commerce; a director of the First National Bank of Detroit; member of the National Geographical Society; the American Historical Association; the American Bar Association; the Michigan Bar Association; Detroit Bar Association, of which he is an ex-president. He belongs to the Chi Psi Fraternity and his principal clubs are the Pilgrims of London, the Manhattan, the National Democratic, the Pilgrims of United States, these last named clubs being in New York City; the Huron Mountains, the Detroit, of which he was the first president, the Bankers, the Detroit Boat, the University, and the Country Club of Detroit.

Mr. Dickinson has his residence at Trenton in Wayne county. He was married at Grand Rapids, Michigan, on June 15, 1869, to Miss Frances Platt, a daughter of Dr. Alonzo Platt, a celebrated physician of western Michigan.

Hon. Daniel W. Buck. The capital city of Lansing has had an interesting development and its citizenship has comprised many splendid men, but none more note worthy as pioneers, as business builders and in the

larger field of citizenship than the late Hon. Daniel W. Buck, who was three times honored with the office of mayor of his city and for more than sixty years was prominent in the manufacturing and mercantile affairs of the community.

Daniel W. Buck was a native of New York state, born at East Lansing, Tompkins county, on April 21, 1828. He was a son of Daniel Buck and a grandson of the Rev. Daniel Buck, of Puritan ancestry. Rev. Daniel Buck served as an American soldier in the Revolutionary war. Daniel Buck, the father, was born in New York state, became a substantial citizen of East Lansing, and was a deacon in the Baptist church there. That old New York state community has an interesting relationship with the present capital city of Michigan, and that was due chiefly to members of the Buck family. Levi Buck, an older brother of Daniel W., early in the decade of the forties came out to Michigan in company with a number of other citizens from Tompkins county, including an uncle, Joseph North. Their chief reason for coming to this then western wilderness was to test some wonderful stories that had been spread over Tompkins county by a party of hunters, who had fabricated a glowing account of a city which had been founded by them at the junction of the Grand and Cedar rivers, the site of the present city of Lansing. This party of hunters, on the strength of their representations, succeeded in selling some lots of their supposed city to citizens of East Lansing. The substance of their stories and the city itself were a product of vivid imagination, largely prompted by mercenary motives, and the entire location which they described was little more than a swamp. A little later those who had bought lots at East Lansing organized a party to go out and take possession, and they reached Detroit before they learned the real truth about the swindle. Many of them then turned back, but Levi Buck and his uncle, Joseph North, determined to make the best of a bad bargain and accordingly came out to the location of the townsite that had been pictured to them, and there took up tracts of government land. It was Levi Buck and Joseph North who afterward really established the site of the town of Lansing, which they named in honor of their old home village in New York.

A young man not yet twenty years of age, whose experiences had come from a quiet life in Tompkins county, with an education in the local schools, Daniel W. Buck, in 1847, set out for Michigan to visit his brother at Lansing. The result of this visit was a determination to remain with the young community. Having served an apprenticeship at the cabinet maker's trade in Ithaca, New York, he engaged in business at his trade, and was one of the pioneers in that line at Lansing. His first shop was a hunter's cabin, eight by twelve feet, five feet high, and constructed of logs without windows. In those cramped quarters he fitted up a bench and began work on his first piece of furniture October 8, 1848. The first article made in this shop was a table with folding leaves, which he sold for four dollars. That table is still in use, after more than sixty-six years, in a good state of repair, and is the prized possession of a grandson of the buyer. After the old cabin had been his headquarters for about six weeks Mr. Buck's brother built a better shop at what is now the northeast corner of Michigan and Washington avenues. Daniel W. Buck had acquired the land there, and later sold the lot for three hundred dollars. The same corner today is regarded as the most valuable piece of real estate in Lansing, in the very heart of the business section. Some time later he acquired a lot on Washington avenue, where the Beck clothing store now stands, and sold that for a twenty dollar gold piece. The first bureau manufactured in Mr. Bucks' shop was sold for a load of potatoes, an equivalent of twelve dollars.

Six months from the humble beginning of his work as a cabinet maker he was employing a force of ten men in his shop, and from year to year his business increased until there were from forty to sixty employes under his general direction. In 1854 he erected a large factory on the northwest corner of Washington avenue and Ionia street, the site occupied by the present Buck furniture store. For many years this factory continued to produce all kinds of furniture, much of it hand made, and with a reputation for durability and finish such as only the highest priced goods of the present time could equal. The output of the factory was sold through his own retail store. In 1890, largely due to the invasion of machine and corporation methods of manufacture, Mr. Buck discontinued the manufacturing end and devoted his time entirely to selling furniture at retail. For fifty-four years he was in business on one site, and at the time of his death was the oldest business man in point of active experience in Lansing, his aggregate of service comprising sixty-one years.

While his career as a manufacturer and merchant was sufficient to give him distinction among Lansing's citizens, it by no means included all his usefulness to the community. To him is due the credit for the erection of the Buck Opera House, which was dedicated in March, 1873, and opened the following May by Edwin Booth, and was for many years the home of theatrical and musical entertainments in the city. Mr. Buck and his son, Mayton J., conducted this opera house until 1891. Mr. Buck even in the years of his old age never lost interest in local affairs, and one of his greatest pleasures when the sun of his life was setting was to have old customers come into his store and ask his personal service in attending to their wants. Many were the distinctions paid this honored business veteran, and at the Annual Business Men's Banquet in 1902 he was made the guest of honor.

In politics a Democrat, Mr. Buck took an active part in the affairs of his party, yet was no office seeker. It was only through his sense of civic responsibilities and the opportunities for unselfish service that caused him to accept any official preferment. He was a member of the board of aldermen during the early seventies, and in 1874 was elected mayor of the city, followed by re-election in 1875 and by another election in 1886.

It was with a sense of direct bereavement that the community of Lansing regarded the death of this pioneer citizen on March 30, 1908. His funeral services were conducted by Knight Templars, of which he was at the time the oldest member, and was likewise the oldest surviving member of Lansing Lodge, No. 33, A. F. & A. M. A pleasing tribute paid at the time of his death was the presence of Mayor Hugh Lyons and nine ex-mayors of the city in the capacity of honorary pall bearers.

On May 11, 1863, Mr. Buck married Miss Nancy M. Russell, of Crown Point, Essex county, New York. Her death occurred in 1885. The following children survived: Mayton J., a Lansing merchant; Florence A.; Mary E.; Bailey M.; Martha E., who is the wife of Roderick I. Speer, of Fort Wayne, Indiana. There are also six grandchildren.

The late Mr. Buck saw Lansing grow from a village of two hundred inhabitants to a city of thirty-five thousand, and in that growth his own business enterprise was a conspicuous factor, and he was of the class of men who had the ability to increase their own powers and capacity in proportion to the growth of the community. From a cabinet maker with a log cabin shop, located practically in the woods, his business has been developed to a furniture factory employing over half a hundred workmen, and after his retirement from manufacturing he continued as one of the city's foremost merchants throughout his long and eventful career in Lansing. His business methods, his probity and his public spirit were

so manifest that he was both honored and respected by everybody with whom he came into social or business relations.

Maynard D. Smith. The city of Detroit has a number of contractors whose operations are carried on upon a very extensive scale, and whose work is known not only in the immediate vicinity of their home city, but throughout this part of the country, where they have been engaged to erect large public buildings, manufacturing plants and other edifices requiring the expenditure of many thousands of dollars. Foremost among these stands the firm of Andrew J. Smith Construction Company, the president of which, Maynard D. Smith, belongs to a family which has contributed three generations of capable and prominent Michigan contractors.

Mr. Smith is a native of Michigan, and was born at Port Huron, December 22, 1876, the son of Andrew J. and Mary (Quinn) Smith. His paternal grandfather, David Smith, was a native of England, who went from his native land to Scotland in young manhood, and came thence to America, spending first about two years in Ontario, Canada, and then removing to Port Huron, Michigan, where he passed the remainder of his life. A contractor by occupation, he carried on business both in Canada and Port Huron for many years, and became widely and favorably known in his chosen line. Andrew J. Smith was born in Scotland, and was a lad of four or five years when brought to America. His education was secured in the public schools of Canada and Michigan, and when he laid aside his school books, he adopted the occupation in which his father had been engaged, and with him learned the contracting business. For years Mr. Smith has been one of the leading contractors of Port Huron, where he is the head of the Andrew J. Smith & Sons Contracting Company, and has erected the majority of the important buildings in the St. Clair county city. He has been prominent in Port Huron affairs in general from the time that he served three years as a member of the first board of governing commissioners of that city, under the new city law, and few men stand higher in public esteem. Mrs. Smith also survives, and is a native of St. Clair county, where she was born on a farm as the daughter of a pioneer.

Maynard D. Smith received his education in the public schools of Port Huron, and while he applied himself assiduously to his studies in the school terms, in the vacation periods he was always to be found assisting his father in the work of contracting, which from his boyhood had an intense attraction for him. When he laid aside his studies, he devoted himself entirely to learning the contracting business, with the result that he eventually became a partner in the firm of Andrew J. Smith & Sons, contractors of Port Huron, and he was so engaged at the outbreak of the war between the United States and Spain. He at once volunteered for service, was accepted, and went to the front as a member of Company F, Thirty-third Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry, subsequently seeing active service in Cuba, where he was stationed at the time peace was declared. Upon his return to Port Huron he resumed contracting with his father, and was so engaged until June, 1909, when he came to Detroit and organized the Andrew J. Smith Construction Company, of which he has since continued to be president. This firm has built many of the largest and best buildings erected in Detroit in recent years, among them being the new J. L. Hudson Company's Woodward avenue store, the new Broadway Market building, the Henry Clay hotel, the Riverside and Leonard storage plants, portions of the Packard Automobile Company's plant, the Hudson Motor Car Company plants and many of the buildings of the Ford Motor Car Company. Mr. Smith is one of the distinctively helpful men of his city, public spirited and progressive, and no move-

Geo. S. Newberry.

ment for the real advancement of the city is launched that does not receive his active and hearty co-operation. He is preeminently an organizer and an executive, a man of business talent, and one upon which his associates can depend absolutely in matters of importance. He is a member of the Detroit Athletic Club, the Town Club, the Red Run Golf Club, and is prominent in masonry as a Knight Templar and a Shriner. He maintains offices at No. 18 Campau building.

Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Laura Seville Reynolds, who was born in St. Clair county, Michigan, and they have become the parents of two sons, namely: Andrew Reynolds and Maynard Seville.

John Stoughton Newberry. With the strongest incision and clearest definition must be limned the depicture of the character and services of the late John S. Newberry, whose name was prominently and inseparably linked with the history of Michigan and its metropolis for more than thirty years and to whom is due for all time a tribute of honor, by reason of his fine intellectual ken, his sterling integrity, his distinctive business and professional ability and his liberality and loyalty as a citizen. He contributed in generous measure to the progress and prosperity of Detroit, and the versatility of his genius could not lack for objective recognition. As a lawyer he won definite prestige and honor; as a business man he produced results of most benignant and positive order and as a public official he served with signal fidelity and ability. He accumulated a substantial fortune and made good use of the same, with naught of selfishness or parsimony and with a high sense of stewardship, his civic liberality having been potent in furthering the best interests of his home city, where his name and memory are held in lasting honor. His strength was as the number of his days and the record of his noble career offers both lesson and inspiration.

John Stoughton Newberry was born at Waterville, Oneida county, New York, on the 18th of November, 1826, and at his home in the city of Detroit he was summoned to eternal rest on the 2d of January, 1887. He was a son of Elihu and Rhoda (Phelps) Newberry, both of whom were natives of Connecticut and representatives of families that were founded in New England in the colonial era. Thomas Newberry, grandfather of Elihu, immigrated from England to America in 1625 and settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts, whence members of the family later removed to Connecticut. John S. Newberry was a lad of five years at the time of his parents' removal to the territory of Michigan, and the family home was established at Romeo, Macomb county, where he availed himself of the advantages of the pioneer schools. He thereafter continued his studies in the schools at Ann Arbor, where he finally entered the literary department of the University of Michigan, in which he was graduated as valedictorian of the class of 1845 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the meanwhile he had acquired a practical knowledge of civil engineering and surveying, and after his graduation he attached himself to the construction department of the Michigan Central Railroad, in which service he continued two years, thereafter passing one year in traveling through the western territories. Upon returning to Michigan Mr. Newberry located in Detroit and began the study of law under the preceptorship of the well known law firm of Van Dyke & Emmons. In 1853 he was admitted to the bar, and in the practice of his chosen profession he became a member of the firm of Towle, Hunt & Newberry. After the dissolution of this alliance he entered into partnership with Ashley Pond, under the title of Pond & Newberry, and a little later the firm was augmented by the admission of Henry B. Brown, who finally became an associate jus-

tice of the supreme court of the United States. After the withdrawal of Mr. Brown from the firm, Messrs. Newberry and Pond continued to be associated in practice until 1863, when Mr. Newberry decided to abandon the work of his profession, in which he had confined his attention almost exclusively to the trial of admiralty cases in the federal courts. It is worthy of special note that before his retirement from the bar he compiled a valuable work on admiralty law and practice—a work that has continued to be recognized as a standard authority in its province.

In 1863, in company with Messrs. McMillan, Dean and Eaton, Mr. Newberry assumed a government contract to build railway cars for army purposes, and this venture proved highly remunerative, with the result that, in the following year, the Michigan Car Company was organized and incorporated, with Mr. Newberry as president and one of the largest stockholders. From this enterprise have sprung some of the most important manufacturing industries of Detroit, including the Baugh Steam Forge Company, the Detroit Car Wheel Company, the Fulton Iron & Engine Works, and many kindred concerns, in each of which Mr. Newberry was president and had large financial interests. Under his able administration the several industries transacted an average volume of business ranging from three to five million dollars annually, and employment was given to nearly three thousand persons. Mr. Newberry was also largely interested in car-building enterprises at London, Ontario, and St. Louis, Missouri. At the time of his death he was a director of each of the following named corporations: The Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Company; the Vulcan Furnace Company, at Newberry, Michigan, a village named in his honor; the Detroit National Bank; the Detroit, Bay City & Alpena Railroad Company; the great Detroit seed house of D. M. Ferry & Company; and many other prominent corporations of Michigan.

Mr. Newberry was distinctively a careful and conservative man of affairs—so much so, in fact, that his death caused no cessation of business in any of the corporations in which he was financially interested and which had felt the strength of his directing influence. He was a large investor in real estate during the later years of his life, especially in centrally located business property in Detroit, and wherever his money was thus placed it has proved of metropolitan benefit.

Upon attaining to his legal majority Mr. Newberry identified himself with the Whig party, the cause of which he continued to support until the organization of the Republican party, when he transferred his allegiance to the latter. He was the first person to be appointed by President Lincoln to the office of provost marshal of Michigan, and he served in that capacity during 1862 and 1863, with the rank of captain of cavalry. During this period of the Civil war he had charge of the drafts for military service in his jurisdiction, and he personally attended to the forwarding of the drafted men and the substitutes to the stage of polemic activities. In 1879 Mr. Newberry was elected to represent the First District of Michigan in the United States congress, in which he served during the session of 1879 and 1880. As a member of the house committee on commerce he accomplished a splendid work in the advancement and protection of the commercial interests of the nation. He served also on other important committees, to the labors of which he devoted himself with characteristic earnestness and ability.

Realizing that his personal business affairs demanded his attention, Mr. Newberry positively declined a renomination for congress, and until the hour of his death he thereafter devoted his great energies toward the development and supervision of his vast business interests. In early life Mr. Newberry was a member of the Congregational church, but

upon establishing his home in Detroit he united with the Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian church, upon whose services he continued a regular attendant, besides contributing with marked liberality to the support of the various departments of its work. In contributions to charitable and philanthropic causes he had few equals in Detroit, and his crowning act in this direction transpired after his death, when it was found that he had bequeathed $650,000 to charitable institutions. Within the last years of his life, in company with his honored business associate, the late Hon. James McMillan, he founded Grace Homeopathic Hospital, one of the noble institutions of Detroit, and to this worthy cause he contributed more than $150,000.

Mr. Newberry's abiding interest in his alma mater, the great University of Michigan, was shown in no uncertain way, and Newberry Hall, a magnificent modern structure erected at Ann Arbor by Mrs. Newberry, as a memorial to him and for the use of the Students' Christian Association, constitutes an enduring monument to his memory. A second consistent memorial erected in honor of Mr. Newberry is the Newberry Memorial Chapel, which was erected by his widow, in 1887, at a cost of about $70,000, and which was presented to the Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian church. This unique edifice is located at the corner of Larned and Rivard streets, Detroit, and is utilized for church purposes.

In the year 1855 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Newberry to Miss Harriet N. Robinson, of Buffalo, New York, and her death occurred early in the following year. She was survived by one son, Harry R. Newberry, who died in October, 1910, who was one of the representative capitalists and business men of Detroit. On the 6th of October, 1859, Mr. Newberry wedded Miss Helen P. Handy, daughter of the late Truman P. Handy, who was one of the pioneers and most honored and influential citizens of Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Newberry survived her honored husband until the 17th of December, 1912, and until her death maintained her home in Detroit, as do also their three children—Truman H., John S., and Helen H. The only daughter is now the wife of Henry B. Joy, son of the late James F. Joy, of Detroit, who was one of the most prominent citizens of the state and who served as president of the Michigan Central Railroad Company. Truman H. Newberry was assistant secretary of the United States Navy, to which office he was appointed in 1905, by President Roosevelt, and in November, 1908, he was advanced to the position of secretary of the navy, since his retirement from which office he has continued to reside in Detroit. John S. Newberry II is individually mentioned on other pages of this publication.

John Stoughton Newberry, II. An effective exponent of the progressive spirit and stalwart initiative power that have caused Detroit to forge so rapidly forward as an industrial and commercial center, Mr. Newberry holds secure place as one of the representative business men and loyal and public-spirited citizens of the metropolis of his native state, where he is president and general manager of the Detroit Steel Castings Company, besides having other capitalistic interests of important order. A memorial tribute to his father, the late Hon. John S. Newberry, appears on other pages of this publication, and thus it is not necessary to again incorporate the family data.

Mr. Newberry was born in the beautiful old family homestead, at 483 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, on the 21st of July, 1866, and after availing himself of the advantages of the public schools he continued his educational discipline in the Michigan Military Academy, at Orchard Lake, an admirable institution whose recent obliteration should be a matter of uniform regret throughout the state. After leaving this acad-

emy Mr. Newberry attended for two years the excellent military school at Chester, Pennsylvania, and in 1890-91 he was a student in Cornell University, at Ithaca, New York, where he completed a special course in the engineering department. Upon his return to Detroit Mr. Newberry became assistant manager of the Detroit Steel & Spring Company and in this connection he gained valuable experience. In 1902 he was associated in the organization of the Detroit Steel Castings Company, of which he was assistant manager until 1905, since which time he has been president and general manager of the important corporation, the affairs of which he has administered with marked discrimination and ability. He is a director of the National Bank of Commerce, Detroit, and is a trustee of Grace Hospital, of which his father was one of the founders. He has given unswerving allegiance to the Republican party, but has had no aspiration for political preferment. He is a valued member of the Detroit Board of Commerce, and holds membership in such other representative organizations as the Detroit Club, the Yondotega Club, the Detroit Boat Club, the Detroit Country Club, the Detroit Automobile Club, and the Lake St. Clair Shooting and Fishing Club, which is familiarly known as the Old Club. Concerning him the following pertinent and consistent estimate has been offered: "Mr. Newberry exemplifies, in his courteous bearing and democratic ways, the gracious and cultured influences under which he was reared, and he enjoys marked popularity in the business and social circles of his native city, to the interests of which he is insistently loyal, even as he is fully appreciative of the city's manifold attractions and advantages. Mr. Newberry has been prominently identified with the Michigan Naval Reserves, with which he continued in active service from 1894 to 1899, both dates inclusive. During the Spanish-American war he was chief quartermaster on the United States cruiser 'Yosemite,' which made an admirable record at Havana, Santiago and other points and the crew of which received from the government a bounty of $50,000 for the sinking of the Spanish vessel, 'Antonio Lopez,' off San Juan, Porto Rico. At the present time Mr. Newberry is a member of the Gilbert Wilkes Command, Naval War Veterans, besides which he is identified with the Society of Colonial Wars."

On the 30th of September, 1908, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Newberry to Mrs. Edith Stanton Field, daughter of Alexander M. Stanton, a representative citizen of Detroit and a member of one of the old and honored families of this city. Two children have been born to this union, John Stoughton, Jr., and Rhoda Phelps.

Charles Louis Palms. A scion of a distinguished and patrician family whose name has been one of significant prominence in connection with the annals of Michigan and the city of Detroit in particular, Charles L. Palms is one of the influential citizens of the Michigan metropolis and is well upholding the prestige of the honored name which he bears.

Charles Louis Palms was born in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 2d of June, 1871, and is a son of Francis F. and Céliméne (Pellerin) Palms. His early educational discipline was acquired in excellent private schools in his native city of Detroit, and in 1889 he was graduated in Georgetown University, in the District of Columbia, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He subsequently attended the law school of Harvard University. After finishing his education Mr. Palms traveled extensively in Europe, and upon his return to Detroit, in 1892, he became associated with his father in the management of the estate of his grandfather, the late Francis Palms, who died in this city on the 4th of November, 1886. Mr. Palms has been trustee of his grandfather's estate and

administrator of that of his father since 1905. He is identified with a number of interests of broad scope and importance, and in this line it may be noted that he is secretary and a director of the Detroit Journal Company, and a director of each the First National Bank, the Union Trust Company, the Michigan Stove Company, the Michigan Fire & Marine Insurance Company, besides being a stockholder in other Detroit corporations.

Mr. Palms accords allegiance to the Republican party, and among the representative Detroit organizations with which he is affiliated may be mentioned the Detroit Club, the Country Club, the Bankers' Club, the Detroit Boat Club, the Players' Club, and the University Club. He is also a member of the Michigan Naval Reserve Veterans and is president of the Alliance Francaise of Detroit. His office is maintained in the Campau building.

In the city of St. Louis, Missouri, in 1894, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Palms to Miss Isabel De Mun Walsh, daughter of Julius S. Walsh, president of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company. Their residence is maintained at 452 Jefferson avenue, Detroit.

Francis F. Palms, father of him whose name initiates this review, died in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 4th of March, 1905, his habit having been to pass the winters in that historic old city during the last twenty years of his life. On his last trip to the south he contracted a severe cold, which developed into la grippe and finally resulted in his death. The date of his departure from Detroit for New Orleans was the 19th of January prior to his demise. He was a well known and influential banker and manufacturer of Detroit, contributed in a very definite degree to the development and progress of this beautiful city, in which his interests were centered, and was a citizen who not only exerted a potent and benignant influence in community affairs but also held inviolable place in the confidence and esteem of those with whom he came in contact in the various relations of life.

Francis F. Palms was a scion of an ancient and distinguished Belgian family. His grandfather, Ange Palms, was a resident of the city of Antwerp and served as quartermaster of one of the divisions of Napoleon's army at Waterloo. For his successful effort in saving a part of the ammunition in this disastrous battle, Napoleon, on the battlefield, made him a chevalier of the Legion of Honor. During the stormy period incident to the dethronement of Charles X and the elevation of Louis Phillippe, the citizen king, Ange Palms was compelled to leave Belgium. After spending two years at Mayence, Germany, he immigrated with his family to America, bringing letters of introduction from the Prince of Liege to President Martin Van Buren. On his travels he proceeded as far as Detroit, Michigan, where, on the 26th of August, 1833, his wife died of cholera. "Thus," says a biographist, "a new land became her tomb," even as it became the cradle of the Palms race on American soil.

Francis F. Palms was a child at the time of his mother's death and was taken to the home of his grandfather in New Orleans, where he received his early education. In 1854 he entered the college at Georgetown, District of Columbia, in which he was graduated three years later. After leaving college he opened an engineering office at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, where he continued in this field of professional enterprise until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he manifested his loyalty to the cause of the Confederacy by enlisting in the Fourth Louisiana Infantry. In 1862 he organized a signal corps, with which he rendered great service to the Confederate cause at the siege of Port Hudson. He established a range of signals extending fifteen miles on the west side of the river, and by means of these signals the besieged forces were kept informed at all times of the

movements of the Federal troops under General Banks. General Banks finally got the upper hand, and it was the fortune of war that Lieutenant Palms should fall into the hands of this Union general while in command of the line of signals which he had established. He was sent as a prisoner of war to Fortress Monroe, Virginia, but within a short time his exchange was effected and he rejoined his command. He served with marked gallantry and valor until the close of the war, and on more than one occasion distinguished himself for mature judgment, quick action and master of expedients in connection with military operations. At the close of the great conflict between the states of the north and the south Lieutenant Palms returned to the parish of West Baton Rouge, where he engaged in the cotton-planting industry. His crops were destroyed in the flood of 1867, whereupon he abandoned his enterprise as a planter and removed to New Orleans.

Soon after thus establishing his home in the metropolis of Louisiana Mr. Palms was appointed chief clerk in the office of the register of deeds in that city, and of this position he continued the incumbent until 1870. In that year he was appointed minute clerk of the Fourth civil district court, parish of Orleans, for a term of eight years, at the expiration of which he was reappointed, his incumbency of the office continuing until 1880. At the urgent request of his father he then resigned his position and became his father's private secretary. In this position he assumed the management of his father's affairs, which he conducted until the death of his honored sire, in 1886. There were but two heirs to the vast Palms estate,—Francis F. and a half-sister, Clotilde, wife of Dr. James B. Book, of Detroit. This estate was left to the two for life, with a reversion to their children, but with a provision for the continuation of the trust through any grandchild's minority. The grandfather sought to prevent any possible overturning of the will by a provision that should either of his two children contest the will that one should be disinherited. The chief beneficiaries evaded this provision by uniting in a petition to the circuit court for a construction of the will, which was upheld in every particular.

Francis F. Palms was a man or broad and varied interests, many of which were in Detroit. He was president of the National Loan & Investment Company; president of the Buck Stove Company, of St. Louis, Missouri; vice-president of the Peninsular Stove Company, of Detroit; and in the Michigan metropolis he was also a director of each the People's Savings Bank, the Michigan Stove Company, the Standard Life & Accident Insurance Company, and the Matthews-Ireland Company. In politics he was unswerving in his allegiance to the Democratic party, and for a time he served as a member of the Detroit board of park commissioners. A short time prior to his death he resigned his position as a member of the municipal art commission of Detroit.

The domestic chapter in the life of Francis F. Palms shows that he was thrice wedded. In July, 1866, he married Miss Devall, daughter of a prominent planter of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, but her death occurred within the same year. In 1869 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Palms to Miss Céliméne Pellerin, of Breaux Bridge, St. Martinsville parish, Louisiana, she having been a representative of one of the patrician old French families of that state. This gentle and gracious woman was summoned to eternal rest in 1888, her death having occurred in Detroit. She was survived by seven children. The eldest was Martha, the Countess of Champeaux, who died in France, in 1904; Bertha is the wife of A. Ingersoll Lewis, of Detroit; Charles L.; Viola is the wife of Dr. Burt R. Shurly, of Detroit; Corinne is the wife of Hamilton Carhartt Jr., of Detroit; Francis, of Detroit; and William, who died May 19, 1913. In 1890 Mr. Palms contracted a third marriage, Miss

Marie Aimee Martin becoming his wife. Mrs. Palms survives her husband and maintains her home in Detroit. She is a daughter of Hon. S. V. Martin, of St. Martinsville parish, Louisiana. Of the third marriage were born three children,—Helene, Clarence and Marie Louise, and of these Clarence is deceased.

Francis F. Palms, distinguished and honored as a citizen and as a man of the highest integrity, was sixty-seven years of age at the time of his death. His remains were brought from New Orleans to Detroit and were laid to rest in Mt. Elliott cemetery. Mr. Palms was a man of courtly presence and of remarkable kindliness and benevolence. His gracious personality gained to him the friendship of all with whom he came in contact. While invariably unostentatious in his charities and benevolences, he was at heart one of the most generous of men, and especially at Christmas time he never failed to remember with gifts the charitable institutions of Detroit. In this city his memory will long be cherished, and he will be remembered alike for his charming personality, his good deeds, and his public-spirited attitude toward all movements for the general good of the community.

Bryant Walker. The name Walker has since 1845 been continuously associated with the Detroit bar, and with the citizenship of that metropolis since 1837, at the beginning of Michigan's statehood. In the law, during nearly threescore and ten years, the work of father and son have been marked by all the efficiency of solid ability and singular devotion to the interest of their clientage. The career of the senior Walker was distinguished by public service of the larger sort, sufficient to place him on the roll of public benefactors to his state during its formative period and in succeeding decades. For personal attainments and professional and public services, few Michigan families have been more noteworthy. The late Edward Carey Walker was born at Butternuts, Otsego county, New York on July 4, 1820, a son of Stephen and Lydia Walker. At an early age he became an inmate of the family of his brother Ferdinand Walker, then living at Hamilton, Madison county, New York. He was prepared for college at the Hamilton Academy, but at the age of fifteen left school to take a position with an engineer corps engaged in building the Chenango Canal. After two years' experience with the engineer corps he met with an accident. Thrown from a carriage his knee was broken, and he was unfitted for active continuance with his work. In September, 1837 (the year of Michigan's admission as a state), while still suffering from his injuries and obliged to use crutches, young Walker came to Detroit to visit his sister Mrs. Alexander C. McGraw. Mr. McGraw advised him to resume his studies, offering to bear the expense. This kind offer was accepted, and the young man entered the University of Michigan, then located at Detroit. In 1840, entering Yale College he was graduated with honors, in the class of 1842. On his return to Detroit he taught school for a time in the branch of the University, and then took up the study of law in the office of Joy & Porter. Subsequently a year was spent in study at the Harvard Law School. In 1845, Mr. Walker, having been admitted to the bar, began the practice at Detroit, which through his career and that of his son has been continuous in all succeeding years. In 1850, at his request, he was joined by his brother, Charles I. Walker, under the firm name of C. I. & E. C. Walker. In 1853, Alfred Russell became a member of the firm, and this partnership continued until 1860. In the meantime, in 1857, Charles I. Walker retired from the firm and for the fifteen years following Charles A. Kent was associated with Mr. Edward C. Walker, under the firm name of

Walker & Kent. In 1884, Mr. Walker was joined by his son Bryant Walker in the practice, under the firm name of Walker & Walker, a firm which continued until the death of the senior member in 1894. The late Edward C. Walker was regarded as one of the most successful members of the Detroit bar, and in his line, that of commercial law, land titles, and corporations, he stood foremost.

For many years Mr. Walker served as a member and secretary of the Detroit Board of Education. In 1846, he was secretary of the first temperance society, organized in Detroit. He was long a member and elder of the Fort Street Presbyterian Church. In politics a Republican, for four years he served as chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. In 1863 he was elected by popular vote of the state regent of the University of Michigan, and drawing by lot the short term, served two years, and was then reelected for the long term of eight years. In 1873 he was again elected regent for a similar period. In 1876 his legislative district elected him to the Michigan Legislature, and while a representative he served as a chairman of the house committee and judiciary. Especially noteworthy was the service of the late Mr. Walker during the Civil war. Always a persistent supporter of the Federal government, he gave liberally of his time and money in aid of the cause of the union. In 1863 he was one of the organizers and the chairman of the Michigan Branch of the United States Christian Commission, which sent delegates to the hospitals and fields and expended more than thirty-five thousand dollars in ministering to the welfare and comfort of the Union soldiers. As a member of the Commission Mr. Walker spent six weeks in caring for the wounded after the battle of the Wilderness. In 1852 Edward Carey Walker married Miss Lucy Bryant, of Buffalo, New York.

Bryant Walker, a son of Edward C. and Lucy Walker, was born in the city of Detroit on July 3, 1856. His boyhood and youth were spent in his native city, where he attended the schools of Philo M. Patterson, later entered the University of Michigan, where he was graduated A. B. in the class of 1876. He then entered the law department of the same University, and won his degree LL. B. in 1879. Admitted to the bar in the same year, he took up practice in Detroit, in the office of the firm of Walker & Kent. In 1884 he became associated with his father under the firm name of Walker & Walker, and this firm continued until dissolved by the death of his father. Since then Mr. Walker has been at the head of the well known legal firm of Walker & Spalding. Mr. Walker has membership in the Society of Colonial Wars, in the Detroit & Old Clubs, and the Detroit Bar Association.

At Washington, D. C., in 1890, Mr. Bryant Walker married Miss Mary McGuire.

Hon. J. Byron Judkins. It is now forty years since Mr. Judkins began his practice as a member of the Michigan bar. In that time many of the finest distinctions of the law have come to him. Three times he was elected judge of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit, without opposition. His popularity is equalled by his efficiency as a jurist, and there is good basis for the claim that fewer cases from Judge Judkins' court were reversed by the higher court than was true of any other circuit in the state. Since leaving the bench, Judge Judkins has been in active practice of the law, at Grand Rapids, where he stands among the leaders of the Kent county bar.

J. Byron Judkins was born at Coldwater, Ohio, in 1851. His parents were James and Mary (Dornick) Judkins. His father moved from

Ohio to Michigan in 1870, and lived in Mecosta county, until his death in 1905. During the Civil war he went out with an Ohio regiment, and became captain of Company I in the One Hundred and Fifty-Sixth Ohio Infantry. There were five children, and the only now living besides Judge Judkins is Lewis F., a railroad man whose home is at Fife Lake, in this state.

Judge Judkins spent most of his boyhood in Mercer county, Ohio, where he attended the public schools, and later was a student in the high school of Celina in Mercer county. After two years of college work at Liber College in Indiana, he came to Michigan, and pursued his studies in the law at Big Rapids with the firm of Nottingham & Murdock and Judge Michael Brown. His admission to the bar came in January, 1874. He soon afterwards located at Hersey, in Osceola county, where he remained in active practice until 1880. During that time he was a member of the law firm of Burch, Beardsley & Judkins.

On March 12, 1880, Governor Croswell appointed Mr. Judkins as judge of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit, and in the fall of the same year he was elected to fill the vacancy. In 1881 came his reelection for the full term of six years, and his tenure of office was continued in 1887 by another election, so that he served altogether nearly fourteen years, and presided over the Nineteenth Circuit with a rare ability and with the complete confidence of both the bar and the laity. In the popular election for the office all parties united in supporting him, and at the conclusion of his last term he declined a renomination, since he believed it his duty to apply himself to private practice. He then came to Grand Rapids, where for the past twenty years he has been one of the leading lawyers. During his career as a judge he decided some of the most important cases ever tried in the circuit courts of the state, several involving hundred of thousands of dollars.

Judge Judkins was married at Cedar Springs, Michigan, October 31, 1876, to Miss Anna L. Haskins, a daughter of Abram and Margaret Haskins. Her father was a veteran of the Union army, and his remains now rest in the National Cemetery at Nashville, Tennessee. Mrs. Haskins died in 1890. Mrs. Judkins received her education in the public schools of Kent county and Cedar Springs high school. To their marriage have been born three children as follows: Laverne M., who was educated in the Grand Rapids schools, and in Oxford College, Ohio, and lives at home; Carolyn A., who attended the Grand Rapids schools, and completed her education in the Ward Seminary in Nashville, Tennessee, is the wife of Frank D. Longyear of Lansing, and has one son, Byron J.; Edna C., after attending the Grand Rapids high school and Oxford College, Ohio, married J. Wade Tucker, a lumberman and now lives in Florida, and their two children are Clara L. and Joseph W.

Judge Judkins's ancestry on his father's side goes back to North Carolina, and his grandfather, James Judkins, came from that state and settled in Coldwater, in Western Ohio, during the decade of the forties, and practiced his profession of medicine in that vicinity for nearly a half a century. The maternal ancestors came from Pennsylvania, and were settlers in Ohio, about 1840. Judge Judkins among other interests is a director in the First National Bank of Reed City, and is its counsel. In the fall of 1898 he was elected regent of the University of Michigan, but it subsequently transpired that no vacancy existed, so that he never filled the office to which he was elected. He has membership in the Lincoln Club at Grand Rapids, belongs to the Grand Rapids Bar Association, and in politics is a Republican. He affiliates with Park Congregational church,

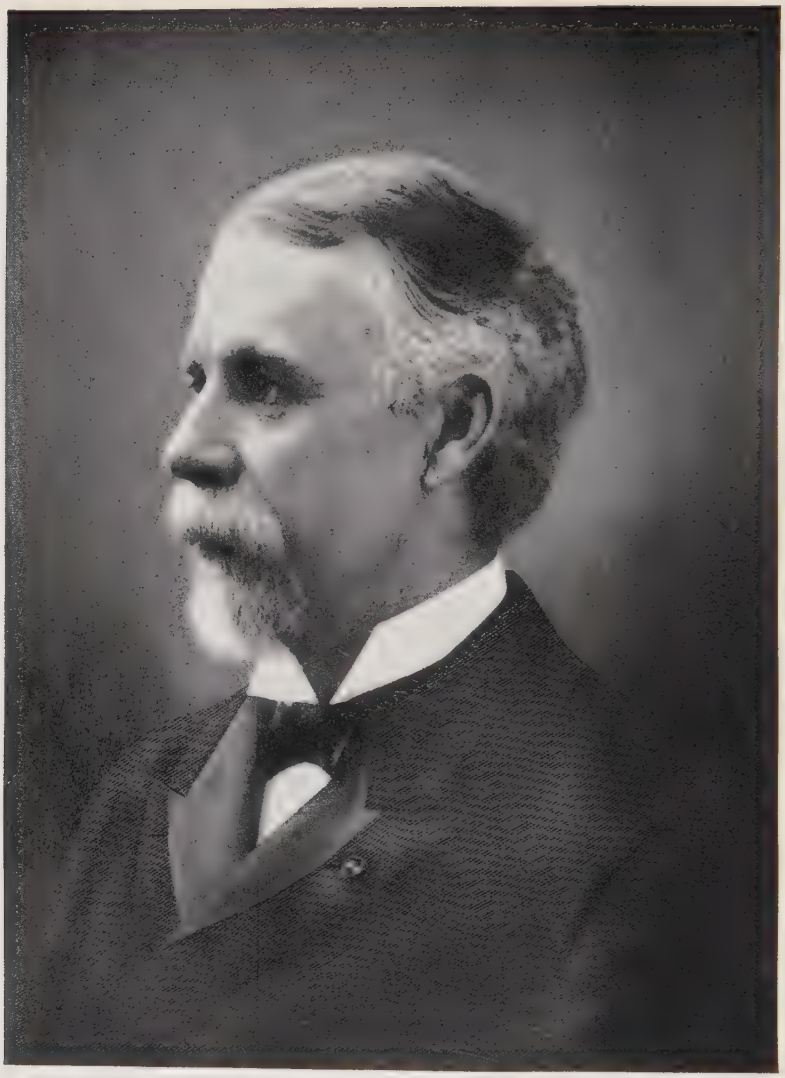
of which his wife and daughter are members. Judge Judkins has his office in the Widdecomb Building, and his home is at 639 Kellogg Street.

Jeremiah Dwyer. In this age of huge industrial enterprise to have made one plant the greatest concern of it kind in the world, is a distinction such as few men can expect to possess and one which stamps the holder as truly a captain of industry. That honor will be readily granted to Jeremiah Dwyer, president of the Michigan Stove Company, a plant which with its branches manufactures more stoves and ranges than any other similar organization in the world. Mr. Dwyer has for half a century been identified with stove manufacture, and a resident of the city for nearly seventy-five years, he is one of Michigan's oldest and ablest business men, and citizens.

The branch of the Dwyer family to which Jeremiah belongs was founded in Michigan in 1838, the year following the admission of the territory to the Union. His parents were Michael and Mary (O'Donnell) Dwyer, both of whom were born in the south of Ireland. Michael Dwyer was a contractor in Brooklyn, New York, until he moved his family west to Michigan in 1838. He became one of the early settlers and farmers in Wayne county, and reclaimed and cultivated his land, until his death in 1848. His widow then disposed of the farm and moved into the city of Detroit, where she invested her means in city property.

Jeremiah Dwyer was born in Brooklyn, New York, August 22, 1838, and was about three months old when the family located in Michigan. His earliest years were spent on a farm, and after his schooling he found his first regular employment in the planing mill of Smith & Dwight. From that time forward, barring intervals of ill health, his efforts have been directed chiefly along industrial lines, and he early distinguished himself not only as a hard but an intelligent worker, and quickly found a position of independence. After one year in a planing mill, he became an apprentice at the moulder's trade, in the Hydraulic Iron Works operated by Kellogg & Van Schoick. His apprenticeship there produced a master workman, and the first three years after reaching majority were spent as a journeyman founder in different cities of the east. His health became impaired at this strenuous toil, and he then returned to Detroit, and for the time was employed with the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad Company.

In 1859 Mr. Dwyer took the position of foreman with the Geary & Russell foundry at Detroit. In 1861, in company with his brother James, and Thomas W. Meisner, he organized J. Dwyer & Company, manufacturers of stoves. They had a small foundry for the manufacture of their castings, and the annual product of the plant would hardly equal one day's output of the present giant industry of which Mr. Dwyer is the head. However, the stoves were of excellent quality, and his partners were not only successful manufacturers, but good salesmen, and the business saw a growing prosperity. In 1863 the Meisner interests were bought by William H. Tefft, though the firm name remained the same as previously. In 1864 the business was incorporated under the name Detroit Stove Works. In a short time Mr. Dwyer again suffered impairment of health, and was obliged to go south to recuperate. Before going he sold his interests in the Detroit Stove Works to his brother James and Edwin S. Barbour. After about a year in the south, Mr. Dwyer returned greatly improved if not entirely restored, and again resumed his place as one of the leading manufacturers of the city. In the fall of 1871 he effected the organization and incorporation of a new concern under the title of the Michigan Stove Company. He was vice president and manager of this industry, and subsequently was elevated to the presidency, a post which he continues to



R. A. Alger

hold, and it is through his detailed knowledge of stove manufacture and his broad vision of the large field of business comprised under this department of industry that the Michigan Stove Company has easily attained its place as the largest establishment of its kind in the world. The facilities of the plant have been increased from year to year, and the output in stoves and ranges from the Detroit factories are now sold through branches in all the larger cities of the United States, also in London, Paris, Berlin and other foreign markets, and countries.

As a matter of course, Mr. Dwyer has become identified with various other business concerns, was one of the founders of the People's Savings Bank of Detroit, a member of the Board of Directors of the present time, and is a director in the Michigan Copper & Brass Company of Detroit, the Ideal Manufacturing Company of that city, and holds stock in many other important enterprises.

Mr. Dwyer is a member of the Catholic church, and his clubs are the Detroit Club and the Country Club. On November 22, 1859, he married Miss Mary L. Long, who was born in Michigan, the daughter of John R. Long. They are the parents of seven sons and one daughter. James W. (deceased); John M.; Elizabeth B.; William A.; Francis T. (deceased); Vincent R. (deceased); Emmett and Gratton L.

Russell A. Alger. Were one to name half a dozen of the most eminent characters in Michigan's history, there would be no question as to the inclusion of the late General Alger in the list. General Alger began his career as a lawyer in Michigan shortly before the Civil war, went out from this state as a Company Captain, reached the rank of Brevet Major-General, returned home and soon became conspicuous in the lumber operations of Michigan, and when the basis of his large fortune had been securely laid, he consented to enter the political arena, where his name soon became conspicuous, not only in his home state, but in the nation. The late General Alger possessed remarkable business genius, was a commanding figure in public affairs, and was equally notable for his beautiful personality and his many kindly and varied relations with his fellowmen.

Russell Alexander Alger was born in a log cabin in Medina county, Ohio, February 27, 1836, and died in the city of Washington, where he was representing his state in the office of United States senator, January 24, 1907. His parents were Russell and Caroline (Moulton) Alger. The first American settler of the name came from England in 1759, and the ancestral stock has been traced back to the time of William the Conqueror. His great-grandfather, John Alger, was a gallant soldier on the American side during the American Revolution. The mother of General Alger was a direct descendant of Robert Moulton, who came to the colony of Massachusetts in 1627, in charge of a vessel laden with ship building material, and he brought with him a number of skilled ship carpenters. The first sea-going vessel built in Massachusetts was built under his supervision. The family moved from New England to Ohio early in the nineteenth century, and were pioneers in that commonwealth.

The career of the late Russell A. Alger is notable for the difficulties overcome during his youth, and that has a place alongside of many other stories of other eminent men familiar to our American annals. His parents were in very modest circumstances, and the greater part of their lives in poor health, so that more than average responsibility fell upon the shoulders of the boy as he grew from childhood to youth. Left an orphan at the age of twelve, he was then thrown entirely upon his own resources, and assisted in providing for his younger brother and sister. He had little schooling, and nine years of the period of life which modern

youth spend largely in school were devoted by him to work on a farm in Summitt county, Ohio. In this stern school of necessity he developed the powers of self-reliance and courage, which stood him in better stead for the great responsibilities confronting him in after years than college education. While he was working on the farm, he attended a nearby academy during the winter months, and studied and progressed in a manner characteristic of so many whose opportunities are limited, but whose ambition and energy are apparently inexhaustible. He finally qualified himself as a teacher, and followed that vocation and worked on a farm during the vacation months. In March, 1857, soon after reaching his twenty-first birthday, he took up the study of law at Akron, Ohio. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of Ohio, and then found a position in the office of a law firm at Cleveland. As the result of his arduous study through the preceding years his health failed, and that event proved the turning point in his destiny, and led him to the great lumber regions of Michigan.

Coming to Michigan in 1859 he located at Grand Rapids, then a mere village. The lumber industry was the one great enterprise of that vicinity, and he was soon on a fair way to large success and prosperity. His business career was interrupted by the shadow of the Civil war, and he was among the first to tender his services to the Union.

In August, 1861, Mr. Alger enlisted as a private in the Second Michigan Volunteer Cavalry. The official record of his army service is as follows: "Captain Second Cavalry, September 2, 1861; Major, April 2, 1862; Lieutenant-Colonel Sixth Michigan Cavalry, October 16, 1862; Colonel Fifth Michigan Cavalry, February 28, 1863; wounded in action at Boonesboro, Maryland, July 8, 1863; resigned September 20, 1864, and honorably discharged. Brevet Brigadier General United States Volunteer for gallant and meritorious services, to rank from the battle of Trevilian Station, Virginia, June 11, 1864; Brevet Major-General United States Volunteers, June 11, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the war." Every advancement in his military career was honestly and meritoriously won. During the first year of the war he served in the south and the west, but the largest portion of his service was with the Army of the Potomac. As colonel of the Fifth Michigan Cavalry, he entered Gettysburg on the twenty-eighth of June, 1863, his being the first Union regiment to reach the village. On July 1, 1862, he participated in the battle of Booneville, where he was acting as captain of Company C of the Second Cavalry. General Chalmers, with five thousand mounted Confederates, made an attack on Booneville, which was held by Colonel Sheridan, who brought with him at the time only two small regiments, the Second Michigan Cavalry and the Second Iowa Cavalry, numbering in all less than nine hundred men. The Second Michigan were armed with sabers, Colt's revolvers and revolving carbines. So great was the heroism displayed by these two regiments that General Chalmers was led to believe that he had been deceived in the strength of the enemy, as he inferred that the slaughter effected by the Michigan regiment with their carbines must certainly be the work of an infantry bridage. Sheridan, with his little body of men, was in danger of being surrounded and captured, and in this emergency he decided to send out ninety-six men, in command of Captain Alger, to make a circuit of the enemy and charge upon the rear with "sabers and cheers." This ruse had the desired effect, for as soon as Captain Alger and his men charged upon the enemy, numbering at least two thousand men, they broke and fled, as did also the force directly in front of Sheridan, leaving one hundred and twenty-five of their comrades upon the field. The Second Michigan, which had borne the burden of the fight, lost

forty-one dead and wounded. In the official reports of engagements, General Alger was frequently mentioned for distinguished services, notably by Custer in his report on the Battle of Gettysburg. On July 8, 1863, he was seriously wounded in the fight near Boonesboro, Maryland, and did not resume service until September. He served with distinction during the campaigns of 1863-64, taking part in all the engagements of the Army of the Potomac within this period, and with his brigade accompanied Sheridan to the Shenandoah Valley in 1864. In all General Alger participated in sixty-six battles and skirmishes, and by bravery and faithfulness richly merited the distinctions which he gained.

In 1866 General Alger established his home in Detroit. In the following year he engaged in business as a member of the firm of Moore, Alger & Company, dealers in pine lands and lumber. This was the line of enterprise to which he had directed his energies while at Grand Rapids. Soon the firm became Moore & Alger, and this was succeeded by R. A. Alger & Company, and subsequently the business was incorporated as Alger, Smith & Company. Of this corporation General Alger was president from the beginning until his death. In the lumber field his operations have probably been as extensive as those of any other individual concern in the United States. His success in this field led General Alger's participation in numerous other corporate and individual enterprises, and it would be a large task to enumerate the various business connections which he held through many years in Michigan and elsewhere. Through normal and legitimate means he gained a large fortune, the use and stewardship of which was always a matter of deep concern to him.

Though one of Michigan's prominent men from the time of the Civil war, General Alger steadily refused any political honors until his business ambition had been well satisfied. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Chicago, and in the same year was nominee of his party for governor of Michigan. Though that was a Democratic year, and Michigan had been Democratic for some time, General Alger was elected by a plurality of 3,953, and he gave his state the most capable administration as governor, refusing at the end of his term to accept the nomination for a second term.

As a favorite son of Michigan, and a man whose name was not unfamiliar in many states, General Alger was one of the most prominent among the various candidates in 1888 for nomination before the Republican National Convention. His name was presented at the beginning of the session, and after a number of ballots his strength increased to one hundred and forty-three votes. On the sixth ballot a break was made among his followers, and as a result General Harrison was brought forward and received the nomination. In the national convention of 1892 General Alger was again a popular candidate, though the judgment of his party conferred the choice upon the then incumbent of the White House.

Few men reach so high a position in public life as did the late General Alger without enduring the almost inevitable reverses which attend a public career. In the life of General Alger that came during his service in the office of Secretary of the War, under President McKinley, and at the time of the Spanish-American war. Time has already shown how unjust were the criticisms directed against this loyal, honorable and patriotic citizen and able official. In 1896 he was called to the cabinet of President McKinley, and assumed the duties of his office March 4, 1897. The unpleasantness which marked his administration was the result of "long existent conditions revealed by the stern test of war." Practically all citizens who followed the course of events during the

succeeding years understand the source of trouble from which General Alger was an innocent victim. The conditions were summed up by the New York *Post* at the time of his death in the following words: "He was a victim of the wretched organization of the army and the department which clung to the system of the Civil war that had long been outgrown." When he resigned his post as Secretary of War in August, 1899, he returned to Michigan to receive one of the most enthusiastic and sympathetic receptions ever accorded to one who had served faithfully, but against heavy odds, in the public cause. After General Alger's death, Mr. Taft, then secretary of war, paid him the following tribute: "General Alger was patriotic, earnest and most devoted to the interests of the army and, especially, considered the welfare of the enlisted men. He was a gentle, kindly man, with great confidence in his friends and associates, and was much beloved by his subordinates. He was the subject of unjust criticism because of the country's lack of preparedness for war when war came, although for this he was in no wise responsible."

General Alger was appointed a member of the United States Senate, September 27, 1902, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator James McMillan, and in the following January was regularly elected to the office by the legislature. Owing to failing health he declined to become a candidate for reelection and his first term would have expired March 4, 1908. He had been sitting as a member of the senate until confined to his home by his last illness. An editorial in the Washington *Herald* published at the time of his passing containing a few of many similar tributes paid by the press throughout the country: "General Russell A. Alger did not live in vain. A kindly, lovable character, he was helpful to his fellows and served his country well. He was the type of rich man whom riches do not spoil—a man who had his wealth to good ends, while material success did not put him out of touch with humanity. Michigan loved him as he loved Michigan." Many tributes were paid to him in Congress and elsewhere, but the most distinctive were those enacted at Detroit while his body lay in state at the city hall, and when the entire community of the city showed its deep sense of personal loss.

General Alger was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and of Fairbanks Post No. 17, Grand Army of the Republic, of Detroit. His affection for and sympathy with his old comrades in arms endured to the end and one of the last acts of his life was in connection with securing a merited pension for an old soldier of his command. In 1889, at the National Encampment, General Alger was unanimously elected Commander-in-Chief of the Order. In the memorial address given by Hon. Edwin Denby of Michigan in the House of Representatives in Washington appear the following statements: "If I were asked to name the qualities of General Alger which more than others accounted for his remarkable success in political life and for the devotion of his friends, I would say his kindness, generosity, tact and sweetness of disposition—the great human attributes which charm and attract and make the world akin. His course through life was marked by many deeds of almost unostentatious charity. How much he gave will never be known, but that his bounties were large is evident from the occasional instances brought to public notices. In Detroit he was mourned by none more thoroughly than the newsboys of that city. There they have a large organization, consisting of six or seven hundred members, called the Newsboys' Association. General Alger helped the boys in and out of the Association with clothing and other necessaries, and with his kindly cheer, year after year, until he became the 'Newsboys'

Friend,' a badge of honor he was well worthy to wear. How many other persons there are who regard his passing as the lost of their best earthly friends will not be known. His charities he tried to hide, but you will hear today some instances that could not be concealed. He rendered back to society in constant benefactions the riches it gave him. He was one of the kindest, most lovable men in public life."

Said Senator Spooner in the United States Senate at the same memorial session of Congress: "No man without noble purpose, well-justified ambitions, strong fiber, and splendid qualities in abundance could have carved out and left behind him such a career. His pathway was from the beginning upward, and all along it, at every stage of it, he discharged well every duty which manhood could demand, and all along he scattered with generous hand seeds of kindness and helpfulness to those who were in need, sowing the seed which blossomed in fragrance along his pathway and made it beautiful."

General Alger was married in Grand Rapids, Michigan, April 2, 1861, to Miss Annette H. Henry, daughter of William G. Henry, of that city. This marriage occurred four months before General Alger went away to the war. Of the nine children of their marriage, five are living, as follows: Caroline, wife of Henry D. Sheldon, of Detroit; Fay, wife of William E. Bailey, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Frances, wife of Charles B. Pike, of Chicago; Russell A. and Captain Frederick M. Alger, of Detroit, who have largely assumed the business interests and responsibilities conducted by their late father. Mrs. Alger, who throughout their married companionship was a worthy helper to her husband, and who possessed distinctive social qualities and many notable attributes of personal character, is still living, and divides her time between her beautiful homes in Detroit and Grosse Pointe.

Russell A. Alger, Jr. With ample capital and the precedent of his father's great success behind him, the younger Alger has proved himself in every way capable and worthy of his great heritage, both of name and fortune, and for some years, practically ever since leaving college, has been an efficient business man of Detroit.

Russell Alexander Alger, the younger, was born in Detroit, February 27, 1873. From the public schools he entered the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, and later the Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts. His admirable business training was largely under the eye of his father, and he became well prepared for the administration of the great responsibilities which subsequently devolved upon him. He has succeeded his father in the presidency of the great lumber corporation of Alger, Smith & Company, with offices at 1213 Ford Building. He is an executor of the large Alger estate, and he and his younger brother, Captain Alger, are associated in its management. Since 1903 Mr. Alger has also been an independent factor in Detroit and Michigan business affairs. He is executive head of the Anderson Forge & Machine Company, vice president of the Packard Motor Car Company, treasurer of the Duluth & Northern Minnesota Railroad Company, a director in the Security Trust Company, the People's State Bank, the Manistique Lumber Company, and the Alger-Sullivan Company. Mr. Alger has his home at Grosse Pointe Farm.

In politics he gives his staunch allegiance to the party in which his father was so distinguished. His club membership includes connection with the Detroit Club, the Yontedoga Club, the Country Club, the Detroit Yacht Club, the Detroit Boat Club, the Detroit Automobile Club, the Detroit Racquet & Curling Club, and the Old Club. He is also a member of the New York Yacht Club, the Automobile Club of America of New

York City, the Kitchi Gami (Dutch) Club of Duluth, and belongs to the Mount Royal Club of Montreal, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Alger have membership in the Fort Street Presbyterian Church of Detroit.

On January 23, 1896, he married Miss Marion Jarves, daughter of Deming Jarves, of Detroit. Their children are Josephine, Fay and Russell A., Jr.

The Russel Family of Detroit. Among the notable Michigan families, none has been more conspicuous in public and professional life, nor borne the responsibilities of citizenship with greater dignity and social service than have the Russels during their residence in the state since the year 1836. The founder of the family, the late Dr. George B. Russel, had no superior as a pioneer physician, and as a broad-minded and enterprising business man. His four sons have since upheld the reputation established by their honored father, and George H., the oldest, is president of the People's State Bank of Detroit; Henry is the General Counsel of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and at the head of one of the most important law firms of Detroit; Walter S. is president of the Russel Wheel and Foundry Company; and John R. is vice president and secretary of the Great Lakes Engineering Works. The daughter, Sarah, is the wife of Jere C. Hutchins, president of the Detroit United Railway, and the other surviving member of that generation is Miss Anne D. Russel.

The career of the late Dr. George B. Russel, who died at his home in Detroit, August 31, 1903, in his eighty-eighth year, is in reality a chapter from the pioneer history of medicine and business affairs of Detroit Born in the village of Russelville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 7, 1816, he came of an old American family. The house in which he was born had been built by his great-grandfather before the war of the Revolution. Hugh Russel, the builder of the home just mentioned, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1726, and fought in the great battle of Culloden in 1746. After that defeat he became an exile and fled to the north of Ireland and from there with three brothers came to America and established his home at the settlement in Pennsylvania which was founded and named Russelville. Alexander Russel, a son of Hugh, was born at Russelville July 4, 1756, and died there in 1799. Francis, son of Alexander, was born at Russelville, June 14, 1783, and died there in 1859. He served with the rank of colonel, during the war of 1812. Francis Russel married a Miss Whiteside, whose family came from Ireland to America in 1718. Dr. George B. Russel, a son of Francis Russel, had his early schooling in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and later in the West Chester Academy, an institution which did much to form and direct his young mind. The scholarship of Mr. Russel was such that he acted as tutor in giving instruction in mathematics and Latin when only fourteen years of age. At the age of seventeen he completed the course at Franklin and Marshall College, and at this time was able to read the Bible in five different languages. In 1836, at the age of twenty, he was graduated doctor of medicine from Jefferson College at Philadelphia. He was associated with and had friends among many conspicuous members of the older generation. Among these was General George B. Porter, who afterwards became governor of Michigan territory, and who had invited young Russel to come out to Michigan as soon as his medical education was completed. Though Governor Porter had in the meantime died, the invitation really proved the cause of Dr. Russel's removal to the west. At the time of his graduation in 1836, Dr. Russel was still under age and unable to begin his practice under the laws of Pennsylvania. He made the trip west by stage coach and canal, and by lake vessel from

Cleveland, arriving in Detroit, April 24, 1836. It is said that almost on the same day he took up the duties of what proved a busy and successful medical career. In Detroit he found Drs. Chapin, Rice, Pitcher, Hurd and a number of others. Soon after locating in Detroit, he was one of the local physicians who gave their services in combating the cholera and the smallpox epidemic. Afterwards he returned to Philadelphia and took a post-graduate course during 1837-38, and then located in Detroit in 1839, where he began practice with Dr. Adrian R. Terry.

Concerning the early labors of Dr. Russel, much has been written, but the following so well illustrates the conditions of pioneer medical practice, not only for Detroit, but for the state that its inclusion in this work needs no apology.

In those days the practice of local physicians was difficult and arduous. Dr. Russel's medical and surgical circuit was on both sides of the Detroit River. In Canada it extended from Amherstburg to Belle River, a distance of thirty-three miles. On the American side it extended from Trenton to Lake St. Clair, and inland along the four leading avenues of Detroit to Mount Clemens, Romeo, Royal Oak, Birmingham, Pontiac, Farmington, Dearborn and Wayne. All these routes were traveled on horseback, and in the saddle-bags were carried the needed drugs with scales and measures to fill his prescriptions, as well as surgical instruments. Of the six thousand inhabitants in 1838, about four thousand were French speaking. The roads were very bad and many hardships were encountered. Dr. Russel was in the saddle for twenty-seven years, and then retired from general practice. As a physician, his memory will always fill a beautiful place in the annals of Detroit. He was a skillful healer and a philanthropist. He gave every day of his time, skill and money to poverty-stricken, and suffering humanity. In his daily ministrations among the poor his beneficence was perennial, and grateful thanks from the recipients were scattered at his feet like flowers. An educated and scientific man, fully abreast with medical science and a wise physician, he was a John the Baptist who recognized that his only mission was to prepare the way for a greater than himself—Nature. He was very active in epidemics of smallpox and cholera, and successfully treated many cases of the former disease shortly after he arrived in Michigan. In October, 1837, a tribe of seven hundred Indians from the Saginaw region arrived in Detroit to receive their annual present and camped on Conner's Creek near Gratiot Avenue, a few miles from Detroit. The doctor learned the smallpox had broken out among them, and he proceeded there at once. About twelve Indians, living in five tents were found to be infested. Aided by Richard Conner, the proprietor of the farm, and Sister Therese of the Sisters of Sainte Claire, whose convent at that time was at the southwest corner of Larned and Randolph Streets, he treated six persons and also vaccinated, or rather inoculated every member of the tribe. This work occupied fully twenty-four hours and was performed without rest or sleep. A daughter of Henry R. Schoolcraft, the famous Indian ethnologist and historian, was visiting friends in Detroit, and afterward related this episode to her father at Albany. Mr. Schoolcraft promptly informed the United States Indian bureau, which procured an appropriation of seven hundred dollars which was paid to Dr. Russel in 1842. In the same year the doctor built a smallpox hospital on the present site of the House of Correction on Russel Street. In this hospital he gratuitously treated about two hundred cases, principally colored people and white immigrants. He was also active and efficient during the cholera seasons of 1849-1852 and 1854. During the so-called Patriot War on the Canadian side, in 1838, a battle occurred in which the Patriots were defeated, and some of their wounded

men were brought to Detroit, where they were attended by Dr. Russel. His service was mentioned to the British minister at Washington, and one day Dr. Russel was surprised to receive a letter of thanks, and one year's pay as assistant surgeon in the British army from the British government. As chief physician and a trustee of Harper Hospital for about a quarter of a century, Dr. Russel greatly advanced the interests of that noble Detroit institution. It was largely through his influence that Nancy Martin, the old market woman, donated part of the land, now the site of the hospital. In addition to his distinction as a physician, Dr. Russel was a remarkable business man and a pioneer of some of Detroit's greatest enterprises. In 1863, he reliquished the general practice of medicine, though he continued to minister to his family, his relatives and to indigent persons to the end of his life.

In the early fifties Dr. Russel built the first car-ferry boat, which plied between Detroit and Windsor, and which brought over the first locomotive in 1854,—which year marked the connecting of the Great Western Railway, now the Grand Trunk with Detroit. He founded the Detroit Car Works, an enterprise subsequently merged into the Pullman Car Company. He originated the project upon which George M. Pullman, John S. Newberry, and James McMillan rose to fortune. To Dr. Russel is also due the credit for having built the first iron furnace and produced the first ton of pig-iron at Detroit. He built the first large steamer of more than thirty-foot beam on the Detroit River, and the first steamer especially designed to carry iron ore upon the great lakes. He was the leading spirit in building up the ferry system now controlled by the Detroit, Belle Isle and Windsor Ferry Company. Many houses were built by him in Detroit and vicinity, he was the owner of thousands of acres of land in the city and suburbs, and property once owned by him is now worth many millions of dollars. In the panic of 1857 his losses were severe, but he recovered and was one of the most prominent men of Detroit during the constructive era of the late sixties. In 1880 following in his footsteps his son George H. established the Russel Wheel & Foundry Company, now one of the large industrial concerns of the city and still owned principally by the Russel family. Dr. Russel also established ship yards at Detroit, and contributed largely to the development of local iron industry.

For a number of years before his death Dr. Russel spent most of his time on his farm on the banks of Lake St. Claire in Canada. His son Walter has a fine summer home there, but the doctor preferred to live in a cabin nearby, and with only a man servant to help him lived free and independent. He cut down trees, repaired fences, and did other vigorous work and lived ideally the simple life.

His long years were the result of this sane and simple mode of living. A large man, weighing over two hundred pounds, he was very active in his movements, and never lost his mental alertness, reading two newspapers every day, and keeping in close touch with the advancement in medicine and surgery up to his last years. He disdained all formality in his speech and habits, and was also outspoken, hearty and genial in conversation and social relations. He was considered among his associates as a remarkably handsome man, and as a gentleman of the old school always dressed in fine broadcloth and wore a silk hat. His face was ruddy, his complexion clear, and his eye quick and penetrating. He frequently said he thought he would reach the century mark, and might have easily done so had not an accident occurred which shortened his span of natural existence. While stepping from a street car he was struck by a bicycle, and the injury terminated in his death a few days later. In special spheres of activity, Dr. Russel had his su-

periors, but in his varied and successful attention to many affairs, in professional, business, manufacturing and social duties, he occupied a unique position. His own accomplishments and the impress which he left through his family and others whom he stimulated to useful endeavor will remain a conspicuous part of the history of Detroit. As a youth he had had the advantage of recourse to one of the finest private libraries, that of his uncle, John Whiteside, and to the end continued to be a student and reader. For many years he was reputed to be the best informed man in his knowledge of English literature in Michigan, and he memorized large portions of the Bible, Shakespeare, and other English, Latin, Greek and French authors, especially the poets.

Dr. Russel was married at Detroit, July 7, 1845, to Miss Anna E. Davenport, a daughter of Lewis Davenport, a pioneer of Detroit. Mrs. Russel, as well as her mother and grandmother, was born in Detroit, and as a wife and mother and socially was a worthy companion and helpmate to her honored husband. Her death occurred June 8, 1888.

The second of the four sons of the late Dr. Russel, Henry Russel has for many years been one of the leading lawyers, capitalists and business men of Detroit. He was born in Detroit, May 16, 1852, attended the public schools, and the classical and mathematical academy conducted by Philo Patterson, after which he entered the University of Michigan, and was graduated A. B. in 1873. His preparation for the law was pursued in the offices of Alfred Russell and Judge Cooley and in the university, where he was graduated LL. B. in 1875. In the same year the degree, Master of Arts, was conferred upon him. On leaving the university, Mr. Russel continued his law studies in the office of Alfred Russell, then one of the leading members of the Detroit bar. In 1877 Mr. Russel became assistant attorney to the Michigan Central Railroad Company. In later years Mr. Russel has become General Counsel for the road. In 1878 he established a partnership with Henry M. Campbell, under the name of Russel & Campbell, and this partnership has since been expanded to the present firm of Russel, Campbell, Bulkley & Ledyard. Mr. Russel has large interests in business affairs. He is a director in many banking, railroad, manufacturing and land companies, and is president of several of them. He projected and effected the construction of several important railroads, and the upbuilding of different manufacturing institutions. Suburban real estate has received much of his attention, and he was the pioneer in the reclamation and improving of the outlying marshlands along the River Rouge.

A man of wide culture and literary tastes, Mr. Russel has found time to travel extensively and to cultivate an acquaintance with the best of classic and current literature. In politics he is a Democrat, and is a liberal supporter of the Presbyterian church. Public spirited, his genial disposition and rare humor has brought him many friends and great popularity. His outdoor sports are pursued principally through the diversions of golf and fishing. He has membership in the Detroit Club, the Country Club, the Detroit Golf Club, the University Club and the Fontinalis Club.

On June 3, 1880, he married Miss Helen H. Muir, a daughter of the late William K. Muir of Detroit. Their five children were: Christine M., wife of Allen F. Edwards; Anne Davenport, wife of James Thayer McMillan; Helen, wife of Harold F. Wardwell; John Farrand and William Muir, of whom John F. is deceased. Mrs. Russel was active in church and charitable works, belonged to the Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian church and was for many years president of the Pastor's Aid Society. She was also on the executive board of the Thompson Home for Old Ladies, and was identified with other charitable and

philanthropic works. Mrs. Russel was born in Detroit, June 29, 1858, and died November 23, 1908. On February 15, 1912, Mr. Russel married Mrs. Eleanor Towle, a resident of Detroit for many years and a distant relative of the Russel family.

James McMillan. From 1889 until his death in Manchester, Massachusetts, August 10, 1902, James McMillan was one of the nation's leaders, and for the greater part of his service in the United States senate was one of the commanding personalities in that body. In the city of Detroit, and the State of Michigan, the late James McMillan will long be remembered for many other activities and for his prominence in political affairs. He was one of the men who did much to develop the transportation interests of the state, especially in the northern peninsula. His liberality and enterprise in Detroit has been evidenced by many contributions to the institutional and educational departments of the city. He was an eminent business man, a large-minded statesman and was strong of mind, strong of heart, and noble and true in his ideals.

Of sturdy Scotch ancestry, James McMillan was a native of Canada, born at Hamilton, Ontario, May 12, 1838, a son of William and Grace McMillan, both of whom were born and reared in Scotland, and after their marriage came to America in 1836. It was their intention to locate in the State of Illinois, but a visit to friends in Hamilton, Ontario, led them to make that city their home. William McMillan, it has been said, was a man of exceptionally strong and symmetrical character and of the highest integrity. His business interests were wide, and his identification with many and important enterprises made his name well known throughout Ontario. He became specially interested in the promotion and management of railway enterprises, and from the inception of the Great Western Railway until his death in 1877 was a stockholder, and much of the time an executive officer. As he was prosperous in business, so was he also influential in civil and religious activities. The McMillan home, if somewhat stern in discipline, after the fashion of those days, was one of comfort, intelligence and piety. The wife of William McMillan survived him several years, and the remains of both were laid to rest in a cemetery at Hamilton.

James McMillan was a resident of Detroit from 1885 until his death. His early education was received in the Hamilton grammar schools, where he had unusual advantages under the direction of Dr. Tassie, one of the best educators of his time. His inclinations led him to business as soon as his preparatory course was completed, and at the age of fourteen he became clerk in a hardware establishment at Hamilton. Four years were given to learning the details of the business, and when he arrived in Detroit in 1855 he was seventeen years of age. With letters of introduction which he presented to several influential merchants of this city, he at once secured a place in the hardware trade, and later, through the influence of his father, became purchasing agent of the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad. An interruption to this service was caused when he accpted a place on the staff of a prominent railroad contractor, who was then finishing the western end of the railroad. In 1864 his business ability led a firm of car builders in Detroit to seek him for a partner in their splendid enterprise. The late John S. Newberry also joined in the partnership, and under Mr. McMillan's active and energetic supervision the Michigan Car Company grew to be one of the great manufacturing concerns of the country. In the meantime it put forth important branches, such as the Detroit Car Wheel Company, the Detroit Iron Furnace Company, the Baugh

Steam Forge Company, and the Detroit Pipe and Foundry Company, in which establishment employment was given to between five and six thousand men. Practically every undertaking to which Mr. McMillan put his hand in a business way prospered. In time he became interested in vessel building at the works of the Detroit Dry Docks Company, in marine passenger transportation in Cleveland, Detroit and Mackinac, and in lake transportation by means of fast freighters.

A very conspicuous enterprise in which the late Senator McMillan participated was the construction of the semi-political railroad project linking the upper and lower peninsulas of Michigan by the road that is now the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railroad. His was largely the enterprise and money that carried the enterprise through, after death had removed several of his associates and when obstacles seemed insuperable. Of this railroad company Mr. McMillan was president until he resigned soon after entering the United States senate. Always ready to take hold of new enterprises, and to lend to them his constructive and administrative power, yet in spite of his busy career Senator McMillan always had leisure for society and money for charity and philanthropy. Extensive foreign travel aided in cultivating a naturally refined taste, and led him to take a deep and active interest in those things that represented the higher ideals of human existence. This was specially manifested in his interest in the Detroit Museum of Art, of which he was president for several years. Mr. McMillan gave to the University of Michigan a comprehensive Shakespeare library. At the same institution he built for the Presbyterian students a fine hall to be used in connection with theological training. He was also the donor of a large dormitory at Mary Allen Seminary, a school for the education of colored girls at Crockett, Texas. To Albion College, a Methodist institution at Albion, Michigan, he gave a fine chemical laboratory building, which bears his name. His thoughts were always of his home city, and he planned and assisted in carrying out many institutional improvements. He planned a free hospital for the city, and in association with his partner, the late John S. Newberry, erected Grace Hospital on land set apart for such a purpose by the late Amos Chaffee. The hospital was amply endowed by Mr. McMillan and others, and he was its president at the time of his death. His private benevolences and charities were large but unostentatious, and the sum of them can never accurately be estimated. He accumulated a splendid fortune and used it to a good end, and few rich men have showed a higher sense of their responsibility to the community than the late Senator McMillan.

From the early years of his citizenship Mr. McMillan interested himself in the cause of the Republican party. He had a large personal acquaintance among the leading men of Michigan, and at one time was a very efficient worker in the interests of Hon. Zachariah Chandler, who secured the aid of Mr. McMillan as a member of the State Central Committee. In 1886, when the Republican party in Michigan was very much in need of his services and influences, Mr. McMillan became chairman of the committee, and held the chairmanship until he declined re-election in 1896. It was as a result of his valuable services to the party and to the state that the Republicans in the legislature in 1889 unanimously elected Mr. McMillan to the office of United States senator. In 1895 he was re-elected by a unanimous vote in the legislature, an honor seldom conferred in the history of senatorial elections. He was elected for a third term, and that term, which would have expired in 1907, was abbreviated by his death. In the senate Mr. McMillan was noted for his industry and ability to deal comprehensively with

questions of detail. He served on the committees of commerce, post office and naval affairs, and on the District of Columbia committee, in the chairmanship of which he succeeded the late Senator Ingalls. At the same time his familiarity with the great industry of Michigan enabled him to be of service to his state, particularly when river and harbor matters were under consideration.

On entering the senate, Mr. McMillan relinquished the active management of much of his business to his older sons, and was thus free to devote practically all his attention to his legislative duties, and this fact, combined with his extraordinary broad experience and ability as a business man caused him to be regarded as one of the ablest legislators in Congress during the last decade of the previous century. In Washington, as well as Detroit, Mr. and Mrs. McMillan were prominent in social affairs, and their home in the national capital was a center for quiet and distinguished hospitality. Since the death of her husband Mrs. McMillan has passed much of her time in Washington, though she still retains her love for Detroit, a city endeared to her by the association and memories of many years. Mrs. McMillan is an active member of the Presbyterian church, to which her husband belonged, and she has been liberal in carrying on its work and benevolence in the various departments.

Mr. McMillan in 1860 married Mary L. Wetmore, daughter of Charles P. Wetmore of Detroit. Of their six children, three sons and one daughter survived Senator McMillan, but since then one of the sons died. All of the sons graduated from Yale University, and the record of the children is as follows: William C., who died on the twenty-first of February, 1907, leaving a widow and two children, James T. and Doris; Grace McMillan Jarvis, who died in 1888, leaving one daughter, Grace McMillan Jarvis; James Howard McMillan, who died in 1902, leaving one daughter, Gladys; Amy McMillan, who is now Lady Harrington of England; Philip H. and Francis W. McMillan, the surviving sons in Detroit, have the general supervision of the family estate and many of the interests formerly supervised by their honored father.

Samuel H. Ranck. Librarian of the Grand Rapids Public Library. Mr. Ranck is one of the best known men in the United States in a profession which has been developed largely within his own time, and which, as a result of the spread of library facilities throughout the country, has become one of the most important of the learned professions. Mr. Ranck is a scholar, has active, and at times has held official, membership in many learned societies.

Samuel Haverstick Ranck was born near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, October 23, 1866, a son of Jacob Eby and Martha Bausman (Haberstick) Ranck. Both parents were also born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and still live there. His father's ancestors (French Huguenots) came to the United States in 1729 and settled in Pennsylvania, where the various successive generations have lived. His mother's ancestors (German and Swiss) came to America a little later in the 18th century.

The oldest of six children, Samuel H. Ranck at the age of five years entered the district school, and at sixteen became a student in the First Pennsylvania Normal School at Millersville, Pennsylvania. After two years in that school he taught a district school during 1885-86, and 1886-87. Matriculating in Franklin and Marshall College, he was graduated A. B. in 1892, and in 1895 the same institution conferred upon him the degree of A. M. The introduction to his present line of work began during his freshman year in college, when he was appointed an assistant in

the Goethean Literary Society Library. During his two years as librarian he re-catalogued a collection of about six thousand volumes in that library. In 1892, three months before his graduation from College, he became connected with the Enoch Pratt Free Library at Baltimore, Maryland, where he was assistant librarian from 1898 to 1904. Since October 1, 1904, he has been in Grand Rapids as librarian of the public library in this city.

Since 1895 he has been Chairman of the Publishing Committee and editor of the Franklin and Marshall College Alumni Association's publications, during which period the Association has issued 35 books, pamphlets and leaflets. The most important of these edited or written by Mr. Ranck are the Catalogue of Officers and Students of the College, 1787-1903 and the Obituary Record containing biographies of all the graduates of the College who have died. Since it was established in 1903 he has been President of the Alumni Council of the College.

On the general subjects of his profession, on college education, and topics presented by his wide excursions into literary and outdoor affairs, Mr. Ranck has contributed much to magazines and newspapers. Since 1896 he has been a regular monthly contributor to the Library Journal. He has been a member of the council of the American Library Association since 1908, twice elected to that position, and is a life member of the association. His other relations with learned societies include membership in the American Historical Association, the Maryland Historical Society, the Lancaster County Historical Society, the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, the Historical Society of Grand Rapids, of which he has been secretary since 1905, the American Economic Association, the Bibliographical Society of America, the American A. A. A. S., the Michigan Library Association of which he was president during 1905-07, the Pennsylvania Library Club, the American Civic Association, the Society of Chemical Industry, etc. Mr. Ranck is a Phi Beta Kappa, and belongs to the Grand Rapids Boat and Canoe Club, and the Grand Rapids Association of Commerce. During his vacations his time is spent chiefly in canoeing, on the rivers of Michigan, and in that way he has covered thousands of miles of the various water courses, and has a collection of photographs of Michigan waterways of unusual interest and value. Mr. Ranck is in politics an Independent, and in religion a member of the Society of Friends (Quakers).

On October 15, 1901, he was married to Miss Judith A., daughter of Edwin and Maria (Powell) Blackburn. Mrs. Ranck is a graduate of Wellesley College, 1897. Their three children are: Elizabeth Powell Ranck, Theodore Valentine and Wilson Marcy, all of whom are attending school in Grand Rapids. Their home is at 728 Terrace Avenue, with a summer home on their farm near Grand Rapids—Woodbrooke Farm.

Hon. Charles E. Townsend. In the choice of Charles E. Townsend for the United States Senate, Michigan contributed one of its ablest lawyers and public men to the honors and activities of the larger sphere of national government. The campaign of Mr. Townsend for his present office is still fresh in the minds of Michigan citizens, and is interesting for its breaking of long established precedents in state political history. As a member of the senate of the United States, Mr. Townsend by reason of his profound ability, his progressive attitude, and his thorough training in political life, has become one of the strongest individual factors in that august body, and to his work as senator brought a ripe experience from eight years of service in the house of representatives.

The career of Senator Townsend has abundant material for an inspiring story of early struggle against heavy odds and final accomplishment of secure success and attainment of one of the highest offices in the nation.

His birth occurred on a farm, one mile west of the village of Concord, in Jackson county, Michigan, August 15, 1856, of a family of pioneers in this part of Michigan, his father being James W. Townsend, who was born in Wayne county, New York in 1825. When his father was less than nine years of age his parents, Isaac and Hannah (Penny) Townsend, in 1834, located a home in the wilderness of Michigan territory. The journey from the east to the west was accomplished in the typical style of that day, in a covered wagon, drawn by an ox team. Journeying westward from Detroit, they passed through the village of Jacksonburg, as it was then called, containing only a few rude log cabins, but what is now the prosperous and growing city of Jackson. James W. Townsend married Eunice S. Parmeter, who was born in Allegany county, New York in 1827, and was six years of age when her parents, Jesse and Electa (Van Wormer) Parmeter emigrated west also in pioneer style in 1833, and settled in Concord township of Jackson county. The Townsend and Parmeter families were both of substantial New York State stock, and they settled in Concord township within two miles of each other. James W. Townsend who was a farmer and was also honored with various local offices, died April 3, 1892, before his son had attained any of the larger honors of his political career. The mother passed away September 5, 1908, in her eightieth year. The parents were married on Christmas Day of the year 1850, and of their four children Senator Townsend was the third and now the only survivor.

The place where he was born was the homestead which the Grandfather Isaac Townsend had located in 1834, and thus the senator has many pleasing associations with this locality, and few men in Michigan public life have more substantial claim to pioneer lineage. His boyhood days were spent on the farm, and the household comprised his father and mother, and four children, all of whom lived in a humble home consisting of only two rooms. One of the first institutions with which Senator Townsend became familiar as a boy was a mortgage, and he continued on more or less intimate though embarrassing terms with it until after he had grown up and established a home of his own. The home farm was burdened with a mortgage representing a large proportion of its total value, and the burden had come down from the time of the grandfather. The annual interest payment at ten per cent, proved a heavy drain upon the parental resources, and it was a well understood fact that the children could expect no education beyond that supplied by the schools located within the home district. Charles E. Townsend from boyhood had an ambition for knowledge and for higher usefulness than was bounded by the limits of a small country community. After completing the ordinary branches in the district school, he determined to continue his studies in the Jackson high school. The distance between the home farm and the city was fourteen miles. However, that was no bar to his determination. Every night and morning he made the trip to and from school on the old "Air Line" Railroad, but during the last year improved matters by keeping "batch" in a room which he rented in the city, and while he lived in the simplest manner he kept down expenses by bringing all his provisions from the home farm. He was twenty-one years of age when he graduated at the Jackson high school in 1877. A well-to-do citizen, who admired the plucky fight made by the young man then loaned him two hundred dollars, with which sum he entered the freshman class of the University of Michigan, and spent one year there. In 1878, at the end of his first year of college, he resolved to begin work and rid himself of this debt of two hundred dollars. Returning to Concord township, he was engaged to teach school for fifteen months in district No. 6, and for the following seven years was principal of the Parma schools in Parma township. Many of his old pupils are

still to be found in various parts of Michigan, and they all speak highly of his example and his general work as a teacher. During the first year his salary was six hundred dollars, and finally it was advanced to nine hundred dollars a year. In the meantime there were some heavy obligations to be met with this comparatively meagre income. Besides the two hundred dollars which he had borrowed to attend University and besides the requirments of his individual household, he applied all he could save toward the reduction of the mortgage on the old homestead. The interest rate of ten per cent proved almost too much for his limited income, and though he did not succeed while teaching in wiping out the debt, he did materially reduce it.

Practically from the time he cast his first vote, Mr. Townsend has taken a vigorous interest in political affairs. In 1886 he was made a delegate to the Republican county convention at Jackson from Sandstone township. In the same convention sat his father, James W. Townsend, a delegate from Concord township. The father was chosen temporary chairman of the convention and when it came time to choose the permanent chairman that choice fell upon the son, an honor which he greatly appreciated and which proved one of the stepping stones to his larger political career. That same convention placed his name on the county ticket for the office of register of deeds, and after he had accepted the nomination he started out to make a complete canvass of the county. Nearly every evening during the campaign, he was found speaking at some school house, and five days of the week were spent in holding his job as principal of the Parma schools. His popularity as a citizen, and his known qualification brought him at election time eight hundred majority for the office, and after that he was four times re-elected, so that he served at the county seat and in the office of register of deeds for ten years.

In the meantime even while teaching school, Mr. Townsend had his ambition fixed upon the law, as his ultimate career, and was studying while teaching and also while in the office of register of deeds. In 1895 he was admitted to the bar, and then announced that at the conclusion of his fifth term he would not again be a candidate for the office with which he had so long been honored. In December, 1896, he formed a legal partnership with the late Hon. Charles A. Blair, and the Hon. Charles H. Smith, both of whom are now deceased. This law firm, composed of three men each of whom bore the name Charles, was familiarly known as "The Three Charlies," or officially as Blair, Smith & Townsend. These partners agreed that neither member of the firm should become a candidate for any public office for a period of four years. This agreement was carried out. In 1902 Mr. Smith was appointed by president Roosevelt, prosecuting attorney at Manila, and in the same year Mr. Townsend was elected to Congress from the Second Michigan District, while in 1904 Mr. Blair was elected attorney general of Michigan. Thus all three entered upon public life at about the same time.

Senator Townsend in 1888 was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Chicago, and was a member of the Republican State Central Committee from 1898 to 1902. At the district Republican convention at Adrian, in 1902, Mr. Townsend on the eighth hundred and thirty-third ballot, was nominated for congress. His election followed in the fall, and in 1904 he was renominated by acclamation. In 1906 he was nominated for the first term under the new primary system and he was unopposed both in the primary and at the election. His election in 1908 came by a very large majority. In 1910 he had the field without opposition, and though elected for a fifth term in the house of representatives, he had announced that he would be a candidate before the Michigan primaries held in September, 1910, for the office of United States senator. This was a bold step,

notwithstanding the fact that he had proved himself one of the most progressive and useful workers in congress. In the office to which Mr. Townsend aspired, Hon. Julius C. Burrows had served so long that he apparently had a prescriptive right to its continuance, and it was apparently very presumptuous for a comparatively young congressman to combat the position of a man who for more than a third of a century had been either in the house of representatives or the senate. Both Mr. Townsend and Senator Burrows made a thorough canvas of the state, under the primary system, and when the votes were counted there showed a majority of about forty-one thousand in favor of Townsend. Thus he accomplished what was supposed by his best friends to be only a forlorn hope. Senator Townsend took his seat in the United States Senate March 4, 1911.

When he entered the House of Representatives in 1903 he was made a member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. This gave him an opportunity for some useful service during his first term, in Congress. He introduced what was known as the Townsend bill for the regulation of railroads, enlarging the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission and creating a court of transportation, as its chief features. In the last days of the Fifty-eighth Congress this bill was passed through the house, but failed of passage in the senate. At the beginning of the Fifty-ninth Congress, Mr. Townsend reintroduced a similar bill and in the meantime the great agitation throughout the country and a general public conviction that many important reforms were needed in railroad legislation, opened the way for the almost certain passage of this proposed bill. However, the chairman of the committee, Col. W. P. Hepburn, introduced a similar bill, and asked as a special favor that his bill be accepted instead of that of Mr. Townsend. Accordingly the railroad legislation enacted that year was chiefly under the name of Hepburn Bill, though in all its essential provisions, it was a copy of Mr. Townsend's bill and the latter is probably deserving of more credit for the legislation than any other member of Congress. In the Fifty-ninth Congress, Mr. Townsend introduced a bill relieving the state of Michigan from paying ninety-six thousand dollars interest to the Federal government on what was known as the Soo Canal Funds. This measure was enacted into law, and a large sum was thus saved to the state. While a member of the house Mr. Townsend was a warm personal friend and a supporter of the policies of President Roosevelt and had charge of some of the Roosevelt measures in Congress. The insurgency of the House a few years ago against the iron-clad rule of the speaker is a well remembered movement by all who have kept in touch with political developments within the last decade. It is of interest in this sketch to mention that the first meeting of the socalled insurgents was held in Mr. Townsend's office, and all the subsequent meetings were held there until the office became too small to accommodate the growing faction. Mr. Townsend was very prominent in the movement by which the house was finally emancipated from the objectionable rules which had for years interferred with the deliberate character of the body, and which concentrated an autocratic authority in the speaker. He insisted that at least one day in each week should be set apart to consider bills which had been reported from committees, regardless of whether the speaker favored their consideration or not. Mr. Townsend prepared and introduced the resolution providing for this reform, and its adoption made it a rule of the house which is still standing. Still later in his congressional career Mr. Townsend during the sixty-first session had charge of the administration bill enlarging the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission over the regulation of railroad rates. Among other features this bill contained a provision for controlling the issuance of stocks and bonds, and also one prohibiting the ownership by one railroad of a competing line. However, both those com-

Chas C. Hodges

mendable provisions were stricken from the bill before it was finally enacted into law. In the last three sessions of congress, Mr. Townsend has again and again introduced a bill providing for the settlement of disputes between capital and labor. In the senate he introduced a bill authorizing the president to enter into a treaty with Canada for the purpose of creating a deep water way from the Atlantic Ocean to the great lakes, by way of the St. Lawrence River. Such a waterway would permit all ocean-going vessels to load and unload their cargoes at the important lake ports, thus saving the great expense and additional time and labor required for the transfer of goods from water to land traffic. This bill has now passed the senate, and at this writing President Wilson has submitted the measure to the International Commission for consideration. Senator Townsend is a member of the Interstate Commerce Committee, the Committee on post offices and post roads, on Indian affairs, and coast and insular surveys, and reforms in the civil service and several minor committees. He is a member of three standing commissions of congress, one relating to parcel post, one to Indian affairs generally and the third to the health of Indians, the establishment of a tuberculosis asylum for Indians, and the settlement of the irrigation project in the Yakima Valley of Washington.

On September 1, 1880, while still a teacher, and struggling with debt, Senator Townsend was married to Miss Rena Paddock. She had grown up in Concord township and had been one of his schoolmates. They have no children living. Senator Townsend is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, having served as eminent commander, and also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Loyal Order of Moose. In a business way he is second vice president and a director of the Jackson State Savings Bank.

Charles Carroll Hodges. The character and achievement of Mr. Hodges had benignant and potent influence upon the civic and material history of the Michigan metropolis, where his name and memory are held in lasting honor and where he long lived and labored to righteous ends and worthy accomplishment in connection with temporal affairs. He was one of the strong, resourceful and representative business men and loyal citizens of Michigan and there is all of consistency in according to him a specific tribute in this publication. Mr. Hodges was associated with his brother, Henry C., in the founding of one of the most important industrial enterprises of Detroit and was closely identified with its development and upbuilding, and preliminary to more specific data it is pleasing to reproduce the statements appearing in a previously written review of his career: "One of the most energetic, enterprising, upright business men of Detroit, distinguished for his civic patriotism and broad-minded views on all questions, the late Charles Carroll Hodges left behind him a memory which is honored by all those with whom he came in contact. A man of indomitable energy, inviolable integrity and genial personality, he was loved and admired by all who knew him."

Mr. Hodges claimed the old Green Mountain state as the place of his nativity and in his character exemplified the sturdiness ever attributed to that historic commonwealth. He was born at South Hero, Grand Isle county, Vermont, on the 22d of July, 1830, and was a son of Nathaniel and Clara (Phelps) Hodges. He acquired his early education in the common schools of his native county, but was a mere lad when he began to depend largely upon his own resources, by assuming a position as general-utility boy in a general merchandise store at St. Albans, Vermont. He was a gifted penman and was independent and self-reliant

even as a boy. He early showed marked energy and adaptability in connection with business activities, and the result was that he was soon promoted to the position of bookkeeper. He continued as a valued and trusted employe in the store at St. Albans for several years and he then found means to indulge his ambitious desire to identify himself with the pioneer activities of the "far west," as Michigan was then designated in the states of New England. Coming to Michigan he established his home at Battle Creek, the present thriving metropolis of Calhoun county, where he had kinsfolk, and there he obtained a position in the general store conducted by the firm of Wallace & Collier, the junior member of the firm having been V. P. Collier, who later served as state treasurer of Michigan. The young man from New England soon won secure place in popular confidence and esteem in the new home and here he was not long in availing himself of opportunity to engage in an independent business venture. He became associated with William Andrus in the purchase of an established drug store in Battle Creek, and they conducted the same successfully until 1862, when Mr. Hodges sold his interest. In the following year he removed to Detroit, in which city was initiated the larger business career which was to bring to him both prestige and large prosperity.

In the Michigan metropolis Mr. Hodges and his elder brother, Henry C., who is still a resident and honored pioneer citizen of Detroit, were made general agents for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, with an immense territory in their jurisdiction. Their field of operations included the greater part of the eastern provinces of Canada, besides all of Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota. Under their effective administration the business was developed to such extensive administration the business was developed to such extensive proportions that they found it expedient to sell a part of the territory originally assigned to them. During this period of successful operations in the insurance field Mr. Hodges and his brother entered the real-estate business, and their energy and discrimination enabled them to gain marked precedence and success in their operations, which were carried forward with distinctive progressiveness, courage and judgment. At a time when such a venture was looked upon as most precarious, they purchased and platted that portion of the Woodbridge farm lying north of Grand River avenue, and in the handling of the new addition their success fully attested their business foresight as well as their sagacity in an executive way, as they disposed of the land at a gratifying profit. The Hodges brothers were also the founders of the Detroit Lubricator Works, and this enterprise likewise proved a distinctive success, as well as a factor in fostering the industrial and commercial precedence of Detroit. Of this company Henry C. Hodges was president and Charles C. Hodges, treasurer. The plant of this corporation has been enlarged from time to time until it is now one of the most extensive and important of its kind in the country. In 1882 the Hodges brothers effected the organization and incorporation of the Detroit Radiator Company, and they were the first to manufacture the type of cast-iron radiators which have since become the standard throughout the world. The subject of this memoir was prominently concerned with the upbuilding of this splendid industrial enterprise, which was eventually consolidated with the present American Radiator Company. Mr. Hodges became the owner of valuable real estate in Detroit and through improving the same he contributed much to the development of the city.

Though essentially a zealous and indefatigable business man, Mr. Hodges did not deny himself those gracious amenities and indulgences that represent the higher ideals of human existence. He was a painter

of genuine talent, both in oils and water colors, and for many years he passed a portion of his summers in travel, with his easel and pallette as prized companions. Many fine specimens of his art work remain to attest his excellent talent. He was one of the organizers and most valued members of the Detroit Water Color Society and was president of the same at the time of his death. In his travels abroad and in his native land his abiding appreciation was shown by his collecting many art treasures, and the same now adorn the beautiful home in which his interests and affections ever centered. He was not only an artist but also a cultured musician, with a voice of exceptional purity and sympathetic timbre. He was one of the founders of the Detroit Philharmonic Society, as well as a charter member of the Prismatic Club. In the face of the exections and cares of business he broadened and matured his mental ken and kept in touch with the best in classical, standard and periodical literature. Through self-application he acquired the equivalent of a liberal education, though his opportunities in his youth had been meager.

Mr. Hodges was unswerving in his allegiance to the Republican party and was a member of the historic company which met "under the oaks" in the city of Jackson, Michigan, where on that occasion the party had its birth. A man of large affairs and diversified interests, he had in all the relations of life a high sense of personal stewardship, and this was significantly manifest in his civic attitude, though he never sought or desired the honors or emoluments of public office. He was a member of the Detroit Club and was identified with representative philanthropic and social organizations in his home city. His religious faith was of the deepest order and dominated his course in all relations. He was a devout communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. It has well been said that "There was no ostentation about either his religion or his charity, but the evidences of both were everywhere apparent, and he enjoyed the love of his associates in the highest walk of life."

Mr. Hodges passed to the life eternal on the 18th of December, 1901, and it is but consistent to offer in reproduction an estimate that appeared at the time in one of the Detroit daily newspapers:

"By the death of Charles C. Hodges Detroit has lost an excellent citizen, in all that the term implies. It is doubtful if there was a citizen of Detroit who possessed a great variety of interests or lived a more rounded life than Mr. Hodges. None of his tastes was warped or dwarfed. Personally he was a singularly charming man. Broad in his religious views and utterly without ostentation or affectation of any kind, scrupulously honest in all the affairs of life, and charitable in the extreme, he gave gladly and freely, but his was not the charity that loves to parade itself in the newspapers. All in all, Detroit has sheltered no kindlier, gentler, nobler, manlier man."

The associations which represented the domestic chapter in the life of Mr. Hodges were of ideal order, and there can be no wish to lift the gracious veil further than to enter the briefest of data. In 1853 was solemnized his marriage to Miss Harriet Pew, of Battle Creek, who has been a loved figure in the best social life of Detroit, where she still maintains her home. Of the four children two survived the honored father, Dr. Rollin C., a representative physician and surgeon of Houston, Texas, who died in 1907, and Fanny, who became the wife of a prominent banker of Cleveland, Ohio, Albert L. Withington, who died in 1907.

Isaac Odel Chapman. The march of progress, while admittedly the proper thing for any community, and the one element that is perhaps more to be desired in a given place than any other, still takes with it some-

thing of the early charm of that community, and none will be found who will make this assertion more boldly than Isaac Odel Chapman, who was born in Shiawassee county, and has been familiar with the conditions here since the early sixties. He has seen the gradual cleaning up of the county, which in his boyhood was a wilderness, and which today boasts cities, towns and villages far removed from existing conditions of fifty years ago. While he appreciates the growth of the district, he yet deplores the lack of early conditions to a certain extent, and remembers fondly the days when the howl of the wolf was not strange to his ears, and when the hunt of the deer and the wild turkey gave additional charms to the country life of his boyhood. All these pleasures have been replaced by the more modern and perhaps artificial sports, and the men of another generation remember with some regret the joys of their boy life, with which their children and grandchildren have little or no acquaintance, save by hearsay. Mr. Chapman, one of the most prominent and successful lawyers of Owosso and the county, has spent his entire life within the confines of Shiawassee county, where he was born on January 24, 1859, at Caledonia, one mile south of Corunna. A one story log cabin on the farm familiarly known as the old McCarthy place, is the exact spot of his birth, and in that vicinity he was reared. He is the son of Robert and Mary (Derr) Chapman. His father was born in Lincolnshire, England, and came to Michigan in 1837, settling in Shiawassee county, where he identified himself with farm life and continued in that occupation all the rest of his days. He was fairly successful, and he died at his home in 1896, when he was eighty-one years of age. The mother of Mr. Chapman comes of one of the oldest families in America today. The Derrs were natives of Hesse, Germany, and the founder of the American branch of the family came to America in the days of the Revolution as a soldier in the Hessian army, in British service. He was captured by General Washington on the memorable night of the Crossing of the Delaware, and later he joined the service of the Continental army and fought under Washington until the close of the war. In 1812 George Derr and two brothers fought in the War of that time, and when peace finally settled down the family settled in Maryland. John Derr, the maternal grandfather of Isaac Odel Chapman, came west, and settled in Michigan, and here the mother of the subject was reared. She lived to be seventy-nine years of age, death claiming her in 1894. They were the parents of four children. John W. Chapman died in 1855, when he was thirty-two years of age. He was a Methodist minister and a man of splendid standing. Isaac O. was the next born. Idell Chapman married Herbert H. Hill and they reside in New Haven township, in Shiawassee county. Edwin M. Chapmann, the youngest of the four, is a ranchman and contractor of some prominence in Libby, Montana.

Isaac O. Chapman attended the public schools as a boy and when he had graduated from the high school he entered the State University of Michigan and continued there for two years. In 1879 he began the study of law in the office of Hon. A. R. McBride, of Corunna, two years later gaining his admission to the bar. He began practice in Corunna, where he remained until 1883, and in the autumn of that year he set out upon an extended trip through the west, including travel in Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washingon. He spent two years in his tour of those states, and in 1885 returned to Shiawassee county and took up the practice of law at Bancroft. After two years there he moved to Owosso, and he has since 1887 been engaged in active practice in this place. It is quite needless to say that he has built up an extensive practice here, or that he is among the foremost lawyers of the county, and in a professional way he has represented every large corporation in Owosso

for many years past. His position in professional as well in other circles is undeniably secure, and he stands forth among the leaders before the Shiawassee county bar.

In the years of his activity in his profession, Mr. Chapman has won and retained the friendship of many men of national importance and reputation, for he has always been a leader in public affairs. An orator of some note in the state, he has stumped Michigan for ten years on national issues, and in the years of the free silver agitation he fought a valiant fight for sound money whenever the matter was up for decision. Not alone has he confined his attention to professional and political affairs, but he has identified himself with other matters in the best interests of the city and county. He is a large stockholder in the Citizens National Bank and for more than twenty years has held a similar relation with the Owosso Savings Bank, both well established and reliable financial institutions of the county. Mr. Chapman owns one of the finest farms in the county, twelve hundred and forty acres making up its extent, and the place is one to which he devotes not a little of his time and attention. His fine home in Owosso also adds to the attractiveness of his particular locality, and he has in many ways been active in the growth and upbuilding of the city proper.

On March 28, 1884, Mr. Chapman was married to Miss Edna A. Rathbone, the daughter of Daniel Spofford Rathbone, and to them have been born three sons: Albert R.; Odell, Jr., and Wellington Chapman. The second named is prominent in athletics in the state and is well known in foot ball circles, where he is something of a favorite.

Mr. Chapman has gained not a little prominence on account of his oratorical abilities. Possessing a splendid memory, he is mentally quick and sharp, and in debate is especially apt. He has a fund of reminiscences that make him a most interesting person to engage in conversation, and while he enjoys a good story, he is known for his ability to always match such a recital with a better one. He is enthusiastic in his sentiment regarding education for the masses, and has done good work in the interests of education in his town. He is the owner of a magnificent private library, while his law library is said to be the finest in the state. His suite of offices in the Miner building are perhaps the best equipped in Owosso. Mr. Chapman is still an enthusiastic fisherman, and finds a deal of innocent pleasure in that way.

William Robert Grieve. During twenty-five years of residence in the state of Michigan William R. Grieve was continuously identified with milling, and until recently was proprietor of the largest flour mills at Owosso. He learned the trade by thorough apprenticeship when a boy, gave close attention to his duties, advanced himself from one responsibility to the next higher, until eventually he was on an independent footing. On account of ill health Mr. Grieve sold his milling interests in Owosso in the spring of 1914, and is now residing at the great health resort of Hot Springs, Arkansas. His value and influence as a business man and citizen has been greatly missed at Owosso, and there are many ties of friendship, business associations and long residence which still connect him with this state.

William Robert Grieve is a Canadian by birth, born at Guelph in Ontario November 14, 1868, the ninth among the twelve children of John and Ellen (Murry) Grieve. Both his parents were from Scotland, and after their marriage crossed the ocean and settled in Canada in 1843. John Grieve made a success of life, being engaged in real estate and other commercial ventures, and was a man of exceptional character.

William R. Grieve had his early training in the common schools, finishing with a course in a commercial college. At the age of seventeen he began learning the trade of millwright and miller. After two years in his native city, in 1887, he came to Michigan, first locating at North Branch, and was employed in a flour mill for one year. By this time his apprenticeship was completed, and as a journeyman he worked six years in different parts of the state. In 1896 Mr. Grieve went to Portland, Michigan, and for thirteen years was superintendent of the Portland Mills, and his efficiency brought him to a high standard of business success and quality of products. In the fall of 1908, with his brother A. M. Grieve, now of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Mr. Grieve purchased the Owosso City Mills, and changed the name to Owosso Milling Company. As a practical miller, Mr. Grieve did much to improve the plant, and made it a profitable industry with a capacity of one hundred barrels per day. In 1913 Mr. C. M. Jones of Edmore bought an interest in the mills, and less than a year later Mr. Grieve sold his interest in the property and moved from the state.

In April, 1894, Mr. Grieve married Miss Bessie Eoff, a native of Lapere, Michigan, and daughter of Jacob Eoff, an early settler of Lapere and prominent as a real estate man during his active life, but now retired and one of the highly respected citizens of his home town. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Grieve are: Marie and William Earl. Mr. Grieve is a Democrat, but has not participated in practical politics. During his residence in Owosso he had one of the attractive homes and it was regarded as one of the social centers of that city.

Charles Herman Frantz. On October 9, 1899, with a capital of less than five hundred dollars, but with a good reputation for business ability, which gave him substantial credit, Mr. Frantz started a drug business in a modest way at 407 Center Street in Bay City. There was no doubt about his prosperity from the start, and in 1905 his business had grown to a point where it was necessary to secure larger and better quarters. He then obtained the corner of Center and Battery Park Place, where since then he has developed the largest and best retail drug house in the city. When he started to retail drugs in this city he had no assistance, but now employs nine clerks, and his entire establishment is a credit to Bay City.

Charles Herman Frantz was born December 29, 1871, at Bay City, a son of Charles Herman and Theresa S. (Strassburg) Frantz. His father was born in Baden Baden, and the mother in Heldrungen, Prussia. The senior Frantz, who was born March 9, 1842, and died in Bay City, May 30, 1877, was educated in Baden, adopted merchandising as his vocation and came to the United States and located in Bay City, January 15, 1865. He was married in this city in 1869. For a number of years he was general agent and superintendent of the Toledo Brewing Company, and was at one time superintendent of building the old Campbell House. Besides his activity in a business way, he had a prominent part in Bay county politics, was active in German fraternal societies, was captain of the Turn Verein, was fond of athletic sports, and a general favorite in social circles. He built a fine home and accumulated considerable other real estate. He had two sons, Charles H. and Adolph Rudolph Frantz. After his death his widow married John M. Schucker, now deceased, and there were three children by that union, the two survivors being: Clara Schucker, bookkeeper for her brother, Charles H. Frantz, and Ella Schucker, wife of Otto H. Schmidt, of Saint Marys, Ohio; John F., died, aged 15 years. Since the death of her second husband, Mrs. Schucker returned to the old homestead in Bay City, where she resides at the age of sixty-eight years.

Charles H. Frantz was educated in the Bay City public schools, and his first experience in the line of a regular vocation was in the employ of G. L. Frederick Von Walthausen, the pioneer pharmacist of Bay City. Under him he studied pharmacy, and did a general clerk's duties for two years, then went as clerk with Arthur Loranger, druggist, at the corner of Third and Washington Avenue, and on November 5, 1889, passed his examination before the state board and was qualified as a registered pharmacist. At Saginaw, he found employment with R. Bruske, and when the latter died he became manager of the business. In April, 1896, he became assistant manager of the stores conducted by the West Drug Company at Grand Rapids, and continued there until he returned to Bay City in 1899, and started business on his own account.

Mr. Frantz is active in fraternal and social affairs, belongs to the York Rite Masonic body, and is past commander of Bay City Commandery No. 26, K. T., and has been a delegate to the Knights Templars' Conclaves at Louisville, and in Chicago. He is also affiliated with the Elks, is a charter member of the Bay City Country Club, belongs to the Bay City Boat Club, and is an enthusiastic hunter and fisherman. A Republican, he has always refused official honor, but is public spirited in his attitude toward all movements for the public benefit. He is the owner of a pleasant home, and has other city real estate.

On January 25, 1905, Mr. Frantz married Edith (Twist) Traham. They have two sons, Charles Herman, Jr., born March 9, 1906, and Virgil Theodore, born July 4, 1910. Mrs. Frantz is entirely a home woman, belongs to the Congregational church, and in a quiet way, so far as other responsibilities do not interfere is a worker for the social welfare. She belongs to the Civic League and was organizer of a sewing club which spent one year in making clothes for the poor, and their distribution proved one of the philanthropies undertaken in Bay City in a long time.

Boehringer Brothers. For twenty years the name Boehringer Brothers has represented the finest greenhouse products in Bay City and all that part of the state. They have a splendid establishment at 325 Park Avenue, and from their hot houses they supply more flowers than any other single establishment in northern Michigan. The business, like many other substantial concerns, was started on a modest scale, and has been growing from year to year, until the plant now covers large acreage and is supplied with all the facilities for the growing of roses, violets, carnations, chrysanthemums, and other flowers. The proprietors are Albert G. and Rudolf G. Boehringer, both of whom are thoroughly experienced and scientific floriculturists, and through their energy and enterprise have never had occasion to fear competition.

Alfred Gabriel Boehringer, the older of the brothers, was born Sept. 20, 1868, at Brettach, Wuertemberg, Germany, a son of Rudolph and Barbara (Widener) Boehringer, and a grandson of Gabriel Boehringer. Rudolph Boehringer, who died at Brettach, February 18, 1885, at the age of forty-eight, was a farmer, and also did a large business as a beet-sugar contractor. He contracted to supply a beet-sugar factory with the products from twelve or fifteen villages, and after the beets were out of the ground he stored and kept them until the factory was ready for manufacture. His wife, Barbara Boehringer, who was born October 8, 1840, some years after her husband's death moved to Bay City. There were seven children in the family and the four who reached maturity all came to Bay City, as follows: Pauline, wife of George Nusselt; Albert G., and Rudolph G., and Amelia.

Albert G. Boehringer grew up in his native locality, was educated in the schools there, and after the death of his father in the fall of 1885

came to America and located in Bay City. He was then seventeen years of age. His uncle Albert had emigrated to America, and found a home in Bay City in 1868, and in 1885, while visiting Germany, being without children of his own, he persuaded his nephew to go back with him to Bay City. During the first year Albert G. Boehringer worked with his uncle, who was a butcher, and then secured employment with the John A. Irvine Greenhouse Company. During the five years spent with that company, he acquired a thorough practical knowledge of both horticulture and floriculture, and at the same time was diligently continuing his studies in preparation for an independent business career. During three winters he attended night school, and then took a course of special study in the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing, where he specialized in horticulture and floriculture. On his return to Bay City in August, 1893, he formed a partnership with his younger brother Rudolph, under the firm name of Boehringer Brothers, and thus was launched the enterprise which in twenty years has been constantly growing. They began with one acre of ground and two small greenhouses, and at first divided their attention between vegetables and cut flowers and potted plants. Almost every year saw the erection of a new green house, and also the acreage has been increased until the pleasant plant covers twelve acres of ground, and there are thirteen green houses. More than fifty thousand square feet are under glass, and it requires nearly two miles of steam pipes for the heating of these houses. The brothers have made a special reputation in the growing of carnations, and have improved several seedlings by hybridation and fertilization until the Boehringer carnations are among the finest and most perfect flowers of the time. Besides the local business, both brothers are technical and scientific men in their profession, and have a large reputation as landscape gardeners, and among their work in this connection they have assisted in the laying out of the beautiful park system of Bay City. Their trade in flowers goes throughout northern Michigan. When they started, the two brothers did practically all the work, but at the present time they require the assistance of fifteen employes.

Alfred G. Boehringer was married July 25, 1894, to Miss Margaret Weber. Mrs. Boehringer, who was a daughter of Philip Weber, died February 17, 1911, and is interred in Elm Lawn Cemetery. Six children were born to their union, three sons and three daughters, named as follows: Alma M., a graduate of the Bay City Business College, and now a bookkeeper for the firm of Boehringer Brothers; Dorothy W.; Nelda Gertrude; Edwin Oscar; Carl Herman; and Albert William. Mr. Albert Boehringer is prominent in the German Lutheran Church, has served as president of the Lutheran Society seven years, and was twice elected vice president of the State Society. He has been a trustee of the German Lutheran Church in Bay City for twelve years.

Rudolph G. Boehringer, the junior member of the firm was born in Brettach, Germany, June 23, 1872. His early training and education were given him in his native village, and in 1888 he followed his older brother to America, and at the age of sixteen began work in the Irvine Greenhouses at Bay City. After four and a half years under the Irvine Company, he was in the employ of Charles Breitmeyer a year, and then joined his brother in the partnership above described, and has since contributed his full share to the successful operation of the business. Both brothers are Republicans in politics, and as self-made men who have risen on their own resources to places of influence and prosperity, they enjoy the highest esteem of the community.

Rudolph Boehringer was married in Bay City, September 25, 1900, to Miss Emma Gansser, who was born in Wuertemberg, Germany, and

was two years of age when her parents, August and Johanna (Bauer) Gansser, located in Bay City. Rudolph and wife have three children, Elsie, Clara and Rudolph, Jr.

August Gansser, brother of Mrs. Rudolph Boehringer, has long been a well known citizen of Bay City, and has made a reputation as an author, and among his works was the history of Bay and Saginaw counties, published in 1905, a work which will always remain a permanent monument to his careful and painstaking endeavor as a historian.

Rev. Frederick J. Schalk, C. P. P. S. Since 1909 pastor of the Holy Trinity Catholic Church of Bay City, the life work of Father Schalk in the service of his church has been of almost unbroken activity since he entered the ministry at the age of twenty-three. His labors have called him from one state to another, and the forty years that have elapsed since he entered upon his life's duties, he has done service in many places and among all classes of people. His special ability has been along the line of church organization and rehabilitation, and for this reason he has had both the variety and the arduous toil of the pioneer and the missionary.

He was born at New Riegel, Ohio, March 2, 1850, a son of Martin and Emilia (Rose) Schalk, who were born in Bavaria, Germany. The father came to America when a boy of fourteen, was a poor German lad, and found means of getting a livelihood by working on farms in Seneca county. Later he married and continued farming in that county until his death in 1874, at the age of fifty-one. His wife lived to the age of sixty-four. They were hard working, honest people, and only through their combined efforts acquired a substantial prosperity, and were liberal in providing for the education and training of their children. They were devout Catholics, and reared their children in that faith. The children were six in number, and two are now deceased. Those living besides Father Frederick are: Anthony Schalk, born in 1852, after a successful career as a farmer, is now living retired at Tiffin, Ohio; Rev. Francis Schalk, born in 1859, is now in charge of the novitiate of the Order of Precious Blood at Burkettsville, Ohio. He was educated in the parochial schools at New Riegel, studied for the priesthood at Carthagena, Ohio, was ordained a priest in 1882, and has had a continuous record of service since that time. He was first assistant pastor of the Church of the Assumption at Nashville, Tennessee, then became assistant pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart at Sedalia, Missouri, went to Tipton, Kansas, and later to Cawker City, Kansas, to succeed his brother, Rev. Frederick, as pastor of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, and for many years was superintendent of education at Rensselaer, Indiana. Joseph E. Schalk, the youngest of the sons, born in 1860, is now connected with the Logan Gas & Fuel Company at Tiffin, Ohio.

Father Frederick, as he is affectionately called by his many friends, was educated in the parochial schools of New Riegel, and after his first communion at the age of fourteen entered upon the study for the priesthood in the community of Precious Blood. At the age of twenty-three he took his first pastorate at Ottawa, Ohio, in charge of Sts. Peter and Paul Church, where he remained two years. His next work as pastor of the Holy Rosary Church at St. Marys, Ohio, where he remained until 1878.

From Ohio Father Frederick was transferred to the unsettled country of western Kansas, and at Stockton succeeded in building a substantial stone church, and for two years endured the hardships of a pioneer priest. There were no railroads in this part of the state, and in his labors he covered eight counties, most of his travel being by horseback.

As a reward for his excellent service in Kansas, Bishop Fink, in 1880, promoted him to a pastorate at Beloit, Kansas, where he was four years pastor at St. John's Church. He then became pastor at Cawker City, where he remained for four years, and the following four years were spent at Wapakoneta, Ohio. While there, among other successful undertakings, he built the parsonage for St. Joseph's church, and continued as pastor until 1892. At that juncture a failure of health compelled him to retire from his duties for fifteen months, and most of that time was spent in travel abroad. On his return he undertook missionary work throughout the states of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, and that service brought him into connection with many different parishes and communities. In 1909 he was sent to Bay City, and given charge of the Parish of the Holy Trinity. That this parish is now one of the most flourishing in the city and a worthy rival of the eight or nine other Catholic churches is due to the efficient leadership of Father Frederick. The church when he took charge had little vitality, it was in debt and its membership losing members and interest, and the situation required the services of just such a man as Father Frederick. Although his parish is closely surrounded by other Catholic churches, which had previously proved a drain upon the Holy Trinity, he has succeeded in increasing his regular communicants to one hundred and twenty-five families, has undertaken plans for a school, which will be in complete operation by the fall of 1914, and has purchased several properties adjoining the church for the erection of a teacher's home. Father Frederick is an enthusiastic scholar as well as a worker, a man of fine physique, is cheerful in temperament, large-hearted and generous, and is not only a bearer of sympathy and practical help to those in need, but as a charming conversationalist proves himself good company among all classes of men.

Henry Stephens. When a young man, in 1844, Henry Stephens came to Michigan and at Romeo in Macomb county became a pioneer merchant and for some years did business on a moderate scale. His success gradually broadened, resulting in the opening of a branch store at Almont, Lapeer county, and from one point to another his enterprise spread until few names suggested more power and none was more honored in the great lumber industry of Michigan.

Henry Stephens was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, March 14, 1823, and died at Mission San Jose, Alameda County, California, February 22, 1884. His great-great-grandfather, James Stephens, gave to the city of Dublin that part which is now called "Stephens' Green," being about in the center of the city. His mother, Emily O'Brien Stephens, died at his birth. His father, Robert L. Stephens, brought him to Kingsbut these were largely due to his efforts to assist his half-brother, James, who at that time conducted the old "Checkered" store in Detroit. Soon Mrs. Thomas Marrah, who, with her husband, had established their home in that city some years previous. His father then returned to Ireland. His father was three times married and had children by each wife, and his death occurred while at sea enroute to Dublin.

Only limited educational opportunities were presented to Henry Stephens as a boy, but by his alert intelligence and remarkable industry and enterprise more than made up for such a handicap. Soon after reaching his majority in 1844 he came to Michigan and invested his capital of three hundred dollars in a stock of merchandise at Romeo. His business grew and in 1856, on moving to Detroit, the firm of Stephens & Marvin was established in the hardware business, but Mr. Stephens soon became sole proprietor. The panic of 1857 brought him reverses, ton, Ontario, when he was six years old, to leave him with his half-sister, afterwards Mr. Stephens closed his business career in Detroit and in 1861

Henry Stephens

moved to Almont and took personal charge of the branch store which had previously been established by him in that town.

In the year preceding the Civil war Mr. Stephens was active in the abolition cause and served as station-master on the underground railway, assisting many negroes to freedom across the Canadian boundary, the cellar of his home at Almont having been a place of refuge for many slaves in escaping the tyranny of their southern owners. At Jackson in 1854 Henry Stephens was one of the delegates who met "under the Oaks" and organized the Republican party, and his support was given to that party in a financial way at a time when it was most needed. Though a man of prominence in the state and in the party, and although offered some of the highest honors in the gift of his political organization, he never accepted public office, but continued to contribute in a financial way and as one of the active leaders in the Republican ranks until his death. When civil war was declared he bought nails and cotton. His foresight led him to recognize the value of Michigan pine lands at the time when they were almost unbroken, and his purchases began as early as 1868, with his acquisition of large tracts in Lapeer and adjoining counties. His first mill was a shingle factory at Clear Lake in Lapeer county. In a large tract of land north of Lapeer which had been purchased by him there was operated under his financial control the largest lumber plant of its kind south of Saginaw, and he also did a large business in handling lumber purchased from other mill operators in that section of the state. Subsequently his capital and enterprise brought about the establishment of large plants at St. Helen in Roscommon county, and at Waters in Otsego county, which were among the largest and best equipped lumber mills in the state. The logging, milling and general operating and sales department of the lumber business developed by Henry Stephens gave employment to an average of four thousand men, and he was also the builder of many miles of logging railway through his property. In 1882 Mr. Stephens organized the stock company, under the title Henry Stephens & Company, in which he associated his two sons, Henry Jr. and Albert L., and twelve of his old and trusted employes. The management of the large lumbering industry conducted by this company was continued by Henry Stephens until his death two years later.

At a time when the lumber business in Michigan was at its high tide and far and away the largest and most valuable resource of the state, the name of Henry Stephens suggested a leadership and power hardly second to none. At his mills at St. Helen alone more than a billion feet of lumber were manufactured within a period of fourteen years. The late Mr. Stephens was a man of great executive ability, and from a beginning which was practically one of poverty rose to success that was as honorable as it was great.

On September 20, 1853, Henry Stephens married Miss Clarinda Leete, whose father, Dr. Albert Leete, was a pioneer physician and early citizen of Macomb county, establishing his home there in 1830. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens became the parents of three children: Henry Jr., who died in 1910; Albert L.; and Catherine. Albert L. lives in Detroit, and the daughter, who became the wife of Charles McIver, died in 1898, in California. Mrs. Henry Stephens has reached the venerable age of eighty-three years, and spends part of her time in California and the remainder at the old home at Romeo, Michigan.

Albert L. Stephens. Bearing a name which has been worthily identified with the annals of Michigan for nearly seventy years, and a son of Henry Stephens, who in his time was one of the lumber kings of this state, Albert L. Stephens has since 1887 been one of the leading men of affairs at Detroit, and his business interests are of a varied and

important nature. During his earlier years he was identified with the lumber industry which his father had developed.

Born at Romeo, Macomb county, Michigan, November 11, 1857, a son of Henry and Clarinda (Leete) Stephens, Albert L. Stephens attended the public schools of his native town, and in 1874, when about seventeen years old, became actively associated with his father in the latter's extensive lumbering operations. The senior Stephens died in 1884, and Albert and his brother Henry then assumed the care and management of the large holdings and factories previously acquired by their father, and continued business together until 1895. Since that date Albert L. Stephens has given most of his attention to the management of the affairs of several important corporations in which he is a stockholder and official. Of the many enterprises which now claim a share of his attention the more noteworthy are as follows: the Wabash Portland Cement Company of Stroh, Indiana, of which he is president, the O. & W. Thum Company, manufacturers of the celebrated "Tanglefoot" flypaper, with headquarters in the city of Grand Rapids, Michigan, of which Mr. Stephens is one of the largest stockholders; The Hugh Wallace Company of Detroit, of which he is vice president; the Quincy Gas Company of Quincy, Illinois, of which he is president; and a director in the Wayne County Savings Bank, in the First National Bank and the Union Trust Company, a director of the Detroit Fire & Marine Insurance Company, and was special commissioner in charge of the closing up of the affairs of the old Preston National Bank after its liquidation.

His part in the community has been that of a public spirited citizen, although like his father never an aspirant for public office and content to do his duty as an individual. He was one of the first appointed of the Mackinac Island State Park Commission when the Island was turned over to the State of Michigan by the United States government. He was one of the state commissioners for three years of the Home for the Feeble Minded and Epileptics and was a member of the Detroit Board of Water Commissioners in 1894-97. His social relations are with the Detroit Club, the Yondotega Club, the Detroit Boat Club, the Lake St. Clair Shooting and Fishing Club, better known as the Old Club, and the Caledon Mountain Club of Canada. In March, 1884, Mr. Stephens married Miss Frances Harvey, daughter of the late Dr. James Harvey of Romeo. Mrs. Stephens, who died March 16, 1910, was the mother of one child, Marjorie. In October, 1912, Mr. Stephens married Mrs. Mary (Loree) Sheldon, of Guelph, Ontario.

John Alexander McDonald. Since 1868, for forty-five years, the name McDonald has been identified with the grain milling and elevator business at Bay City. This fact speaks well of the family integrity and permanence, and there is no name in the city more entitled to the respect and esteem paid it than that of McDonald. John A. McDonald, after some experience in the flour mills operated by his father, finally got into the grain elevator and the bean trade, and at the present time, besides the large plant in Bay City, he operates elevators in various locations in this vicinity. Mr. McDonald is one of the leading business men and public-spirited citizens of Bay City.

John Alexander McDonald was born at Chatham, Ontario, November 30, 1867, a son of John Naughton and Mary (Warren) McDonald. The mother was a daughter of Charles Warren, of Cold Spring, New York, whose ancestry goes back in direct line to General Warren, the patriot hero at Bunker Hill, who lost his life in that first important engagement after the opening of hostilities between the American colonies and Great Britain. The senior John McDonald early in life took up the trade of miller, and in 1868 brought his wife and family to Bay City. He was

a man of some means, and for the time considered well-to-do. In Bay City he built a flour mill at the corner of First and North Water streets, that being the first flour mill in Bay City. The industry was inaugurated under most adverse conditions. During the late sixties wheat sold as high as three dollars a bushel, and thereafter began to decline steadily until the price reached about as low a point as has been known within the past half century. The senior John McDonald operated his mills at Bay City for a period of thirty years. In 1872 the mills were totally destroyed by fire, causing a large financial loss and a severe handicap to the business. He rebuilt the plant, and in later years there came another heavy loss by fire. In 1898, thirty years from his beginning, he retired from active business cares, leaving a record of substantial success and prominence in the community. John McDonald was one of the organizers of the First Presbyterian church of Bay City, a trustee, and always an active worker in the denomination. His death occurred when sixty-four years old in Bay City in 1903, and his wife passed away March 27, 1913. They are both interred at Elm Lawn Cemetery. John McDonald was a member of the board of education of Bay City for many years, was always willing to sacrifice his personal interests in behalf of the community welfare, and was in politics a regular Democrat, but in 1896 voted for McKinley and sound money. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Masonic Order. There were six children, two of whom are deceased, and those living are: William Archibald McDonald, a prominent lumberman at Seattle, Washington; Margaret, wife of John A. Stewart, the present county clerk of Bay county; Annie, wife of Albert H. Morley, a well-known banker at Saginaw.

John A. McDonald was educated in the Bay City public schools, also attended the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and when nineteen years of age began his experience in his father's mill. His association with his father in the well-known industry, established in 1868, continued until the latter's retirement, and then changed and broadened his operations, starting in a modest way in the wholesale grain and bean business at Bay City. Under his shrewd and active management the business has grown to be the largest bean picking plant in the state. It requires the service of the two hundred employes to conduct the enterprise. The elevator and warehouse and other equipments are located in an ideal situation on Arbor Avenue and the Michigan Central Railroad. Adequate shipping facilities, side-tracks, and all the modern machinery have been installed, and the entire business is conducted along modern lines. Mr. McDonald possesses the ability of the born business man, is keen in his perceptions of opportunities, through a long number of years has made his word as good as his bond in dealing with producers and business men generally, is quick to act on his judgment, and his success can be credited entirely to his own efforts. Personally he probably has as many friends as any other business man in Bay City, and is a quick-witted, genial gentleman, enjoys a joke, even at his own expense, and his hearty laugh and cordial manner goes a long way in facilitating his business relations. The central plant of his business at Bay City covers a space of one hundred by two hundred feet.

Mr. McDonald is also largely interested in real estate in Bay City. His greatest desire is to own and operate a model farm, and aside from his regular business, he is enthusiastic on model scientific farming. He and his family reside in a pleasant home at 1101 Fifth Street in Bay City. In politics he is both Independent and Progressive, and he and his family worship in the Presbyterian church. June 29, 1892, at Utica, New York, Mr. McDonald married Miss Caroline Tompkins, of Utica, a daughter of Dr. H. H. and Cynthia (Tompkins) Tompkins. The parents, though of the same name, were not related. Her father was

for many years a prominent physician at Utica. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have two children, Helen and Marian McDonald. Mr. McDonald is a member of the Bay City Boat Club, but he and his family usually spend their vacations in travel.

Charles Coryell. For upwards of half a century the name Coryell has been identified with the developments in salt manufacture, coal mining, and other large business undertakings in the vicinity of Bay City, where the Coryell family have had their residence during the greater portion of this time. Mr. Charles Coryell is the son of one of the early salt manufacturers in Bay City county, and to his own independent career are to be credited many achievements, particularly in the direction of coal development, in this part of the state. Mr. Coryell has for many years enjoyed a place of conspicuous prominence in Bay City, both as a business and civic leader. He has acquired wealth, but has used it without ostentation, and has made himself a valued and esteemed factor in the citizenship of the state.

His birth occurred at Petrolia, Ontario, September 2, 1865. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Carnell) Coryell, the father a native of New Market, and the mother of Tiverton, England, and from that country the father, after getting his education in the local schools, came to America and settled in Bay City in 1863. During the one year of his residence there he married, and in 1864 went to Petrolia, Ontario, where the oil excitement had attracted thousands of prospectors and others interested in the development of petroleum. At Petrolia he engaged in the work of drilling oil wells. In 1866 the discovery of salt water in Bay county, Michigan, led him to return to his original place of residence and he utilized his experience in drilling oil wells in the sinking of deep wells for the salt beds, and in a year or so became one of the successful manufacturers of salt. Thereafter his interests grew and expanded rapidly, and John Coryell became one of the leading business men of Bay City. He was born in 1843, and his death occurred at Saginaw, September 1, 1905, when sixty-two years of age. His wife, who was born in 1840, died in 1885 at Bay City, aged forty-five. They had two children, and the daughter is Mabel Coryell, of Bay City.

Charles Coryell grew up in Bay City, attended the grammar and high schools until twenty years of age, when he became associated with his father in the manufacture of salt. At the age of twenty-five he started on a new line. With Dr. Ferguson he became interested in the coal, lime and mason's supply business at Bay City, and as active manager did a large business for the following six years. The firm was known as the Bay City Coal & Lime Company. It was this experience chiefly which turned his attention to coal mining, and on leaving mercantile operations he began prospecting in both Bay and Saginaw counties for coal, and discovered and brought about the development of what became the Standard Mine, one of the earliest paying mines opened up in that section. Mr. Coryell became a director of the Standard Mining Company. Since the beginning of his career as a mine operator, Mr. Coryell has been associated with Robert Gage, whose name is that of one of Michigan's leading and successful business men. After his experience with the Standard Mine, Mr. Coryell located and operated the Central Coal Mine of Bay county, then the St. Charles Mines, and altogether has developed fifteen mines in this state, eight being still in active operation. Six of these were in Bay county, and nine in Saginaw county. In 1907 the Robert Gage Coal Mining Company was organized and incorporated, and Mr. Coryell has since been vice-president and general manager of this well-known organization. The company secured all the interests of the J. H. Somers Coal Mining Company, and at the present time

fully twelve hundred men are employed by the Gage Company, which is regarded as the largest firm of coal operators in the state.

Mr. Coryell is president of the Beaver Coal Mining Company of Bay City and The Saginaw Salt Company, is also secretary of the Republic Fuel Company of that city, and is regarded as one of the distinctive leaders in the larger field of business affairs. In politics he is Republican, in Masonry has taken the Knights Templar degrees, and belongs to the Shrine, is an enthusiastic yachtsman, a director in the Bay City Boat Club, a member and director of the Country Club, a member of the Bay City Club, and was for three years president of the Bay City Boat Club. Mr. Coryell owns one of the finest yachts between Bay City and Detroit. The "Caroline" is a seventy-foot boat, constructed at a cost of eighteen thousand dollars, luxuriously equipped and furnished, and during the summer it is put in almost constant use by Mr. Coryell for the pleasure of his family and their friends.

In April, 1888, Mr. Coryell married Elizabeth Cunning, who was born in Edinburg, Scotland, a daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth Cunning, now residents of Port Huron, Michigan. Andrew Cunning, who is now retired, was, during his business career, one of the prominent coal and mason supply men of Bay City. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Coryell have been born six children, as follows: Jane Coryell, at home; Ida, whose marriage, September 27, 1913, at the Center Avenue Presbyterian church of Bay City to Clarence Ambrose, was the most brilliant social event of the year in Bay City; John Andrew Coryell, who is a graduate of the Bay City High School, and is now general superintendent of the Robert Gage Coal Mining Company; Charles Alexander Coryell, a student in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor; Margaret Coryell, now attending Gunston Hall at Washington, D. C.; and Harry Coryell, still in the grade schools.

John Redmond Cotter. In business and manufacturing, in politics, and in the field of outdoor sports, Mr. Cotter has won many distinctions for himself, and there are many persons in every section of the state who will at once recall some fact of interest about this well-known Bay City citizen.

Born in Chicago, Illinois, June 29, 1860, John Redmond Cotter is a son of Redmond and Annie (O'Neil) Cotter, both of whom were born in Dublin, Ireland, and after coming to America lived in Chicago until 1868. The father, a stonecutter by trade, then moved to Essexville, Michigan, a suburb of Bay City. There he continued to follow his trade as contractor and stonecutter, until his death at the age of eighty-one years. His wife passed away when seventy-five years old. Of their six children two are deceased, and besides John R., the others are: Ella, wife of James Hines of Saginaw; William H. Cotter, with the Michigan Sugar Company of Bay City; James Cotter, principal of the Pinconning High School at Pinconning. It was a matter of pride to their parents to give their children the best possible educational advantages, and the second generation have proved a credit to their parents.

John R. Cotter was educated in the grammar and high schools of Bay City, where he lived from the age of eight years and in early youth learned the trade of shingle packing, a vocation which during the high tide of lumbering was considered the best paid in the entire industry. That was his regular line of work for a long period of years. In 1907, Mr. Cotter engaged in boat building. Buying an ideal location at the foot of Main Street in Essexville, he has built up a successful business in the building of gasoline power boats, and row boats. He not only constructs these crafts, but maintains a general boat renting headquarters, and has a stock of more than fifty boats of different kinds,

which are rented to his customers during the open seasons of the year. His establishment is situated on the banks of the Saginaw River, within two blocks of the car line.

Mr. Cotter has long been one of the public spirited citizens of Essexville, which suburb he served as president for one term, for eight years as marshal, also as street commissioner, for many years as town clerk, and was deputy sheriff of the county. A Democrat, in a quiet way, Mr. Cotter has worked hard in behalf of the party, and is well known in Democratic councils throughout this section of the state. It will now be in order to say something concerning Mr. Cotter's activities in the field of sports. Mr. Cotter has personal friends among people in all walks of life, and these friendships have been due not only to his business relations and political career, but also to his intimate association with the devotees of sport, particularly with the gun. For many years Mr. Cotter was the champion trap shot in Michigan, and had the distinction of winning all the medals and pennants given as trophies by the gun clubs in Michigan, during the years when his skill was at its height. In 1887 and again in 1888 he won the diamond medal at Detroit, scoring ninety-seven out of one hundred clay pigeons, in a field comprising more than one hundred contestants. That score has never since been beaten in the state of Michigan. During the days of his prominence as a marksman, Mr. Cotter was as well known among gun enthusiasts as Ty Cobb or other great ball players are known to the devotees of the national pastime today, and the daily papers of the state gave a great deal of space to his name and achievements. Mr. Cotter is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Knights of the Maccabees. His genial personality and honorable business efforts have gained him the respect and friendship of all the people of Bay City. Mr. Cotter was reared in the faith of the Catholic religion.

In 1895 Mr. Cotter became the owner of the racing yacht, St. Elmo, designed by Small Brothers, of Boston, and built by Lon Arnold of Bay City. After owning and racing this boat for five years, and winning many events, Mr. Cotter sold it to Charles P. Seider of Detroit, who won every race in which the St. Elmo was an entrant during the summer of 1913.

In October, 1885, Mr. Cotter married Miss Maude Kinderman, a native of Bay City, and a daughter of Dr. Constantine Kinderman, one of the prominent pioneer physicians of Bay City, now deceased. They are the parents of two children: John R. Cotter, of Flint; and Ellen M. Cotter, living with her parents.

John Andrew Vogtmann. Among the best known brands of flour in the country are the Wenonah and Gold Medal brands. That these flours have so wide a reputation is due almost entirely to the efforts of one man, the proprietor and manager of the mills, John Andrew Vogtmann. Mr. Vogtmann's story is one of hard work, earnest and ambitious endeavor, the conquering of many difficulties, in short, not at all the sort of a career that a boy looking for a short cut to prosperity would seek, but a life that offers untold encouragement to the lad with big ambitions and empty pockets.

John Andrew Vogtmann was born in Bavaria, Germany, near Heidsbraun, on the 17th of April, 1863. His father was Leanhart Vogtmann and his mother was Elizabeth Vogtmann. His father was a weaver by profession and both of his parents are deceased, having died in their native village of Bardoltsdorf. They reared a family of seven children and, although only in moderate circumstances, they managed to give their children a fair education. John Andrew Vogtmann was the fifth of his

brothers and sisters. He received his education in the village schools, attending school until he was thirteen years old. He then left school and at the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to a miller, learning the trade in the mills near Ansbach. At the age of twenty-one, feeling that he could better his condition in the newer land across the seas, he came to America. This was in 1884 and he came directly to Saginaw, Michigan. Here he found his brother, Adam, who had emigrated four years before, and had already saved enough money to purchase a farm near Frankenlust. For three years the young German worked as a farm hand, then having become more accustomed to the language and the people he was able to secure a better paying job as a lumberman in the Michigan forests. He remained for nearly two years in this work, but being very anxious to follow his own profession he went to work without pay in the flour mills of the Harrison Brothers at Mt. Pleasant, Michigan. He grasped this opportunity eagerly, for he was very desirous of learning American methods of milling, although his small savings melted like mist. At the end of two months they were gone and he was forced to return to lumbering once more. This time he found work in the saw mills in Bay City where he worked for a year. During this time he was constantly on the watch for an opening in the milling business, and at last he was offered a position as manager of a flour mill at Freeland, Michigan. Six months after taking charge of these mills he rented them and thus began his successful career as a miller.

In 1893, Mr. Vogtmann bought the Hecht Mills at Frankenlust. These mills had been a financial failure, but under Mr. Vogtmann's management prosperity soon began to smile upon them. He renamed the mills, calling them the Frankenlust Mills, and the flour soon became famous, farmers from all parts of the country becoming his customers. These mills had a capacity of thirty-five barrels per twenty-four hours. He operated the plant for five years and then, owing to a scarcity of water, and poor wheat crops, he decided to move the mills. This was in 1908, and he decided to come to Bay City. Previously he had bought three lots in this city on the corner of Williams and John Streets, opposite the Michigan Central railroad yards. In 1906 he had built an elevator on this site, the building having a capacity of fifteen thousand bushels of grain. Upon determining to remove to Bay City, Mr. Vogtmann tore down the mills at Frankenlust and rebuilt and enlarged the plant in Bay City. He equipped it with modern machinery, giving the mills a capacity of two hundred barrels a day. He employs eight or more men to operate this mill and that he is an expert in his business is proved by the fame which the Wenonah Patent Flour has gained throughout the country. In addition to manufacturing wheat flour, the mills also produce rye, graham and buckwheat flours.

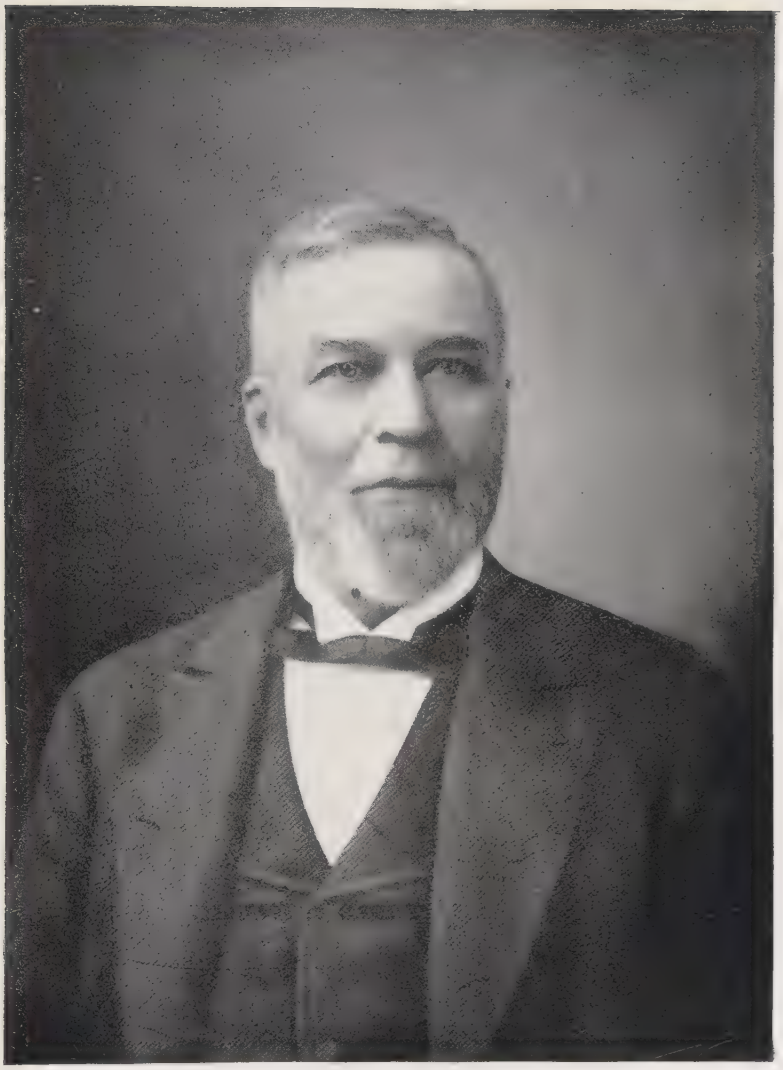
Aside from his success as a miller, Mr. Vogtmann owns and operates a fine farm of eighty acres at Frankenlust and is also the owner of his pleasant home at 306 Midland street, Bay City. Mr. Vogtmann came to Michigan without a dollar in his pockets, without knowing a word of the English language, but with undaunted determination. He has won the esteem of everyone with whom he has come in contact and his strong character has made him a valued citizen wherever he has resided. Generous in disposition and always ready to assist in any movement which has as its object the upbuilding of his city or the state, Mr. Vogtmann has often been of service to his fellow citizens.

In politics Mr. Vogtmann is a member of the Democratic party. He and his family are all members of the German Lutheran church. He was married in 1891 to Miss Catherine Burk, a native of Swabach, Germany. Two children have been born to this union: Mary Vogtmann and John Matthew Vogtmann, who is bookkeeper in his father's mills.

David Whitney, Jr. When David Whitney, Jr., died at Detroit November 28, 1900, it was said of him: "He coveted success, but scorned to attain it except through industry and honest means. He acquired wealth without fraud or deceit, and the results of his life are full of inspiration to the rising generation." His was one of the productive careers in the citizenship of Michigan during the last half of the nineteenth century. In the various departments of the lumber industry lay his chief activities, and his success in that field was sufficient to place his name alongside that of the great lumber kings of the state. His business was for many years conducted from Detroit, and the greater share of his investments was placed in that city.

David Whitney, Jr., was born at Westford, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, August 23, 1830. He always wrote his name David Whitney, Jr., perhaps partly from early usage and partly from respect for his honored father. David Whitney, Sr., was of the true New England type of energy, resourcefulness and rectitude of character, was the owner of a good farm, and also did lumbering and brick making on a small scale. The activities of the farm and the common school was the chief sources of training for David Whitney, Jr., in his boyhood. Throughout his life he acknowledged a close fellowship with honest toil, and it was hard work as much as endowment of masterful ability which brought him success. On coming of age he left the farm and for three years was clerk in a lumber firm, which also operated a box factory. That experience proved of great value to him in his subsequent career. He proved his worth with the firm, and when he left it was superintendent of the plant. In 1857, at the age of twenty-seven, David Whitney, Jr., came to Detroit. He was western representative and a member of the firm of C. & D. Whitney, Jr., and of Skillings, Whitneys & Barnes Lumber Company, which corporation is in existence today and is one of the oldest corporations in the United States. His brother Charles was interested with him in those two firms, whose headquarters were in the east. Mr. Whitney had the immediate management of all the western business, which was principally the buying and shipping of lumber and the purchase of pine lands and logs. The two firms mentioned were for some years among the largest lumber dealers in the United States, and the work of David Whitney, Jr., covered the states of Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, while the eastern partner had supervision over the business in the northeastern states and Canada. The partnership of C. & D. Whitney Jr., was dissolved in the late seventies, and from that time forward David Whitney, Jr., operated independently, and invested heavily in the pine lands of Michigan and Wisconsin, but he still retains his interest in the Skillings, Whitneys & Barnes Lumber Co. He possessed a practical knowledge of lumbering conditions which made him almost an authority, and with characteristic foresight he realized that the great forests of Michigan and Wisconsin before the close of the century would be called upon to supply a large portion of the lumber consumed in the United States, and his investments were carefully laid to take advantage of such development. As the owner of magnificent tracts of uncut timber, and as a manufacturer, his operations were among the most extensive in the lumber regions of those two states, and eventually made him a millionaire.

Naturally his relations with lumbering led him into many related commercial fields, and into banking. He owned and had in commission a large fleet of steam barges and other vessels on the Great Lakes, utilized chiefly for the transportation of lumber, but subsequently also used for shipping iron ore from the Lake Superior ports to the manufacturing and distributing centers on the lower lakes. The proceeds of his lumbering



D. Whitney Jr

operations were invested chiefly in Detroit real estate. He was a stockholder and director in many banking institutions, and was officially and financially identified with several industrial and manufacturing plants, chiefly in the production of lumber material.

The late Mr. Whitney was a Republican in politics, a member of the Presbyterian church, and a liberal though unostentatious contributor to the benevolent work of his home city. While an aggressive and forceful business man, perhaps his most noteworthy characteristic was his extreme reticence and his avoidance of all public notice. He knew and estimated the dispositions and character of men almost as unerringly as he understood the lumber business, and had many close friends among his business associates. Personally he was straightforward and frank in all his relations, and with a proper sense of the responsibilities imposed by success and wealth he used his influence and resources for the substantial improvement and betterment of his home city and state, and would never have deserved any other tribute to his memory than an exact measure of what he accomplished in a business way. Mr. Whitney left four children, as follows: Grace, now Mrs. John J. Hoff, of Paris, France; David C., of Detroit; Flora, wife of R. A. Demme, of Detroit; and Katherine, wife of Tracy W. McGregor, of Detroit.

Patrick Hurley. A large book binding and printing establishment of Bay City is the outgrowth of a beginning in this city thirty-five years ago, and represents the persistent business enterprise of Patrick Hurley, who learned his trade of printing when a youth, and who is now considered one of the successful of Bay City's men.

Born in Ireland, April 28, 1845, Patrick Hurley is a son of Patrick and Ellen (Hayes) Hurley. Two years after his birth his parents left their native land, and crossed the ocean to New York, where they lived for some years and then came west and located in Chicago. The senior Hurley died in Chicago in 1898 at the age of seventy-eight years, and the mother passed away in the same city, aged seventy-five. Of their children the first was William H. Hurley, now deceased, who was a soldier in the Civil war, in the 37th New York regiment. The second was Patrick, and the others in order of birth were Michael, Jeremiah Hurley, of Chicago, and Mary Strath, of Minnesota.

Patrick Hurley as a boy attended the New York City public schools and the parochial schools, and was still in his teens when he entered a printing office and began learning the trade which was to become the basis for his life's work. For some years he was employed as a journeyman in New York City and elsewhere, and in 1874 located at Hancock, Michigan, where he was in business for himself four years. In 1878 Mr. Hurley moved to Bay City, and here on a modest scale established the plant which has grown under the impetus of his enterprise, and in pace with the general development of this part of Michigan until it is now a large plant in Bay City for book binding, printing and stationery. Mr. Hurley makes a specialty of expert printing of all kinds, and his facilities and stock are now grouped in a building twenty-five by one hundred feet on two floors.

Mr. Hurley is Independent in politics, is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, and the Independent Order of Foresters, and is a communicant of the Catholic church. In 1888 at Bay City occurred his marriage to Miss Anna M. Burns, who died in 1909. The five children of their marriage were: Thomas P. Hurley, born in Bay City in 1892, and now associated with his father in business; Ellen, born at Bay City in 1895 and a graduate of the high schools; Genevieve, born in 1897 and still in school; Marion, born in 1899 in Bay City; Rose, born in 1905, and already in school.

Peter Niedzielski. The Fashion Boot Shop, of which Peter Niedzielski is president, is one of the best retail shoe stores in northern Michigan, with an established reputation for its goods, and a high class patronage which has continued dealing there year after year. A trade of this kind is a business asset of no small importance, and the leader who is able to accomplish this is always regarded in business circles as a successful man. A few years ago Peter Niedzielski, who had acquired a good deal of practical experience in selling boots and shoes, but who at the time had only twenty-five dollars in cash, determined to start merchandising on his own account. Few men undertake a project of that kind with so many obstacles and discouraging facts before them. One fortunate circumstance was that his previous record enabled him to get credit for a stock of shoes, which represented five hundred dollars more than his cash assets. Since then Mr. Niedzielski has steadily and increasingly sold shoes to the Bay City public, and his patronage is now probably as high class as that enjoyed by any other shoe establishment in the city, and the annual volume of business amounts to more than thirty thousand dollars. Four expert salesmen are employed in the establishment, the store building is modern and equipped in a way to attract and to furnish good service to customers, and the line of goods handled is only of the highest grade, there is nothing cheap in the entire stock. From what has been stated already Mr. Niedzielski started business with good credit, and as he has never failed in fulfilling his obligations, and in properly meeting his bills when they fell due, his credit at the present time with all the wholesale houses and the local banks, is A-1. He is now president of an incorporated firm, and is also interested in other business affairs at Bay City.

Peter Niedzielski was born in German Poland, October 19, 1870, the fifth in a family of seven sons, born to Joseph and Mary (Solinzczyk) Niedzielski. The parents came to America in 1883 settling in Bay City. The father, who is now living retired at the age of seventy-nine, was for many years engaged in the brokerage business. The mother is now seventy-five years of age.

Peter Niedzielski was seventeen years old when the family came to America, and his education was finished in Bay City, with graduation from the high schools. Several lines of work occupied him for several years after leaving school, and then for four years he was employed in the retail shoe business. In 1892 Mr. Niedzielski made the humble beginning in the shoe trade as already described. In 1908 the firm was incorporated as the Fashion Boot Shop, with Mr. Niedzielski as president, Mr. H. J. Buck, as vice president, and H. Clifford as secretary. Mr. Niedzielski is also director of the Polish Newspaper Company, and is manager of the *Polish Standard*. In politics he is Independent, is an active member of the Polish National Alliance, and worships in the Catholic faith.

At Grand Rapids, in February, 1900, he married Miss Nettie Malinowski, a daughter of John Malinoswki, who is still living. To their marriage have been born six children, Bay City being the birth place of all as follows: Theodore, born December, 1901, and attending school; Sylvester N., born in 1902, and in school; Helen, born in 1904, and in school; Bernice, born in 1906 and a school girl; Walter N., born in 1907, and Clements, born in 1911.

Rev. Alexander Lipinski. A splendid work as a church builder has been accomplished by Father Lipinski during the past six years of his activities as pastor of St. Hyacinth's Catholic Church in Bay City. Before coming to Bay City, Father Lipinski made an equally efficient

record for beneficent extension and upbuilding of the church in Saginaw.

Rev. Alexander Lipinski was born in Prussian Poland, November 27, 1861, a son of Marian and Victoria (Szymanski) Lipinski, both Polish people. In 1892 the father emigrated to America, locating at Grand Rapids, and later to Bay City where he died in 1910 at the age of eighty-six years. The mother died in 1882 in her native land when sixty-one years of age. Father Lipinski was the fifth of seven children, the others mentioned as follows: Florentine, who died at Grand Rapids in 1893; Constance, who lives in Wilmington, Delaware; Felix, a resident of Wilmington, Delaware; Stanislaus, of Wilmington, Delaware; Rev Anthony, who is rector of a Catholic church in Kingston, Pennsylvania; and Francis, of Grand Rapids.

Father Alex Lipinski grew up in Poland, attended the public schools, and gymnasium, and afterwards entered the Gregorian University in Rome, where he was ordained to the priesthood by Cardinal Parrochi in 1888. His first charge, to which he devoted three years was at Krahan and Lemburg, Galicia. He was then selected for duty across the sea, and spent the first fourteen months of his residence at Gaylord, Michigan. Then followed his transfer to Saginaw, where he remained fifteen years in busy and profitable work for the faith, and in that time built up the Holy Rosary Church to a point of efficiency never before attained in its existence. Since 1907 he has had charge of St. Hyacinth's Parish at Bay City. Some of his activities outside the more formal duties of the priesthood may be comprehended from the fact that he is at the head of the following Catholic Societies; St. Adalbert, St. Michael, Sacred Heart, St. Joseph, St. Stanislaus, St. Hyacinth, Lady of the Holy Rosary, St. Barbara, St. Rose, Young Ladies' Sodality, Children of Mary and the Boys' Society.

The parish of St. Hyacinth, up to the time Father Lipinski took charge was a portion of St. Stanislaus. From the beginning Father Lipinski became very popular with the Polish Congregation, and in a short time the church building was inadequate to contain the worshipers. He immediately started upon a series of building operations which have not yet fulfilled all the plans of this energetic priest. He built a large modern school, with ground dimensions of one hundred by one hundred and fifty feet, and now has a modern building and all the facilities of thorough and systematic instruction. The school is conducted under the direct supervision of Father Lipinski. The parish house is likewise a modern home, and grounds about the church and school are ample for the needs of the large attendance.

Louis Hine. The secretary-treasurer and manager of the Phoenix Brewery at Bay City, Louis Hine has a record of business accomplishments that rank him among the resourceful men whose united enterprise has moved Bay City from the small city to a place among the most flourishing industrial centers of the middle west. Bay City is his birthplace and he has had a loyal interest in all its development, not only on the purely commercial side, but in behalf of those improvements and adornments which make for civic pride, comfort and duty.

Born April 5, 1872, in Bay City, Louis Hine is a son of Theodore and Fredericka (Walke) Hine. Both parents were born in Germany, and both were brought at an early age to this country. The mother came when two years of age, and her parents first settled near Fort Wayne, Indiana, and then in the vicinity of Owosso, Michigan, where her father took up a farm but died soon afterwards. Theodore Hine was sixteen years old when he came to America, and from New York City soon after-

wards moved to Michigan, where the family located near Freeland. Grandfather Henry Hine lived in Michigan for many years and died in 1872. Theodore Hine and wife were married in Bay City in 1871, where he engaged in the retail meat business and conducted it successfully until 1886. After that he was in the lumber business, and is now living retired at the age of seventy-nine. The five children of the family were: Louis; Julius, who is in business with his father; Charles, superintendent of a sugar factory in Ohio; Fredericka, teacher of Latin and German in Bay City; and Mrs. J. H. K. Humphrey, whose husband is a quartermaster in the government service at Panama.

Louis Hine, the oldest of the family grew up in Bay City, attended the local schools and finished with a course in the Bay City Business College. He then began working for his father in the meat business, and continued in that line until 1897. In that year he assisted in the organization of the Phoenix Brewing Company, and as secretary-treasurer and manager has kept this industry up to a high standard. Some years ago the plant was entirely destroyed by fire and for two years no business was done. Mr. Hine then took active charge of the concern, and the plant now is one of large proportions, employs thirty expert workmen and does a large bottling and shipping business to all parts of the state.

Mr. Hine is vice president of the Hine Lumber Company, of Bay City, is a director in the People's Savings Bank of Bay City, and a stock holder in a number of other well known local concerns. In public affairs, great credit should be given to his work in behalf of public parks in Bay City. He served on the park commission for a number of years, and has always taken the lead in this line of public improvements. Mr. Hine is a Mason, and belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a trustee of the German Reformed Church at Bay City.

At Bay City on November 25, 1896, Mr. Hine married Miss Wilhelmina Kohler, a daughter of John Kohler, now deceased. They have three sons: Theodore Hine, born at Bay City, in 1901, and attending school. Louis F. Hine, born in 1903, and also a school boy; and Gustavus E. Hine, born in 1905, and in school. Mr. Hine takes much interest in outdoor life and spends his summers in a delightful cottage on the bay shore.

Richard H. Fletcher. It is sixty years since the Fletcher family was established in Bay county. That fact alone gives the family a position in the pioneer annals. Richard H. Fletcher, a son of his pioneer parents, has himself gone through the viccissitudes and strenuous life of the old lumbering era, employed his energies at farming for a number of years, recently retired from the office of labor statistics, in which he made a splendid record in behalf of the public welfare and is now a prominent real estate man in Bay City.

Richard H. Fletcher was born at Bay City, June 2, 1858. His parents were Robert and Marie Rye (Wing) Fletcher, the former a native of England and the latter of Genessee county, New York. Robert Fletcher when a young man left England, and on a sailing vessel spent nine weeks before landing in New York City. He then enlisted for a three years' cruise on a whaling vessel, and spent three years in the north Atlantic and Baltic seas. On the expiration of his term, and the return of the ship to New York he went to Genessee county, and began working at his trade of blacksmith. At the age of twenty-five he met and married Miss Wing, in Genessee county, and then with eleven other families the young couple came west to Michigan. Most of the journey was made overland, and in the year 1853, they arrived in Bay county,

located on a quarter section of land, eight miles west of Saulsburg. The eleven other families all likewise took up quarter sections in the same neighborhood. Indians and wild animals were still a plague in the country, and these New York families settled close together for protection. Robert Fletcher opened a blacksmith shop at Grand Blanc near Flint, conducted it a year, and in the meantime assisted in clearing the land for his farm. Land near Bay City and Saginaw was then selling at fifty cents an acre. Farming and blacksmithing occupied the energies of this pioneer until his retirement, and he finally moved to West Bay City, where he died, at the age of eighty-seven years. While his own part was that of the rugged pioneer laborer in the forest and in the fields, his wife likewise should be mentioned as a pioneer woman, who bore her share of hardships and yet reared and cared for a family of twelve children. In the early days she provided the clothes for the household, shearing the sheep and spinning the wool into cloth. She often walked to Bay City to do her marketing. She is still living at the venerable age of eighty-one and her home is with her son in West Bay City.

Richard H. Fletcher, who was third of the twelve children, had no sooner got into the years of early boyhood before he had to go out into the forest and assist in the lumber camps, and in the duties of the farm. In spite of the primitive conditions in which he was reared, he managed to secure an education by studying at night by the light of an old-fashioned tallow candle. His experience in the woods developed his self-reliance, so that when he was still very young he took a contract for a drive of lumber down the Ripple river. The successful fulfillment of that contract meant everything to his future, and with a force of sixty-eight lumber jacks, he started in during the fall of the year when the river already had a thin coat of ice, and he himself stood in the water up to his waist for hours, while directing and performing much of the work. Most of his men deserted him in the increasing cold, and he was finally left practically alone and unaided got the last log through the boom. After that grilling experience he went home and lay for four days in bed, and at much bodily sacrifice earned his first thousand dollars. Following that experience Mr. Fletcher spent ten years at farming, and then sold out and went into the lumber trade, buying and selling. A number of years ago he was appointed to a clerical position in the state labor department, became an inspector, and on August 15, 1908, became commissioner of labor statistics, an office which he held until July, 1911. He was for twenty years connected with the state labor department, and on resigning he returned to Bay City, and has since engaged in the real estate and insurance business.

Mr. Fletcher has for the past twenty years been a member of the Bay County Road Commission. He was elected a member of the City Council but resigned after one year in 1909. In politics he has always been an active Republican.

Among other interests acquired by his long business career, Mr. Fletcher is a director and vice president of the Zagelmeyer Machinery Company of West Bay City, director of the Bay City Cast Stone Company of West Bay City, and is president of the Grand Rapids Granite Block Company of Grand Rapids.

Mr. Fletcher has been twice married, and the children of his first wife were: Mrs. Nettie Whigham, born in Bay City, December 27, 1881, and now a resident of Cleveland, Ohio: Henry E. Fletcher born at Bay City, August 13, 1884, a resident of Cleveland, and the father of five children: Charles Fletcher, born June 16, 1887, in Bay City, lives in Cleveland and has three children; Mrs. Alma Tulley, born February 20, 1889,

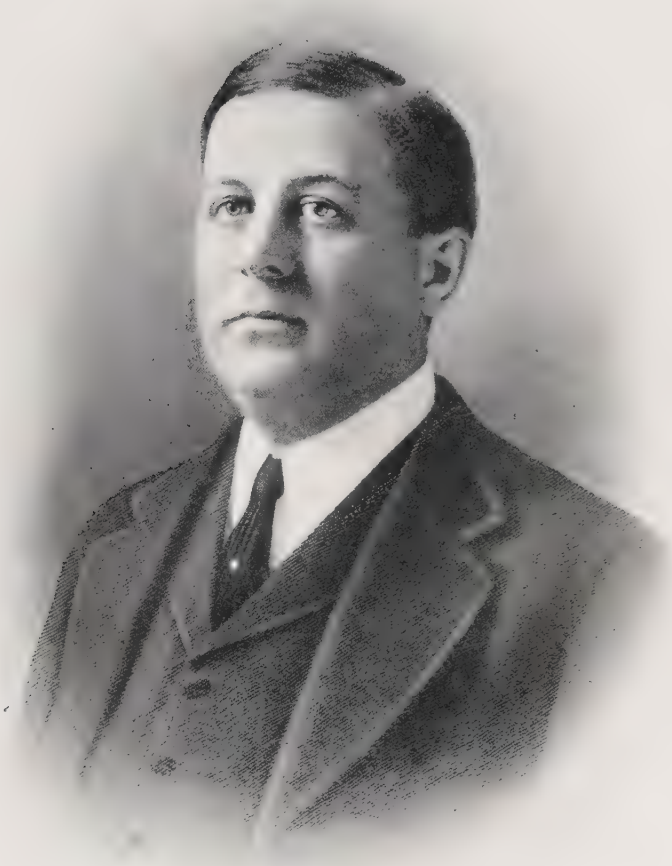
lives in Chillicothe, Ohio, and has one child; Ross, born at Bay City, June 20, 1892, is a soldier in the United States army and is now stationed at Pekin, China. At Port Huron, Michigan, August 11, 1895, Mr. Fletcher married Harriet Phillips, a daughter of Gilbert Phillips, now deceased. To this marriage have been born the following children: Richard Harold Fletcher, born at Bay City, December 17, 1896, who has completed the work of the grade schools; Olive Fletcher, born April 20, 1898, and now attending high school; Harriet, born August 24, 1899, and a student in the high school; Dorothy Fletcher, born November 24, 1902, and in the sixth grade of the Bay City schools; and Gertrude Fletcher, born September 24, 1904, and in the fourth grade of school.

CHARLES B. WARREN has had a career as a lawyer of worthy effort and accomplishment in the City of Detroit, and his name is well known in the State; he is an authority on commercial and international law and as one of the leaders in the Republican party he has a large acquaintance that is not confined to the limits of his home state.

Charles Beecher Warren was born at Bay City, Michigan, April 10th, 1870. His parents, Hon. Robert L. and Caroline (Beecher) Warren, were born in Michigan and their respective families were among the pioneers of the State. Robert L. Warren, after spending his youth in Flint, graduated from the University of Michigan and became prominent as an editor and publisher. He had no small influence in upbuilding of the Saginaw Valley, where he was one of the first to publish a daily newspaper. Robert L. Warren founded the Bay City *Journal* and the Saginaw *Daily Enterprise,* and for a time was owner and editor of the daily newspapers in the city of Ann Arbor, where he consolidated the competitive journals under the ownership of a single company. He is now living in retirement at Ann Arbor. He served in the army, leaving the University of Michigan when he was a student, but returned later and continued his studies until graduation. During his earlier life he served as a member of the State legislature, and has always taken an active part in Republican politics, and in 1908 was a delegate from the second congressional district to the Republican National Convention. For a number of years he has served as president of the board of trustees of the Michigan School for the Deaf at Flint.

When Charles B. Warren was about fourteen years old the family moved to Albion, where he was a student in both the preparatory and the regular academic department of Albion College. He was president of the Freshman class, and during his sophomore year was managing editor of the college paper. In 1889, leaving Albion, Mr. Warren entered the junior class of the University of Michigan, where he graduated in 1891 a Bachelor of Philosophy. In the university he specialized in history, philosophy and constitutional law, and was the first editor in chief of "The Inlander," the literary magazine of the university.

With the law as his chosen vocation, he went from the University of Detroit and studied in the office and under the direction of Hon. Don M. Dickinson. He also carried on his studies in the Detroit Law School, an institution at that time under the management of Professor Floyd Mechem, who subsequently was one of the ablest members of the faculty in the law department of the university. Mr. Warren graduated with the class of 1893 and was admitted to the bar, and then for a few years continued as a law clerk in the office of his honored preceptor, Mr. Dickinson. In 1897 came his admission as a partner in the firm of Dickinson, Warren & Warren. There was hardly a stronger or more successful law firm in the city of Detroit. In January, 1900, Mr. Warren became associated with John C. Shaw and William B. Cady in the organization of the firm of Shaw, Warren & Cady, and after Mr. Shaw's death, in 1911, Mr. Warren



Charles B. Warren

became senior member of the present firm of Warren, Cady, Ladd and Hill, one of the large and strong legal organizations of Detroit. While Mr. Warren has participated in many notable cases and made a distinctive success in the general field of law, he has from the first been considered an expert and an authority in international law, and achieved the record of having twice represented his country in great international controversies. In 1896, when twenty-six years of age, he was appointed associate counsel for the United States before the joint high commissioners who adjudicated the claims of Great Britain against the United States in the long drawn out controversy affecting the rights of these two nations in the Behring sea. Mr. Warren delivered one of the important arguments before this tribunal. His work in that connection was of such character as to give him a place among the ablest younger members of the Michigan bar. Subsequently President Roosevelt appointed him one of the lawyers for the United States in the controversy with Great Britain over the North Atlantic waters and fisheries. The two powers subsequently agreed to submit the matters in dispute to The Permanent Court of Arbitration at the Hague, and before this Court of International Arbitration Mr. Warren appeared in 1910 to make one of the arguments in behalf of his country. Mr. Warren is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, the honor society of the literary department of American colleges; a member of the executive committee of the American Society of International Law, and is regarded as an authority in both legal and diplomatic affairs affecting international relations. Mr. Warren is a director of many companies of which he is legal adviser and in which he is financially interested, including the Detroit Stove Works, the Michigan Sugar Company, the Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company and The National Bank of Commerce of Detroit, and others.

Mr. Warren was signally honored in 1914 by being elected president of the Detroit Board of Commerce.

For a number of years Mr. Warren has been one of the influential Republicans in Michigan. In 1908 he was a delegate at large from the State to the National Convention, in which his father also sat as a delegate, and was chosen the Michigan member of the Republican National Committee, and is now serving as a member of the executive committee of the Republican National Committee and as chairman of the committee on the revision of the rules regulating the organization of and basis of representation in the National Convention. He drafted the new rules and resolutions cutting down the southern representation, and making provision for the recognition of delegates elected in accordance with the primary laws of the several States, and in the reorganization of the party has always stood for the progressive and liberal policy.

The social organizations in which he has membership include the Detroit, the Country and the Yondotega and University Clubs, the University Club of New York City, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C. He served as vice chairman of the University of Michigan Alumni committee which had charge of the erection of the beautiful memorial building on the University Campus. On December 2, 1902, Mr. Warren married Miss Helen Hunt Wetmore, daughter of Charles Wetmore of Detroit, and a niece of the late United States Senator James McMillan, of Detroit. Mr. and Mrs. Warren have four children—Wetmore, Charles B., Jr., Robert, and John Buel.

Richard Scheurmann. Frank B. Scheurmann. Soon after the close of the Civil war the name Scheurmann became familiar to the then meagre population of Bay City in connection with the retail boot and shoe trade. An able young German had opened a store, to which lumbermen and citizens in general soon found their way when wanting

reliable goods. A reputation for fair dealing is an asset that increases rapidly, and brings the other fruits of success. For fifty years business so modestly started has gone on and prospered. Its founder died twenty-five years ago, but was succeeded by his son who has sold shoes to Bay City people for twenty-seven years, and as a merchant ranks among the most successful in the state.

Richard Scheurmann, who died at Bay City in 1889 was born in Baden Baden, Germany, August 25, 1834, a son of Ernst Scheurmann. His education was acquired from the common schools and also in college at Stuttgart, and from school he entered directly into merchandising as a clerk in a large dry goods house. He went in as an apprentice, served five years, acquired a detailed knowledge of the business, and was promoted from one grade to another, until thoroughly proficient. Leaving Germany for America he spent eight months in New York City, from there to Detroit, and in 1854 located at Saginaw City. He was employed by a relative for a time on a farm, and also clerked in stores. In 1857 Richard Schuermann moved to Bay City, where he was employed in a general store conducted by Henry Flatou, and was afterwards with Binder & Company, shipping and commercial agent, who also conducted a general store. It was in 1866 that Richard Schuermann launched out for himself with a stock of boots and shoes on Water Street, and spent five years each in two different locations. In 1876 he moved to 802 North Water Street, and occupied a large store there during the rest of his active career. He built what is known as the Schuermann Block on Washington Avenue near Center Street. That was at the time regarded as one of the best store buildings in Bay City, and presented an imposing and attractive front to that prominent business thoroughfare. In that block his son has since continued the business established by the father nearly fifty years ago.

The late Mr. Schuermann was not only a successful business man, but readily gave his time and energies for the public good. Outside of his shoe business he had varied interests in real estate, invested in transportation properties, and was prosperous in every direction. Various offices of trust were conferred upon him in which he served with credit, was for a number of years a member of the school board, served as police commissioner, and was tax collector and fire commissioner.

On September 18, 1861, Richard Schuermann, married Miss Cornelia Boutell, a member of one of the pioneer families in Bay county. Mrs. Schuermann was highly educated and performed the duties of her household with a care and devotion which has made her memory blessed among her children. Her death occurred in Bay City, February 1912, when sixty-nine years of age. There were six children, and three of them died in childhood. Emma G. is the wife of Albert Etzold, of Detroit; Minnie A. is the wife of Mr. Campbell of Bay City. The late Richard Schuermann was a trustee of the Congregational church, and fraternally was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1872 he built a beautiful residence on Fifth Avenue and Jackson Street.

Frank B. Schuermann, who succeeded to the business established by his father, was born in Bay City, February 4, 1870. His education was acquired by attendance at the public schools, and he also had private instruction and a course in a business college. Entering his father's store, he was assigned to duties which gave him an intimate knowledge of every detail and he has not only maintained the prestige of his father's mercantile career, but has gone on increasing the reputation of the Schuermann establishment until today it is foremost of its kind in the city. Mr. Schuermann has been actively identified as manager of the enterprise for twenty-seven years. No other store of the kind in Bay City has so large a patronage.

In political affairs, Mr. Schuermann takes no active part except as a good citizen, and has always steadily declined any offers for political office. He is Independent in his views as to party matters. In Masonry he has taken thirty-two degrees of the Scottish Rite, and also belongs to the Knight Templar Commandery. Fond of outdoor sport, he takes his recreation in that way, and is a member of the Bay City Boat Club. His church is the Congregational.

In January, 1892, Mr. Schuermann married Miss Mary Berkey, a daughter of Frederick N. and Josephine Berkey. To their marriage have been born two children: Miss Cornelia J., born in Bay City in 1895, is a graduate of the high school; and Richard B. Jr., born in November, 1901, and now a student in the high school. Mr. Schuermann and family reside in a beautiful home, which is a center of the social life of Bay City.

J. J. Wason. The Bay City Business College has for years furnished the trained office workers to the city and vicinity, and a large number of the independently successful business men speak gratefully of this school as a source of their early training.

This college has been in existence since 1889, and among its former proprietors were R. R. Lane and R. Gillespie. In 1905 Gillespie & Wason bought out Mr. Lane, and have been instrumental in giving this school its present high standing among commercial colleges.

Mr. Wason is a Scottish Rite Mason of the thirty-second degree, and affiliates with the Independent Order of Foresters. He is a Progressive Republican, and a member of the Presbyterian church.

Edward W. Porter. A Bay City lawyer, who by hard work and by close attention to business has made a name for himself in his profession and also as a citizen, Edward W. Porter was admitted to the bar in 1876, and is now one of the older lawyers still active in affairs, and now reaping the fruit for ability established by many years of careful training and conscientious administration of the affairs entrusted to his care.

Edward W. Porter was born at Metamora, Lapeer county, Michigan, March 4, 1851, a son of Moses G. and Maria (Morse) Porter. Both parents were born in Western New York, and came to Michigan in early youth, their respective families settling in Oakland county, and later going to Lapeer county. Moses G. Porter was a farmer throughout his entire active career and his father was a Revolutionary soldier, and well known in the early history of Connecticut. Moses G. Porter died in Michigan in 1885 at the age of sixty-four years. The mother was educated in Granville Seminary in Ohio, now the Denison University, and she died in this state in 1896, when seventy-eight years old.

Edward W. Porter, the third in a family of four children, as a boy attended school in Oakland county, and later at Northville High school, from which he entered Hillsdale College in 1871 and graduated in 1875 in the literary department. He graduated with the class of 1876 in the University of Michigan law school and after graduation was admitted to the bar at Pontiac. After a brief period of practice at Saginaw, he came to Bay City, in March, 1878, and entered the office of Judge Maxwell, and proceeded vigorously to the work of making himself known among the local profession. On October 1, 1878, he formed a partnership with Henry Lindner, and they were associated in an agreeable and profitable partnership for seventeen years. Mr. Porter's present partner is Mr. Haffey, who came into the firm in 1885. Besides a large general law practice, Mr. Porter looks after an extensive real es-

tate business. For one term, from 1882 to 1884, he served as assistant prosecuting attorney of Bay County. In politics he is a Republican, belongs to the Bay County Bar Association, has membership in the Delta Tau Delta College Fraternity, and he and his family worship in the First Baptist Church.

In 1883 in Oakland county, Michigan, Mr. Porter married Miss Alma K. Welsh, a daughter of Andrew J. Welsh of Oakland county. To their marriage have been born eight children as follows: Sidney Welsh Porter, born in Bay City in 1887, and who was married in July, 1913; Laura, who died in infancy; Mrs. Angie Wells, who was born at Bay City in 1890 and has one child, David Porter Wells; Irwin E. Porter, born in 1891 and died in 1912, a graduate of the high school, and at the time of his death employed at the Ford Automobile Works in Detroit; Wendell J., born in Bay City, in 1893, now at Detroit in the automobile business; Inez, born in 1897 in Bay City, and attending high school; Morse, who was born in 1900 at Bay City, in the grade schools; Frank B., born in 1902 at Bay City, and also in school.

Hon. James Van Kleeck. As a lawyer James Van Kleeck has practiced with many successes and honors in Michigan for over forty years. Outside his profession his career has been no less prominent. Beginning in the Civil war, after his discharge bearing a wound which never completely healed, he has been honored with many offices in municipal, county and state governments, and his intelligent and disinterested service has more than repaid all the distinctions paid him by a grateful public.

James Van Kleeck was born at Exeter, Monroe County, Michigan, September 26, 1846. His parents were Robert and Catherine (McManniss) Van Kleeck. His father was born in New York, Dutchess county, and was a son of Simeon Van Kleeck, a native of New York State, who during the Revolutionary war was loyal to the mother country, belonged to the class known as United Empire Loyalists, and moved across the line to Canada, settling in a locality which thereafter was known as Van Kleeck Hill. The ancestry goes back eight generations in America to Holland. Robert Van Kleeck was reared in Canada, when a young man came to Michigan, first in 1832, lived in Monroe county, returned to Canada to take part in the Rebellion with McKenzie's men, and returned to Michigan as a permanent home in 1837. At Exeter he continued his labors as a farmer, cleared and lived on land that he reclaimed from the wilderness, and died in Monroe county in 1906 at the age of seventy-three.

His wife, Catherine McManniss, was born in Buffalo, New York, and died in Monroe county, Michigan, in 1863, at the age of forty-three years.

Of the five children, James Van Kleeck was the third. Reared on a farm, he attended the common schools, and was fifteen years old when the Civil war broke out. His boyish patriotism was stirred by the rending of the country, and in June, 1862, he enlisted in Company D of the Seventeenth Michigan Infantry. From Detroit, his regiment was sent south to Virginia, and participated in the battles of South Mountain and at Antietam, where in September, 1862, Mr. Van Kleeck was twice wounded. The second time a ball was lodged in his side, and he was left on the field supposedly dead. Taken to the hospital, he remained for a number of months in the Frederic City Hospital in Maryland, and was finally discharged in December, 1863, for disability. For one year after his wound he was unable to walk, and he has suffered from the injury more or less ever since. Mr. Van Kleeck when measurably restored to health proceeded to get a better education, studied law in Monroe county,

and in 1869 entered the law department of the University of Michigan, where he was graduated LL. B. in 1871. After six months' practice in Monroe he moved to Midland City. Fifteen years were spent in successful practice at Midland City, and since then he has been one of the foremost members of the Bay City Bar. For five years he was in partnership with Mortimer Stanford, and then for two years was associated with George W. Mann, but with those exceptions has practiced independently.

While at Midland City, Mr. Van Kleeck served two years as city attorney, and for six years was prosecuting attorney of the county. He was also president of the Midland County Agricultural Society, and was elected representative to the state legislature from Midland in 1882 on the Republican ticket. He was in the legislature which elected Thomas W. Palmer United States senator. Mr. Van Kleeck served as prosecuting attorney of Bay County, elected in 1886 and serving two years, and was the last commissioner of immigration, serving until that office was abolished. In 1907-08, he was representative from Bay County, in the recent constitutional convention. Mr. Van Kleeck has always taken an active part in Grand Army circles, and in 1901 was commander of the Michigan Department. In line with his profession he belongs to the Bay County, the State and the American Bar Association. In politics he has been a true-blue Republican since getting his first vote. In Masonry Mr. Van Kleeck has attained thirty-two degrees of the Scottish Rite. At one time, earlier in his career, he served as judge advocate of the state under H. M. Duffield.

At Midland City, on July 2, 1873, Mr. Van Kleeck married Miss Juliette C. Carpenter. To their marriage have been born three children: Edith A. Van Kleeck, a graduate of the University of Michigan; James C. Van Kleeck, who graduated at the Bay City schools, and is now practicing with his father; Delia Van Kleeck, a graduate of the University of Michigan and teacher in the high schools at Brennerton, Washington. All the children were born in Midland City.

Walter D. Young. It is only the possessor of a mind of unusual strength, persistent grasp and broad sweep of abilities who is able to earn signal success in a field already crowded with keen competitors, and then to transfer his activities to various other fields, just as difficult, and to achieve a like measure of distinction. The character of Walter D. Young, therefore, is cast in no ordinary mold, for his activities have brought him prominently into widely separated lines of endeavor, and in each he has achieved a full measure of prosperity, while at the same time he has been able to accomplish much for the welfare of his adopted city.

Mr. Young was born at Albany, New York, September 25, 1855, and there resided with his parents until 1870. His father, George Young, was born in Scotland and came to the United States at the age of twelve years, locating in the city of Albany, where he became a clerk in a grocery store. He was enterprising and industrious and possessed of the thrift for which his race is noted, and carefully conserved his earnings until at length he was able to enter business life as the proprietor of a modest establishment of his own. This he rapidly built up to large proportions and gradually branched out into the wholesale trade, meeting with success in both lines. In 1870 he removed from Albany to Bay City, Michigan, where he organized and became vice-president of the Bay City Bank, in which capacity he continued to act up to the time of his death in 1890 at the age of seventy years. He had varied other interests, was largely engaged in the lumber business, and was known as one of his community's helpful and enterprising citizens. Mr. Young married

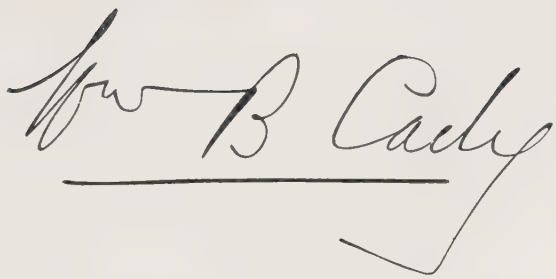
Miss Annie McCormick, who was born at Bethlehem, near Albany, New York, and she died at Bay City in 1897, at the age of seventy-four years. Four children were born to this union, of whom Walter D. is the youngest.

The common schools and an academy of Albany furnished Mr. Young with his educational advantages until he came to Bay City, where he attended the high school. At the age of eighteen years he began clerking in the Bay City Bank, where he remained for five years, and in 1877 he engaged in the brewing business, under the firm style of C. E. Young & Company, which succeeded the firm of Van Meter & Company. In 1884 the style was changed to the Bay City Brewing Company, and Mr. Young has continued as president of this concern, although his other large interests have made this somewhat of a side issue. Prior to his advent in the brewing business he had been engaged quite largely in operating vessels on the Great Lakes, and this has continued to receive a large part of his attention. In December, 1890, he was the organizer of the Michigan Log Towing Company, which owns and operates a number of powerful tugs, some of the largest on the lakes, which do an extensive business in towing logs from Georgian Bay to Saginaw river. In March, 1891, Mr. Young organized the Young Transportation Company, which for a number of years operated two boats on the great lakes engaged in the ore and grain business, namely, the steamer *Arizona* and the schooner *Plymouth*. In 1894 he organized the W. D. Young Co. Saw Planing Mills, and Lumber Yards, of which he is sole owner and proprietor. This is one of the large enterprises of Bay City. Mr. Young is vice-president of the German-American Sugar Company; vice-president of the Bay City Bank, of which his brother, George H. Young, is president; and a large owner of valuable real estate, the latter including his own palatial residence, one of the finest on East Center street. He is possessed of great executive and organizing ability and his associates constantly rely upon him for counsel and leadership where matters of importance are at stake. He has ever manifested a public-spirited willingness to advance Bay City's welfare, and few men have been so unselfish in contributing of their time and means in forwarding movements of progress.

Mr. Young was married to Miss Elizabeth Androse, of Bay City, and they have four children: Fannie M., Walter D., Jr., Florence and Francis L., a son. Mr. Young is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar and an Elk and belongs also to the Bay City Club. A man of charitable impulses he has done much for the worthy poor, and all that makes for good citizenship and religion has his hearty support. His fidelity and loyalty have made admiring friends out of a large number of acquaintances.

William Bryan Cady, now a member of the Detroit law firm of Warren, Cady and Ladd, Mr. Cady has been a member of the Michigan bar for about thirty years, and has practiced in Detroit since 1897. In real estate and corporation law, he is an acknowledged leader, and during the last fifteen years few other Detroit lawyers have handled so large and important interests in these departments as Mr. Cady.

William Bryan Cady, who was born on a farm in Canton township, Wayne county, Michigan, February 10, 1861, belongs to one of this state's pioneer families, and is in the eighth generation of the name since it was established in New England during the Colonial period. Nicholas Cady, founder of the American branch of the family, was of an old English family, and left Kent, England, in 1630 and established a home at Watertown, Massachusetts, about the time of the first permanent settlement on



the shores of Massachusetts Bay. His descendants subsequently became pioneers in the state of New York. From Nicholas Cady to William B. Cady the line of descent is direct and through the following heads: James, born in 1655; John, in 1680; Ebenezer, in 1714; David, in 1754; Samuel P., in 1800; James B., in 1830; and William B., in 1861.

It was David Cady, born in 1754, who founded the family name in Michigan territory. He was a young man at the beginning of the Revolutionary war, and with his six brothers served with honor and fidelity in that struggle for independence. A number of years later, when the area of the Atlantic colonies had been extended across the Alleghanies to the Mississippi, in 1832 he emigrated to the territory of Michigan. He was the patriarch of a considerable family colony, including his son Samuel, and grandson James B., the latter being then about two years of age. David Cady was one of the early settlers of Wayne county, where he obtained a tract of wild land and reclaimed it. A portion of his original homestead is now included in the grounds of the Wayne County Home Farm. Some years later he returned to his old home at Freeport, New York, and lived there until his death at the venerable age of ninety years. James B. Cady, father of the Detroit lawyer, was born in New York state in 1830, and was an infant when the family came to the territory of Michigan and settled in Wayne county. His life was taken up with the activities of agriculture and stock raising, and for many years he was an influential citizen of Canton township.

On his father's farm in Wayne county William B. Cady started life with the excellent advantage of rural surroundings, in addition to his inheritance of an old American name and the elements of a sturdy lineage. With such schooling as was afforded in the public institutions of Wayne county, he entered the Ann Arbor high school, graduating in 1878, and then began his studies in the literary department of the University of Michigan, from which he received the degree Bachelor of Philosophy in 1882. After one year in the law department of the university Mr. Cady continued his studies with the firm of Sawyer & Knowlton at Ann Arbor, and then for one year was in the offices of Brennan & Donnelly at Detroit. Soon after being admitted to practice Mr. Cady moved to the northern peninsula, locating at Sault Ste. Marie, where in a few years he had gained a leading place in the local bar and had built up a large and profitable business. In January, 1897, Mr. Cady, having returned to Detroit, engaged in practice with the late John C. Shaw under the name Shaw & Cady. In 1901 Charles B. Warren and Herbert K. Oakes were admitted to the partnership, which was entitled Shaw, Warren, Cady and Oakes until the death of Mr. Shaw in January, 1911. Mr. Oakes later retired from the firm to engage in business at Cleveland, Ohio, and Mr. Cady now has as his associates Mr. Warren and Sanford W. Ladd. Warren, Cady and Ladd have a large practice at Detroit, and each member of the firm has some distinctive ability and forte in the law, and together they present an aggregate of some of the best legal talent to be found in Michigan. Mr. Cady has brought great strength to the combination by reason of his admitted ability in real estate and corporation law.

Until the campaign of 1896 Mr. Cady was one of the leading Democrats in the northern part of the state, but the monetary issues of that year and the candidacy of Mr. Bryan caused him to leave his party. For six years preceding he had been a member of the Democratic state central committee of Michigan. On rejecting the platform of the Democrats in 1896, Mr. Cady gave a vigorous support and stumped a large territory in northern Michigan in behalf of William McKinley. His political as well as his legal activities in northern Michigan have naturally brought him a large acquaintance, and he still has much influence in that section of the state.

Mr. Cady is a Knight Templar Mason, and his social relations are with the Detroit Club, the University club, the Country club, and the Detroit Boat club. On June 30, 1904, he married Miss Myra Post, a daughter of the late Hoyt Post, one of Detroit's honored citizens. The one child born to their marriage is Elizabeth Winsor.

Octavius A. Marsac. This well known resident of Bay City, long identified with public affairs is now serving as county clerk of Bay county. Mr. Marsac is well known over the state of Michigan, and is a son of one of Michigan's distinguished pioneers, and an old-timer who was associated with Governor Cass, and many other prominent men in the old territorial days, and also after Michigan became a state.

Octavius A. Marsac was born at Bay City, Michigan, in April, 1856. His family was one of the first to locate there, and no name has been longer or more closely identified with this community. His parents were Joseph F. and Theresa (Revard) Marsac. His mother, who was born at Grosse Point, near Detroit, was a daughter of one of the very first farmers in that locality. Joseph F. Marsac, who was born in 1796, and died in 1880 at the venerable age of eighty-four, came to Michigan early in the last century, and showed his ability and usefulness as an Indian interpreter and also acted as Indian agent. He served as interpreter for Governor Cass during the treaty at Saginaw in 1813. For some years he was engaged in farming, and in 1838 moved to Bay City, when there was scarcely a single habitation on the site of that now flourishing center of population and industry. For a number of years he was in the real estate business. His wife, who died at Bay City, in 1881 at the age of seventy-four, was a very capable helpmate to her husband during the pioneer time, and both are well remembered for their many acts of kindness to travelers and to newcomers, who suffered misfortune in sickness and in financial troubles. The Marsacs were always quick and ready to help any unfortunate, and their home in Bay City was always a place of liberal charity and hospitality. Their family of children were as follows: Charles F., a well known resident of Bay City; Mrs. M. Southworth of Simcoe, Ontario; Mrs. T. J. McClellan, who lives in Stillwater, Minnesota; Mrs. G. H. Robinson, of Waterville, Michigan.

Octavius A. Marsac, the youngest of the family, attended the public schools of Bay City, and also took a commercial course in Detroit, graduating in 1875. From that time forward for a number of years he was engaged in various lines of business experience, and from 1892 to 1905 was city recorder of Bay City. He also held office for one term as alderman and as supervisor. For five years, from 1905 to 1911, Mr. Marsac was in business with the Pioneer Boat & Pattern Company. He was then nominated and elected county clerk of Bay county, a position which he has filled most capably for two terms.

Mr. Marsac is one of the influential Democrats in his section of the state. Fraternally his relations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Columbus, and his church is the Catholic.

In October, 1890, was celebrated his marriage with Miss Mary Conley in Bay City. Her father, John Conley, now deceased, was long a well known citizen of Lapeer county, Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Marsac have two children: Miss Marie Marsac, born at Bay City, is a graduate of the St. James Catholic School and is now assisting her father in clerk's office; Miss Lucy Marsac, a native of Bay City, is also a graduate of the St. James School.

Rev. R. G. Van Rooy, pastor of St. John's Catholic Church, Essexville, Michigan, was born October 18, 1867, in the Province of North

Brabant, Netherlands, and is a son of Henry and Petronella Van Rooy, still residents of their native land. For a number of years the father carried on a successful business as a merchant and dealer in iron and iron castings, but is now living retired, having been succeeded by his four sons, who continue to carry on the industry. The family consists of five sons and one daughter, Father Van Rooy being the only member to come to the United States.

Until twelve years of age Father Van Rooy attended the parochial schools of his birthplace, and then for six years enjoyed collegiate advantages in North Brabant. At the age of eighteen years he entered a Belgian convent college, and upon his return to the Netherlands he completed his theological studies at the convent of Heeswijk, following which he was sent to America by his church superiors. He arrived in the city of New York, August 4, 1894, and proceeded at once to Wisconsin to take up work in the Diocese of Green Bay, being settled at Dyckesville. There the young priest had a congregation of 180 families, and during the next ten years built a new church and parish house and became widely known all through that section for his religious zeal and executive ability. Father Van Rooy came to Essexville, Michigan, April 1, 1904, taking charge of a parish of 360 families, made up of many nationalities, including 200 French, 160 Hollanders and Belgians, with a considerable sprinkling of Irish and Germans. This large parish provides Father Van Rooy with numerous duties. The parochial school, with an average attendance of 270 children, is under the care of the Dominican Sisters, and a beautiful residence has been erected on the site of the old academy which was burned just before the arrival of Father Van Rooy. The first church was what was erected for a schoolhouse by Father Thomas Rafter, of Bay City, in 1884, and the first resident pastor was Father Roche, who came in 1887 and built the present parish house in the following year and the present church in 1892. Father Roche died here in 1900, and Father Kenny supplied until Father Bresson came to take charge. The latter fell ill and was succeeded by Father Van Rooy, who has made many friends, both within and outside of his congregation, and has impressed all who have come within the sphere of his influence as a man of superior intelligence, great learning and high Christian character.

In 1884 Father Rafter started a mission in Essexville, and at that time built the present parochial school, which was used as a temporary place of worship until the erection of St. John's Church. Work on this edifice was commenced in 1889, and the church was dedicated in 1894. It has a seating capacity of about 700, and there are in the vicinity of 365 families in the parish. The parochial residence was built in 1888 by the Rev. Cornelius Roche, the first resident priest appointed to the parish. Father Roche met an accidental death by drowning, in June, 1901, and his work was taken up by Rev. Peter Bresson, who was pastor for two years and nine months. Father Van Rooy, the present incumbent, took charge March 27, 1904. The Holy Rosary Academy, a boarding school for young ladies is presided over by the Dominican Sisters, and the first building was erected by these holy women in 1898. The structure was destroyed by fire March 2, 1904, and on its site was built a beautiful residence, two and one-half stories in height.

William B. Fitzgerald. The sheriff of Bay county, Michigan, William B. Fitzgerald, needs no introduction to the citizens of this community, for more than twenty years he has been an incumbent of office of a public character, and his signal services to his city and county have been of a nature to commend him to all. His election to his present office, in January, 1913, was but the public's stamp of approval on

his career, which has demonstrated his fearlessness as an officer, his executive talents, and his courteous and pleasing personality. Mr. Fitzgerald is a native son of Bay City, born June 8, 1873, a son of Daniel and Margaret (Lee) Fitzgerald.

Daniel Fitzgerald was born in Ireland, and came to the United States in 1864, settling in Bay City. Here he became identified with the lumber trade of the growing city, developed into a contractor of standing, and continued to be connected with this industry during the remainder of his life. He died March 9, 1910, at the age of sixty-six years, in the faith of the Roman Catholic church, of which he had been a lifelong member. In his political views, Daniel Fitzgerald was a sturdy and stanch Democrat, and his influence was ever given to the party and its candidates. He married Margaret Lee, who was also a native of Erin, and who came to the United States as a small child, being reared and educated in Massachusetts. She met and married Mr. Fitzgerald in Bay City. She is still living, having reached the advanced age of seventy years, and is the mother of six children, of whom William B. is the third in order of birth.

William B. Fitzgerald received his educational training in the public and parochial schools of Bay City, but at the age of seventeen years laid aside his books to face the business world. His first experience was with his father, in the line of lumber contracting, but in 1890 he embarked upon a career of his own as the proprietor of a grocery store. It was not long, however, before Mr. Fitzgerald grew dissatisfied with the quiet life of the merchant, and he accordingly disposed of his business interests to become a member of the Bay City Fire Department, in which, during the next eight years, he made an enviable record as a fire-fighter. In 1901, when he left the department, he became a city police officer, and during the next seven and one-half years served Bay City faithfully in that capacity, at the expiration of that period becoming under sheriff, during the administration of Sheriff Henry J. Kinney. In this position he continued to serve for four years, and on November 5, 1912, the people voiced their appreciation of his long and faithful service by electing him sheriff. Sheriff Fitzgerald is not only one of the most active incumbents of the office that the county has known, but he has also accomplished some difficult detective work. He is the kind of an officer who has always been depended upon to take hold of any especially knotty business with determination, enthusiasm and bravery. A Democrat in politics, he is considered one of the strong party men of his section, but his activities have always been carried on in such a straightforward and honorable manner that he has friends among men of all political creeds. Fraternally, he is connected with the Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Loyal Order of Moose. He was reared in the faith of the Roman Catholic church, and has ever endeavored to live according to its teachings.

On July 20, 1893, Mr. Fitzgerald was united in marriage at Bay City to Miss Sadie Fennelly, a native of Michigan and a daughter of James Fennelly. Three children have been born to this union: Margaret, James and Daniel. Sheriff Fitzgerald has a comfortable home, located not far from the County Jail.

Harvey Gilbert, M. D. The dean of the medical profession in Bay City is Dr. Harvey Gilbert, who began practice there forty years ago and who is one of the men of ability and splendid professional and intellectual attainments in this profession in Michigan.

Dr. Harvey Gilbert was born in Simcoe, Ontario, January 28, 1846. His parents were John W. and Christine (Smith) Gilbert. On the mother's side, the family were among the early pioneers, settling on Long Island in 1643, and the paternal grandmother was a Wykoff, of Dutch stock, while most of the paternal ancestors were Norman French. The old homestead of the original settler still remains at Little Clam Neck on Long Island. John W. Gilbert was a prosperous farmer, and died at Simcoe, Ontario, in 1892, while his wife died about 1900. In 1888 they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, and length of life in this family has been accompanied by good citizenship and independent and vigorous ability as workers in the world. There were five sons and one daughter reared by the parents and all are living, the doctor being third in order of birth. The other children are mentioned as follows: Isaac A., an attorney at law in Bay City; Albert, who lives on the old homestead in Ontario; Frank O., who is a dentist by profession, but at the present time is grand lecturer for the Masonic Order in Michigan; Samanatha, is the widow of William Culver, and lives in Bay City; Hon. Peter Gilbert, of Sterling, Michigan, recently retired from service in the state senate and has been very prominent in public affairs. The family for a number of years were Methodists in religion but are now Episcopalians.

Dr. Gilbert was educated in the public schools of Simcoe, and since seventeen years of age has been on his own resources. About that time he entered the New York Homeopathic College, supported himself while a student of medicine, and was graduated with his degree in 1874. The doctor is also a graduate of the Ophthalmological Hospital of New York. Dr. Gilbert was chairman of Bay City Board of Health and served as health officer thirteen years. To him was given the task of revising the city charter so far as health matters and sanitary regulations were concerned, and he wrote the clauses which still govern the city's health department. At the present time Dr. Gilbert is holding the office of county coroner of Bay County, and still tends to his practice which grew up in the early years of his residence in Bay City, and which has always kept him in the front rank of local successful physicians. During the small pox epidemic some years ago, Dr. Gilbert made a reputation not only in Bay City, but in the state as an expert in stamping out that disease, and was employed by the state as one of the chief workers during the ravages of the disease. During that time he treated personally over two thousand patients. Dr. Gilbert belongs to the Bay County and the State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. Very prominent in Masonry, he was one of the leaders in constructing the Masonic Temple in Bay City, and has been active in other lines of Masonic work.

On May 26, 1875, Dr. Gilbert married Ida Beamer, a daughter of William Beamer of Simcoe, Ontario. Of their two children Leta is the wife of Rev. M. L. Marshall. Rev. Marshall is a minister of the Presbyterian church at Ionia, Michigan; Van Gilbert, a graduate of the University of Michigan, is a leading engineer at Bay City, and has been connected with various industrial enterprises. He married Miss Edith Booth. Dr. Gilbert's home at 605 Grant Street is the only residence he has ever occupied in Bay City, and is both an old and beautiful home. In politics the doctor is a progressive Democrat, and so far as the demands of his profession have permitted, has for many years been interested in political and the broader affairs of good citizenship.

Henry J. Kinney. One of the leading and responsible factors in the political life of Bay City for a number of years has been Mr. Kinney,

who recently retired from a long service in the office of sheriff. His record as sheriff was one of capable efficiency, not excelled by any incumbent of that office since Bay county elected its first citizen for that post. Mr. Kinney is a native of Bay county, has lived in that vicinity all his life, has been a merchant and public official, and has well earned the various distinctions which have come to him.

Henry J. Kinney was born in Bay county, February 9, 1863. His father, Thomas Kinney, a native of Ireland, on emigrating to America first settled in Buffalo, New York, later in Ohio, and during the fifties established his home in Bay county, where he lived until his death in the fall of 1904, when ninety years old. A shoemaker by trade he was most actively connected with farming during the years of his residence in Bay county. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Griffin, also born in Ireland, and who came to America alone and met her husband at Buffalo, New York. To their marriage were born five children, one of whom died in infancy, and the others are: Michael of Flint, Michigan; Thomas Kinney of Seattle, Washington; Henry J.; and Ann Jane, wife of Morris Walsh, of St. Albans, Vermont.

Reared in the country, and educated in the district schools of Bay county, Henry J. Kinney at the age of fifteen began to be self supporting by contributing his services to the management of the home place. After some years spent on the farm, and having in the meantime acquired some prominence in public affairs, when twenty-three he started on his own account, and opened a stock of hardware in Bay City. The six years of merchandising in Bay City were entirely successful, but at the end of that time he gave up a close supervision of his business in order to enter politics. For four years he served as under-sheriff, and then was chosen to the office of sheriff of Bay county, and by reelection served continuously for eight years his lifeterm coming to an end on January 1, 1913. In May, 1911, Mr. Kinney bought the E. J. O'Neill Livery and Boarding Stable, and that has been his chief business activity ever since. The business headquarters are 716 Adams Street. Besides the major political activities already mentioned, Mr. Kinney was for some years township treasurer and highway commissioner of Merritt township in Bay county. His politics is Democratic and he has been one of the workers for party good and one of the most influential advisers in the Democratic councils.

Well known in social circles, he belongs to the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the New Era, and the Modern Brotherhood. His religious affiliation is with the Catholic church. Though he started in life a poor boy he has won prosperity and a high position in his civic community.

In June, 1889, Mr. Kinney married Miss Marie Mooney, who was born in Bay City, and her father William Mooney was one of the old settlers of the county. Five children have blessed their marriage: Morris H., who is employed in the Capitol at Lansing; Marie, who is a bookkeeper in her father's office; Florence; Harry; and Dolores. The Kinney home is an attractive residence at 608 Monroe Street.

Joseph Kinnell. In the material development and the business and civic affairs of the Delray district of Detroit no one citizen has taken a more active and useful part in the past thirty years than Joseph Kinnell. His business for a number of years has been as a home builder and real estate dealer, but for many years previous to that he was the principal carpenter contractor and builder of that suburban community.

Joseph Kinnell Lillie J Kinnell

Joseph Kinnell was born in Ontario, Canada, in the village of Orillia, in Simcoe county, June 7, 1862. His grandfather, Jasent Kinnell, was born in the city of Paris, France. The father was Zib Kinnell, who was born in New York state, at Clayton, in 1838, when a young man moved to Canada, settling in the vicinity of Orillia, and was a farmer for many years there, and later, in 1882, came to Michigan, living for a time at Caro, and later at Gagetown, where the remaining years of his life were spent in quiet and reasonable prosperity on a farm. His death occurred there in August, 1910. The maiden name of his wife was Elizabeth R. Annis, who was born at Lockport, New York, in 1836, and is now living at a venerable age with her son Joseph.

The latter spent the first twenty years of his life in his native town, and in the meantime profited by attending the common schools. After locating at Caro, Michigan, in 1882, he learned the carpenter trade and also became proficient in drafting. Nearly all his independent business experience has been in Detroit, and in 1885 he located as a general building contractor in the village of Delray, which is now a part of the larger city. His work as contractor continued until 1906, when he modified his business and concentrated on the buying of land and the building of homes for sale. He has also handled a large amount of real estate as a broker in Delray. At least a hundred homes have been constructed in the Delray district by Mr. Kinnell, and he has also been instrumental in the platting of several new additions.

Mr. Kinnell is affiliated with Detroit Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M., and he has taken the Consistory degrees and also has membership in the Moslem Temple of the Mystic Shrine. His interest in fraternal matters extends to the Knights of Pythias, with membership in Delray Lodge No. 177, and in Delray Temple No. 52 of the Pythian Sisters. He is also a member of Samson Chapter No. 254 of the Eastern Star. His church is the Methodist. In 1883 occurred his marriage to Lillie Jane Havens, of Caro, who was born in Rochester, New York, daughter of the late William J. Havens, who was one of the early settlers of Caro, Michigan, and by trade a carpenter. Mr. Kinnell and wife have three children: Reina May, who married Clarence V. Gesley, of Detroit; Lester J., a carpenter by trade and associated with his father; and Tola W., living at home, also a carpenter.

During his long career as a building contractor Mr. Kinnell constructed schools, churches, residences and factory buildings. A long list might be compiled of his works in the Delray district. One of the most conspicuous examples of his work is the Morley school in the Delray district, one of the finest in the city; also the factory in Delray of the Chicago Equipment Company; the Lady of Lourdes Catholic church at River Rouge; the People's State Bank Building in Delray; and the old McMillan school of Delray.

In addition to his activities as a business man Mr. Kinnell has given much time to affairs in his part of the city. For several years he was a member of the Delray school board until that village was incorporated in Detroit. His service also includes two terms as treasurer of Springwells township, the organization of the village of Delray, and two terms as president of the village. In politics he is a Republican.

Edward R. Monroe. A mechanical engineer with offices in the Phoenix Block at Bay City, Mr. Monroe is one of the best in his profession in the state. A young man of thirty-five he was only partly college-trained, and his attainments really represent long continued and persistent application under the stimulus of his own ambition. The services of Mr. Monroe have been engaged in a large amount of pro-

fessional work, and in every case he has demonstrated his ability to cope with the problems involved.

Edward R. Monroe was born at Lawrence, Michigan, November 12, 1878, a son of Isaac and Carrie (Cook) Monroe. The public schools of Lawrence furnished him the basis of his education, after which he entered Purdue University at Lafayette, Indiana, spent two years at the University, where he specialized in mechanical and shop studies. Illness finally compelled him to discontinue his University career, and he later taught mathematics and drawing in the Business College at Bay City. In 1902 Mr. Monroe began the practice of his profession as mechanical engineer at Grand Rapids, and in 1910 formed a partnership with Frank C. Learman, and they established offices as mechanical engineers in the Phoenix Block in Bay City, under the name of Monroe & Learman. This firm has since been not only the chief one in its line in Bay City, but has a state wide reputation for expert service.

Mr. Monroe though engaged in one of the active professions is a student by nature, and not only was his preparation for mechanical engineering largely self-acquired, but he has allowed his alert mind to venture out into new fields, and has contributed at least one useful service to the profession in general. He is the designer and publisher of the structural card index system, a tabulation of weights for the estimating of bills of material and now in quite general use among foundries all over the country. Some of the large foundries, structural iron works, bridge companies, and other concerns have introduced the Monroe Card Index System as one of the permanent and valuable features of their offices. This system is the product of five years of application and study on the part of Mr. Monroe. In recent years Mr. Monroe has taken up the study of patent law, and at this writing expects in a short time to pass his examinations for that profession. All his work along this line has been done after business hours, and his knowledge of patent law will prove of the greatest value in the practice of his profession.

Politically Mr. Monroe is Independent, is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge, belongs to the Board of Commerce and his church is the Baptist. At Grand Rapids in 1904, he married Harriet Cole, who was born on Long Island, New York, a daughter of Alfred Cole. Mr. and Mrs. Monroe reside at 252 Jefferson Street.

Henry Sheldon Wickware. In business relations and in public affairs none stands higher in Tuscola county than Henry S. Wickware, the present county treasurer of Tuscola county. For a long number of years he was identified with the city as a contractor and manufacturer, and his success in business has also been equalled by his public enterprise and spirit.

Henry Sheldon Wickware was born in Leeds county, Ontario, June 23, 1849, a son of Lebeus Philip and Matilda (Mallory) Wickware, his father a native of Leeds county and his mother of Germany. The Wickwares are of English ancestry. In the spring of 1870 the family moved to Tuscola county, Michigan, settling in Ellington township, where the father followed farming and died seven years later at the age of sixty-nine. The mother passed away in 1885. Both parents are laid to rest in Elkland cemetery in Cass City. They were highly respected in their community, were church goers and active Methodists. Of their nine children those now living are as follows: Mercy, the widow of Samuel Elliott, of Ellington township; Mary, wife of Sheldon T. Kinyon, of Cass City; Henry S.; Charles Wickware, of Ellington township; and Lebeus Wickware, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Henry S. Wickware, though now one of the foremost citizens of Tuscola county, had only a meager schooling when a boy, and very early in life began to make his own way and assist his family. Learning the trade of carpenter and wagonmaker, he made that the basis of a long and successful career, and was actively identified with that line in Cass City for twenty-five years. During the busy seasons of the year he employed a staff of workmen numbering between twelve and sixteen men and was the largest contractor in Tuscola county. He put up nearly all the larger business blocks in Cass City, including the town hall and the banks. In 1875 Mr. Wickware engaged in the manufacture of wagons, and increased his shop and manufacturing facilities from year to year, including blacksmithing and general carpentering, and in 1873 built and began the operation of the first planing mill in Cass City.

For many years Mr. Wickware has taken a prominent part in political affairs, and his success as a business man has given him a strong position in the regard of his fellow citizens so that, had he been an office seeker, he might have had any honor within the gift of the community. Republican in belief, he has done much for his party in a quiet way, although never an orator and seldom in the conspicuous places of public affairs. He served as the first village and township clerk for six years, was a member of the council six years, for ten years was treasurer and one of the active workers in the Tuscola, Huron and Sanilac Fair Association, and by appointment from President McKinley served twelve years as postmaster of Cass City. In the fall of 1912 Mr. Wickware was elected county treasurer, and though his home is still at Cass City, as it has been for many years, he performs his official duties in the court house at Caro. The only office for which he was a candidate unsuccessfully was that of county register during the fall of 1891. In that campaign the Republican ticket was opposed by a coalition of the people's party and the Democrats, and in spite of that handicap Mr. Wickware ran three hundred votes ahead of his own ticket. It has always been at the urging of his many friends that he has consented to accept office, and his services performed in a quiet way for the upbuilding of Cass City have been as important as his official record.

In Cass City on September 15, 1874, Mr. Wickware married Miss Vania E. Alvers. She was born in Canada, but when nine years of age was brought to Michigan by her parents. Her father, Francis Alvers, was a soldier of the Civil war on the Union side. Mr. Wickware and wife have two children: Ora is the wife of Dr. Richard Lionel King, a prominent physician at Prince Albert in Saskatchewan. Mark S. Wickware, who is now cashier of the Exchange Bank of Cass City, the second strongest bank in Tuscola county, graduated from the Cass City high school, and in 1903 left home for Seattle, Washington, where he attended college and completed a business education, and then started his commercial career with an insurance company. During the two years of his connection with that company, from a start at a modest salary and in a minor capacity, he rose to the position of manager over an office of thirty-five clerks. Through a serious illness of his father he then returned home in order to look after the many business interests of the elder Wickware in Cass City and Tuscola county, and after his father's recovery decided to remain in Michigan, and soon afterwards accepted the position of cashier in the bank. Like his father, Mark Wickware is a progressive and energetic business man and citizen, and has some important relations with the civic and business community at Cass City.

Mr. H. S. Wickware is one of the most popular men of Tuscola county, and is a gentleman of pleasing address, has always been a hard worker and a straight and vigorous thinker, and his attainments have

not been thrust upon him but have been manufactured in the laboratory of his own energy and talent. He possesses extensive interests, including valuable real estate in Cass City.

David Knox Hanna. The executive power of justice in Tuscola county is in the hands of D. Knox Hanna as the present sheriff of that county. Mr. Hanna was elected sheriff in 1910, going into office on the Republican ticket, and has been active in the affairs of that party in Tuscola county since coming here. He had previously served as supervisor, and his official record has well justified the confidence manifested by the electorate.

Of an old Michigan family, David Knox Hanna was born in Royal Oak township in Oakland county, Michigan, October 12, 1873, a son of David H. and Agnes (Arthur) Hanna. David H. Hanna was nine years of age, when his parents, Robert and Elizabeth Hanna, emigrated from Belfast, Ireland, in 1850 and located on a farm in Oakland county, among the early settlers of that section. The Hannas in the early generations were strict members of the Reformed Presbyterian church, and Presbyterianism is still the doctrine to which most of the members adhere. Grandfather Robert Hanna died when he was eighty-four years of age, while his wife lived to the extreme limit of ninety-eight years. Sheriff Hanna's mother, Agnes Arthur, was born in Oakland county, Michigan, and the Arthurs were likewise early settlers in the state.

David H. Hanna, who is now living retired at Caro, was reared on a farm, lived with his parents until he was twenty-seven years of age, and then he and two brothers bought a farm in Royal Oak township and carried on a partnership venture for three years. David H. then bought forty acres of his own in Southfield township, married and after spending several years on his farm, sold it and bought a larger place adjoining the town of Birmingham where for twenty years he prospered in his labors and became known for his substantial character and influence in that community. At the end of the twenty years, having sold out, he moved his family into Birmingham, spent three years retired, and then becoming dissatisfied with the easy routine of life again took up farming, but this time in Tuscola county, where he bought a farm in Fairgrove township. For three years he actively pursued his vocation on the farm, and in the spring of 1911 retired permanently and has since had his home in a pleasant residence at Caro. He is a Republican in politics, and religiously was a steady member of the Reformed Presbyterian church until 1908, when he and his wife joined the regular Presbyterian organization. He has lived a life of quiet industry, is a man of retiring disposition, has never mixed in politics, but throughout a long career has maintained the respect due true worth everywhere. There were nine children, and the four now living are as follows: Jennie, the wife of William Kraft, a farmer at Fenton, Michigan; David K.; Elizabeth, wife of Robert D. Kirk, a former merchant of Acron in Tuscola township, but now retired; and Claude S. Hanna, for many years a merchant in Fairgrove township.

The early training of David Knox Hanna was acquired in the schools of Birmingham until he reached the age of sixteen. His father's poor health then led him to take active management of the farm, and after an interval of three and a half years his schooling was finished with another term at Birmingham, and he left school at the age of twenty. Then in partnership with his uncle, John Hanna, he engaged in the retail meat business at Birmingham, sold his interest to his uncle three years later, and with his accumulations invested in a farm near Birmingham and followed the active life of an agriculturist for another three years. This

farm was sold and another larger and better one was bought in Tuscola county, and Mr. Hanna was a hard-working and steadily prospering farmer in that section until the fall of 1910, when his election to the office of sheriff obliged him to move to Caro, but he continues the management of his farm. His previous official experience comprised three years as supervisor.

Mr. Hanna is a director in the People's Savings Bank of Caro. Since he was twenty-one years of age he has taken an active part in Republican campaigns, and has not only the faculty of winning material prosperity but of making friends wherever he goes, and men trust him absolutely. Another characteristic of the present sheriff is that he is a type of man who apparently never grows old, and while still a young man in years will probably retain his youthful vigor and manner when he really becomes an old man. Fraternally his affiliations are with the Knights of Pythias and with the Masonic Lodge No. 96. Reared a Presbyterian and still a believer in that denomination, he attends worship with his wife in the Methodist church. Mr. Hanna was married April 10, 1894, at Birmingham to Miss Sarah Purdy, who was born in Oakland county, Michigan, a daughter of John and Anna Purdy, a family of pioneer establishment in Oakland county. Mr. and Mrs. Hanna have become the parents of eight children, two of whom died in infancy, and those now living are: Iva, born in Birmingham October 29, 1895, and a student in the Caro high school; Della, born at Birmingham December 27, 1901; Ruth, born on a farm in Tuscola county February 2, 1903; Dorris, also born on a Tuscola farm, October 28, 1906; David John, whose birth occurred on the Tuscola county farm January 29, 1909; and Maxine, born in Caro June 7, 1911. It is in his home that Mr. Hanna finds his chief joys and he joins in the pleasures of his children, and it is for the sake of his family that he has followed his ambition for accomplishment beyond the average. For a man who had little schooling after he was twelve years of age, Mr. Hanna is well informed and a thoroughly practical man and citizen, and believes in education and gives his support to schools and every movement for social improvement and betterment.

Colin G. Robertson, M. D. The training and general characteristics that make for distinctive success in the medical profession are clearly manifest in the personality of Dr. Robertson, who is engaged in the practice of his profession at Sandusky, Sanilac county.

Dr. Robertson was born at Hawkesbury, Prescott county, province of Ontario, Canada, on the 15th of May, 1875, and is a son of William and Marian (Fraser) Robertson, both of whom likewise were born in the Dominion of Canada and the lineage of both being traced back to sterling Scotch origin. The son was a student of the famous McGill University, in the city of Montreal, in which he was graduated in 1901 and from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. After his graduation he gained valuable clinical experience by serving one-half year as an interne in the Royal Victoria hospital in the city of Montreal, and during the ensuing two years he was engaged in the general practice of his profession at Van Kleek Hill, a village in his native county.

The year 1904 marked the arrival of Dr. Robertson in the thriving village of Sandusky, Sanilac county, Michigan, where he has continued in active general practice during the intervening decade. He is actively identified with the Sanilac County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. In public affairs he has closely identified himself with the interests of the state and is an advocate and supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He is affiliated with the blue lodge and chapter of the Masonic fraternity

and also with the local lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

In December, 1913, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Robertson to Miss Florence Detweiler, who was born in Middlesex county, province of Ontario, Canada, but who had lived at Brown City, Sanilac county, Michigan, where her parents, A. S. and Martha (Simpson) Detweiler still maintain their home.

Fred A. Farr. In noting the representative members of the bar of the middle eastern section of Michigan, there is all of consistency in according special recognition to Fred Arad Farr, who was born and reared in this section of the state, who is a scion of an honored pioneer family of Michigan, and whose ability and achievement have given him assured vantage-ground as one of the leading attorneys of Sanilac county. He is engaged in the successful practice of his profession at Sandusky, the county seat, has been concerned with much of the important litigation in his chosen field of endeavor, and is also one of the influential representatives of the Republican party in eastern Michigan.

Mr. Farr was born in Greenwood township, St. Clair county, Michigan, on the 12th of January, 1867, and is a son of Charles P. and Mary (Conlon) Farr, the former of whom was born in the state of New York, and the latter of whom was born in St. Clair county, Michigan, a member of a family that was there founded in the pioneer days. Charles P. Farr was reared to manhood in his native state and there he learned the trade of blacksmith, in which he became a specially skillful artisan. As a young man he came to Michigan and established his residence at Forester, Sanilac county, where he engaged in the work of his trade and where he built up a large and profitable business, as his services were much in demand in connection with the operations of the lumber companies that were then operating upon an extensive scale in this part of the state. He there married and his work and his home continued to represent his paramount interests until he responded to the call of higher duty and went forth in defense of the integrity of the Union. At the inception of the Civil war he enlisted in the Tenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, with which command he proceeded to the front. He was severely wounded in the battle of Antietam, and he was sent home on furlough. After recovering from his injuries he rejoined his command, with which he served until the close of the war, his record being that of a valiant and faithful soldier.

After the close of his military career Charles P. Farr returned to St. Clair county, where he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He became one of the most prominent and successful farmers of the county, was influential in public affairs of a local order as a steadfast supporter of the cause of the Republican party, and he was called upon to serve in virtually every official position of importance in his township. He was a man of impregnable integrity and positive character, and he held at all times the unequivocal confidence and esteem of his fellowmen. He was a devoted husband and father, and he gave to his sons and daughters the best possible advantages, fitting them for lives of usefulness and honor. He lived retired for a number of years prior to his death, continuing to take a lively interest in community affairs and in the Grand Army of the Republic, with which he was closely affiliated. He died in 1891, at the age of sixty-six years, and his wife met a tragic death several years before, having been killed in an accident resulting from the running away of a team of horses. Of the large family of children, one died in infancy and of the number Fred A., of this review, was the ninth in order of birth. Ellen is the wife of Dr. E. I. Persinger,

of Mansfield, Louisiana; Emma died, unmarried, in 1907, at the age of thirty years; James was a representative farmer of St. Clair county at the time of his death, in 1908; Mary is the wife of James Moore, of Fremont, Sanilac county; Charles is a successful farmer of Shiawassee county, this state, his homestead being near the village of Burton; Sarah is the wife of William Routley, of Port Huron; John died in young manhood; Frank is a resident of Arenac county; Sherman W. has been for the past twenty-five years manager for the Western Union Telegraph Company at Cheboygan, this state; and Ada is the wife of Jesse F. Holden, engaged in the drug business at Bad Axe, Huron county.

Fred A. Farr is indebted to the public schools of his native county for his early educational training, which included the curriculum of the high school. When he was still a mere boy his ambition became clearly defined in its trend, for, at the age of fifteen years he was found as a law student in the office of Seward L. Merriam, of Port Huron, who was then recognized as one of the foremost members of the bar of St. Clair county. After continuing his studies several years under such effective private preceptorship, Mr. Farr continued his professional reading for three or more years under other equally effective direction, and in the meanwhile his active duties in this connection began to assume the proportions and responsibility of actual practice as an attorney and counselor. In 1895 Judge Vance, presiding on the circuit court bench in St. Clair county, admitted Mr. Farr to practice, and soon after gaining this official recognition of his eligibility he located at Brown City, Sanilac county, where he soon assumed a position of leadership as an able and versatile trial lawyer and as a counselor well fortified in the science of jurisprudence. He built up a large and representative general practice and in 1900 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county as candidate on the Republican ticket. Few men in Michigan have made so noteworthy a record as public prosecutor as did Mr. Farr, for, through successive re-elections, he retained the office of prosecuting attorney for the period of ten years, this implying that he was five times elected and given emphatic and significant assurance not only of popular confidence and esteem, but also objective recognition of his admirable powers as a public prosecutor. Upon assuming office Mr. Farr removed from Brown City to Sandusky, the judicial center of the county, and here he has continuously resided since 1900, his retirement from the office of prosecuting attorney having taken place in January, 1911. His high reputation and many victories insured to him a large and important clientage when he resumed the private practice of his profession, and his success in his professional work has been distinctly exceptional, giving him secure prestige as one of the strong and representative members of the bar of his native state. He maintains a fine suite of offices, with the best of appointments and with one of the largest and most select law libraries in this part of the state, his private library of general works likewise being a comprehensive, well ordered collection.

As an unswerving advocate of the principles of the Republican party, Mr. Farr is known as a forceful and convincing campaign speaker and he has given active service in this line. He is at the present time attorney for a number of the most important local corporations and also for the Pere Marquette Railroad. In the York Rite of the Masonic fraternity he has advanced through the degrees of all four bodies except the Knights Templar, and aside from this he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Foresters and the Woodmen of the World. He was reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, but in Sandusky he attends and gives more special support to the Presbyterian

church, of which his wife is a most zealous member. The chief recreation found by Mr. Farr in his vacations is that of hunting and fishing in the woods of northern Michigan. He and his wife also find pleasure in their various automobile excursions, Mrs. Farr being a leader in the best social activities of her home city, where she holds membership in the leading literary and social clubs for women and where her gracious personality has gained to her the staunchest of friends.

On the 26th of December, 1912, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Farr to Miss Ethel Sommerville, the marriage ceremony having been performed in the city of Chicago. Mrs. Farr was born in Sanilac county and is a daughter of John and Jeanette (Maxwell) Sommerville, who are also residents of Sanilac county.

Mrs. Ann Strong Holmes. Since the early '20s no Detroit family has been more conspicuous in public and business affairs nor has borne the responsibilities of citizenship with greater dignity than has the Strongs, of which Mrs. Ann Strong Holmes is now the oldest living representative.

The founder of the name was her father, the late John Strong, who was a Detroit pioneer, a successful business man and a broad-minded vigorous citizen. Establishing his home, in Greenfield township, four miles from Detroit, in 1826, he was both a witness and an actor in the changing developments which transformed Detroit from a frontier settlement to a modern metropolis. While a large degree of wealth followed his efforts, the honor paid to his memory is more especially due to his fine independence of character, his active influence in the social and political movements of the country and the stability which he gave to his fortune and influence in this section of the state.

Mrs. Ann Strong Holmes was born December 1, 1832, in Wayne county, Michigan, a daughter of John and Isabella (Campbell) Strong. John Strong, who was born in Roxton, England, November 26, 1798, and who died in Greenfield township of Wayne county February 23, 1881, first studied for the ministry of the Episcopal church, found that vocation not to his taste, and after his father's death came to America and at the age of twenty-five began his long residence in Wayne county. In Greenfield county he bought much land directly from the government, and his subsequent business career swelled his property until he became one of the large owners of country and city real estate. For some of his land he paid ten shillings an acre, and Mrs. Holmes a few years ago sold some of that original land at twenty-five hundred dollars an acre. It has been said of the late John Strong that he gave of his best to every undertaking, was a liberal promoter of industrial growth and development, and served with credit and distinction in various official posts. He was one of the leading Democrats of Wayne county, held various local offices, and was a member of the first Michigan legislature after the territory was made a state.

During the early years of his residence in Greenfield township, it is said he was one of the few well educated men in the vicinity, and performed a great deal of business and legal service for the Indians and French settlers, especially in making out deeds and other documents, and at a later date he assisted in the development of the country by selling small tracts of ten to forty acres to German colonists, whom he assisted in many ways in getting their start in the new country.

Isabella Campbell, the wife of John Strong, was born in Scotland January 25, 1810, and died in Wayne county, October 29, 1840. Her father, George Campbell, was born in Tain, Scotland, and married Elinor Monroe. Elinor Monroe was the daughter of John Monroe, and was born in Tain, Scotland, in 1792. The mother's name was Catherine Suther-

Ann Strong Holmes

land. Her grandfather was Daniel Sutherland and her maternal grandfather was Hugh Ross. George and Elinor Campbell had two children, born during their residence in Scotland and they came to the United States in 1812. Elinor Monroe Campbell died in Greenfield township near Detroit January 6, 1885.

John Strong and wife were the parents of six children. The late John Strong, Jr., who died April 6, 1913, was a resident of South Rockwood, Michigan, a prominent land owner and business man, and stood high in political affairs, having served as lieutenant governor of the state and in the state legislature. The second child and now the oldest of those living is Mrs. Holmes. George Strong, the third child, died at the age of eighteen; Isabella married Alonzo Goodman, deceased; Elizabeth, now deceased, was the wife of Lorenzo B. Hagerty; and Sarah is Mrs. John Wilkins of Bay City.

Ann Strong married Marquis L. Holmes, who was born in Oakland county, Michigan, December 3, 1830, and died February 16, 1907. Mrs. Holmes has lived in Detroit for sixty-four years, and the greater part of this time has occupied the beautiful residence at 166 West High street, one of the notable landmarks in the residence district, and she drew the plans for the house herself. She is a keen business woman, and though now past eighty years of age, has handled her affairs with a success that would be creditable to any Detroit business man. Mrs. Holmes is the mother of three children: Walter J., who married Josephine McDonald; Frank B., who married Mabel Wormer; and Euretta T., who married C. K. Blackwood. Mrs. Holmes is a charter member of St. John's Episcopal church, with which she united at the time of its organization.

Charles M. Swantek, M. D. The Bay City Medical Fraternity has no abler or more proficient member than Dr. Swantek, who began practice there about twenty years ago, and has established himself securely in the confidence and esteem of the people. He represents the alert, scholarly, but business-like type of the modern doctor, and in many ways has shown his value as a factor in the social community of which he is a part.

Though born in Europe Dr. Swantek has since his infancy lived in America, and is a thorough American. His birth occurred at Tremesen, in the Province of Posen, Prussia, May 28, 1873, the oldest of five children born to Peter J. and Theophila (Gotzkowski) Swantek, both natives of Prussia, and the mother now a resident of Grand Rapids. The father, who came to America, the same year in which his son Charles was born, settled at Grand Rapids, was a meat dealer, and died in May, 1913, at the age of sixty-seven years. He was successful in business, followed the Democratic party as to politics and was a Catholic in religion.

Dr. Swantek grew up in Grand Rapids, was educated in the grammar and high schools of that city, and during 1885-89, was a student in St. Francis Seminary, at St. Francis, Wisconsin, where he took the classical course. Entering the University of Michigan, after two years he transferred his studies to the Rush Medical College of Chicago, and from that institution was graduated M. D. in the class of 1894. On September 3, 1894, Dr. Swantek located in Bay City, began his practice, relying only on his ability and his thorough training and his patronage has grown steadily ever since. The doctor belongs to the Bay County and the State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, served one year as health officer of Bay City, but outside of this official service in behalf of the community has no part in political affairs, though a Democratic voter. Dr. Swantek is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, and belongs to the Catholic church.

At Bay City, on November 26, 1901, Dr. Swantek married Miss Agnes Louise MacDonnell, who was born at Bay City, a daughter of Archibald MacDonnell, now deceased. Dr. Swantek is a home man, has no outside interests except his profession, and he and his wife reside in a pleasant home at 240 Washington Street.

Frederick Peter Bender. One of the leading physicians and surgeons of Tuscola county, and an earnest and public spirited as a citizen, Dr. F. P. Bender has been an important factor in the professional, business and social life of Caro and vicinity for a number of years. A man of energetic nature, he has identified himself with the best interests of his home town, and it was in recognition of his capacity both as a physician and as a citizen that led to his choice by the citizens as mayor of the community, an office which he now fills.

Frederick Peter Bender was born in Ceresco, Calhoun county, Michigan, August 9, 1874, a son of William and Susan (Loehr) Bender. His parents were natives of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and settled in Calhoun county, Michigan, in 1868, where the father became a successful farmer and a large land owner. Both parents were active in the Evangelical church. The father died in Calhoun county in 1880 at the age of fifty-two years, and the mother lived until 1912, and was seventy-eight years old when she died. Their nine children are briefly enumerated as follows: Frank Bender, the oldest son, was a farmer and died at the age of forty-eight in Calhoun county; Elizabeth, the wife of William D. Miller, lives in Marshall, Michigan; Joseph Bender is a successful rancher in Frazer, Montana; Jacob Bender is a traveling salesman with headquarters in Tacoma, Washington; Emma is the wife of Silas E. Decker, of Marshall, Michigan; John I. Bender is a salesman with home in Toledo, Ohio; Alice Bender lives in Marshall, Michigan; and William L. Bender is engaged in the meat business at Tacoma, Washington.

Dr. F. P. Bender grew up in Calhoun county, from early youth has earned his own way and has depended upon his own exertions to fulfill his ambitions for a career. With a public school education at Ceresco, he entered the Northwestern College at Naperville, Illinois, was a student in the literary department there for three years, and then earned his way by teaching for two years at Garden City, Missouri. Returning to Michigan, he entered Albion College and finished the first two years of the college course. In the fall of 1898 entering the medical department of the University of Michigan, he continued a student there until graduating M. D. with the class of 1902. Dr. Bender's first practice was at Caro, and in the dozen years that has since elapsed he has made a success from a material point of view and has extended his reputation as a scholar and broad-minded and capable physician and surgeon. He served in 1913 as president of the Tuscola County Medical Society, has membership in the State Society and in the American Medical Association.

In May, 1913, Dr. Bender was elected mayor of Caro and in his handling of municipal affairs has shown an independence and a deep-seated interest in the public welfare that has meant a great deal to this community. Dr. Bender is also a director and the active vice-president of the People's Bank of Caro. He has fraternal affiliations with Mt. Maria Lodge No. 231, A. F. & A. M., and with the Royal Arch Chapter; with the Knights of Pythias; is a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church; and in politics is one of the local leaders in the Republican party. Among other interests he has extensive farm properties and city real estate, including his present home.

On September 14, 1899, at Bellevue, Michigan, Dr. Bender married Miss Nellie M. Adams of Eaton county, Michigan. Her parents were

Dr. William and Nancy (Cesson) Adams, and her father, now retired, was one of the pioneer physicians in Eaton county. To the marriage of the doctor and wife have been born three children, as follows: Charlotte D., born March 11, 1903, at Caro; William F., born May 6, 1906; and Alice Elizabeth, born January 26, 1909. Mrs. Bender is one of the prominent workers in society and philanthropic activities at Caro, and is president of the Caro Literary Club and a member of the Ladies Aid Society.

Joseph Fremont. The able incumbent of the office of postmaster at Bad Axe, the little city that is the judicial center of Huron county, is Joseph Fremont, whose career has shown a mastering of expedients, the overcoming of obstacles and the determined advancement toward the goal of worthy success. He has been one of the world's workers and has so ordered his course in all of the relations of life as to merit and receive the unqualified respect and confidence of his fellow men. He is one of the public-spirited and progressive citizens of Huron county, considerate and generous, democratic in bearing, and ever ready to help a good cause. Such are the men who specially merit recognition in a publication of this order, for their influence is beneficent in a general way and they prove useful to themselves and to the community at large.

Joseph Fremont finds greater satisfaction in his status as one of the representative citizens of Huron county by reason of the fact that he can claim this as his "native heath," and that he is a member of a sterling pioneer family of this section of the state. He was born at Port Austin, Huron county, Michigan, on the 15th of August, 1861, and is a son of Maguire and Elizabeth (Smeader) Fremont, the former of whom was born in the city of Montreal, Canada, and the latter of whom was born in Germany, whence she came with her parents to Michigan when she was seven years of age, the family home being established in Huron county in 1855, when this part of the state was little more than a wilderness, save that lumbering operations were being carried forward extensively. Peter Sneader, maternal grandfather of the postmaster of Bad Axe, worked for many years in the sawmills and lumber woods and finally purchased a tract of wild land, which he reclaimed from the forest into a productive farm. This homestead was located near Port Austin and there he remained until his death, his name meriting high place on the roll of the honored pioneers of Huron county. Maguire Fremont traced his lineage back to French origin and the family was early founded in one of the French colonies near the city of Montreal, Canada, in which vicinity he was reared and educated. At the age of nineteen years Maguire Fremont came to Port Austin, Michigan, and he became a representative figure in lumbering and farming operations in Huron county, where he continued to reside on his well-improved farm, near Port Austin, until his death, on the 18th of April, 1913, at the age of seventy-two years. His cherished and devoted wife still resides with her youngest son, on the home farm near Port Austin, and she is now one of the venerable pioneer women of Huron county, her home having been on the present farm, four and one-half miles south of Port Austin, since the time the place was purchased by her husband in 1886. She is a devout communicant of the Catholic church, as was also her husband, and their twelve children all are likewise communicants of this great mother church of Christendom, the political allegiance of the father having been given to the Democratic party.

Of the twelve children the eldest is Joseph, who figures as the immediate subject of this review; Charles is now a resident of the city of Detroit; Mary is the wife of George Bruce, of Port Huron; Anna

is the wife of Patrick Maguire, of Nashua, Minnesota; Peter and Michael reside in the Michigan metropolis; Susan is the wife of Felix Bleicher, a farmer near Port Austin; William maintains his home in the city of Duluth, Minnesota; Margaret is the wife of James R. McDonald, of Marquette, Michigan; Elizabeth is the wife of Jacob Neph, of Kinde, Huron county; Richard resides in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; and Edward remains with his widowed mother on the old homestead farm.

The early home environment of Joseph Fremont was one of peculiar order. In their early married life his parents were able to converse with each other only with distinct difficulty, as the father originally spoke the French language only and the mother was confined to the use of her native tongue, the German. The financial resources of the family were very limited during the early life of Joseph, the eldest of the children, and he naturally found that productive toil fell to his portion when he was a boy rather than amplified educational opportunities, his scholastic discipline having thus been confined to a very desultory attendance in the primitive district school near his home. At the age of twelve years he began work in the sawmills, and after two years of application he was given employment and a real home with Charles G. Learned, a prominent and wealthy lumberman mill owner and farmer, who gave to the ambitious youth a wage of five dollars a month, the incidental home privileges, however, being of far greater value. Mr. Fremont remained with his friend and benefactor for fifteen years, and Mr. Learned assisted him most generously in obtaining an education. Young Fremont was paid liberally for his services during the later years of this pleasing association and had practical charge of much of the business of his employer.

The first public service rendered by Mr. Fremont was in the capacity of township clerk of Port Austin township, and after holding this position one year he was elected township supervisor, he having been the youngest man elected to this office in the entire history of Huron county. He served two years, with marked acceptability, and in the autumn of 1888 he made a house to house canvass of Huron county in the furtherance of his candidacy for the office of county clerk. He was made the nominee on the Democratic ticket and he so far overcame the large Republican majority in the county as to win victory by a majority of forty-five votes, this being only one of the many evidences that have been accorded to him of popular esteem granted him in his native county. By two re-elections he served as county clerk for six years, and his administration of the office was in every sense admirable, the while he had much influence in bringing the normal political complexion of Huron county to the Democratic texture.

While serving as county clerk, Mr. Fremont gave as much time as possible to the study of law, and in 1894 he was admitted to the bar, to which he came specially well qualified. After retirement from office he was for a time engaged in the practice of law at Bad Axe, but he finally decided to turn his attention to mercantile pursuits. He purchased a half interest in the well-established and prominent dry goods and clothing business of James Nugent, and he continued to be actively identified with the enterprise for the long period of fourteen years, within which he did much to further the pronounced success of the business as an able coadjutor of his business associate. Within these years Mr. Fremont was elected president of the village of Bad Axe, and after its incorporation as a city he had the distinction of being chosen first mayor of the thriving town in the advancement of which along civic and business lines he has been an influential force. He has

given also excellent and loyal service as a member of the city council and is at the present time president of the Bad Axe board of education. In June, 1913, Mr. Fremont was appointed postmaster of Bad Axe by President Wilson, and he assumed the discharge of his official duties on the 1st of the following September, his appointment having met with the strongest popular commendation and support in the community. He is one of the leaders in the local ranks of the Democratic party and he and his family are zealous communicants of the Catholic church.

On the 4th of May, 1885, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Fremont to Miss Mary Stone, the ceremony being performed at Port Austin. Mrs. Fremont was born at St. Clair, this state, and is a daughter of George and Mary (Inkster) Stone, but the mother is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Fremont have six children: Raymond, Elmer G., Bernice, Justin M., Courtney and Perry.

Aaron Cornell, D. V. S. A busy, varied and productive career has been that of Dr. Cornell, who is now serving his first term as probate judge of Huron county and who has been an influential figure in public affairs, in business activities and in the general progressive movements which have contributed to the development and upbuilding of this section of the state. He long maintained his home at Elkton, Huron county, where he served many years as postmaster, where he practiced his profession of veterinary surgery and where he was engaged in mercantile business of varied orders, besides owning and operating farms and being an extensive buyer and shipper of horses. He is genial and whole-souled, direct and democratic in his demeanor, and he has a host of warm friends in the county that has been his home for more than thirty years.

Judge Cornell was born in Lambton county, Ontario, Canada, separated from Michigan by the St. Clair river, and the date of his nativity was November 25, 1855. He is a son of David S. and Mary (Briggs) Cornell, the former of whom was born in the state of New York, and the latter in the county of Waterloo, Ontario, where both were reared and educated and where their marriage was solemnized. Aaron Cornell, father of David S., was a gallant soldier in the war of 1812, and received a medal in recognition of his brave and meritorious service in this conflict. He was an influential figure in the political activities of the state of New York for a number of years, but finally became so dissatisfied with the condition of public affairs in his native commonwealth that he left the state in disgust and made his way on foot to Waterloo, Ontario, where he settled and passed the residue of his life. David S. Cornell was prominently concerned with farming and lumbering operations in his native province, as was he later in Michigan and Wisconsin, his settlement at Ashland, in the latter state, having taken place in 1879, and the closing years of his life having been passed in Ashland, where he died at the age of eighty-six years. He was a member of the Reform party in Canada and after coming to the United States he espoused the cause of the Republican party, which ever afterward held his allegiance. His widow, who is eighty-two years of age at the time of this writing, in 1914, resides at Bad Axe, Huron county, and is one of the loved and revered pioneer women of this part of the state. Of the six children all are living except Margaret, who died at the age of thirteen years; Chester is a successful business man in the city of Chicago; Morris is engaged in the banking business at Ashland, Wisconsin; Aaron, of this review, was the next in order of birth; Edgar is a contractor and builder at Duluth, Minnesota; and Minnie is the wife of Hammil Lamb, of Spokane, Washington.

Judge Aaron Cornell passed the days of his childhood and early youth in Lambton county, Ontario, where he was afforded the advantages of the public schools. In 1882 he came to Huron county, Michigan, and settled in Chandler township, where he engaged in farming, the land which he purchased having been but little improved when it came into his possession. For four years he was also identified with lumbering operations, at Bay City, and finally he located in the village of Elkton, Huron county, where he began to buy grain for J. Jenks & Company, of Harbor Beach, at the same time engaging in an independent mercantile business in the village. After four years in the general merchandise business he sold out the stock and business and purchased a drug store, of which he is still the proprietor. He was appointed postmaster of Elkton under the administration of President Harrison, and continued to serve under the regimes of Presidents McKinley, Cleveland, Roosevelt and Taft, his tenure of office having continued twenty years and having not been interrupted even by Democratic administration of national affairs. His record in the office of postmaster is probably without a parallel in Michigan, in point of consecutive service, and he retired, by resignation, in 1913, after his election to the office of which he is now the honored and efficient incumbent, that of judge of probate of Huron county. He also served as president of the village council of Elkton and there held likewise the position of township clerk for some time. In 1895 Judge Cornell was graduated in the Ontario College of Veterinary Surgery, and he continued in the active practice of the profession for nineteen years, his success being unequivocal and his services being much in demand throughout Huron and adjoining counties. The Judge has ever been a lover of the horse and is looked upon as an authoritative judge of equine values. This ability has inured to his benefit in his active operations as a buyer and shipper of horses in car-load lots, and he still continues his activities along this line of enterprise, besides which he is the owner of a well improved farm of 160 acres, near Elkton. He was elected probate judge in November, 1912, and received at the polls a majority that amply testified to the high regard in which he is held in the county, his assumption of official duties; in January, 1913, being attended, of course, by his removal from Elkton to Bad Axe, the judicial center of the county. He is a zealous advocate of the cause of the Republican party, is a Knights Templar Mason, is affiliated also with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he attends and gives liberal support to the Presbyterian church, of which Mrs. Cornell is an active member.

In February, 1879, Judge Cornell wedded at Strathroy, Ontario, Miss Isabelle Riddle, who was born in Lambton county, that province, but who was reared and educated near Waterloo, Ontario. Concerning the children of this union brief record is here offered: Margaret is the wife of Dr. David Winer, of Vanderbilt, Michigan; Ethel is the wife of John Rowe, of Flint, this state; Estelle, who was for many years her father's efficient assistant in the Elkton postoffice, now resides with her parents in their attractive home in Bad Axe; Louise is the wife of Oscar Rogers, engaged in the banking business at Elkton; Mabel is the wife of James McKibben, of Vanderbilt; Austin, who wedded Miss Marian Foster, of Pigeon, Huron county, resides at Elkton, Michigan, a veterinary surgeon, succeeding his father; Warner is a student in the Michigan Agricultural College; and Bernice is attending the public schools of Bad Axe. Mrs. Cornell is of staunch Scotch lineage. Judge Cornell's great-grandfather on the maternal side was the founder of Cornell University, at Ithaca, New York, he having immigrated from Wales to America in company with two of his brothers.

Frederick J. Benedict. Eight years of effective and widely commended service as register of deeds of Sanilac county stands to the lasting credit of Mr. Benedict, and in this county his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances. At Sandusky, the judicial center of the county, he is now engaged in the abstract business, as a member of the firm of Dawson & Benedict, and the interposition of the firm is in constant demand in the examining of titles and the incidental abstract service, which is maintained at the highest standard of efficiency. He is one of the broad-minded and progressive citizens of this section of the state and is fully entitled to specific recognition in this comprehensive history of Michigan.

Frederick James Benedict was born in Worth township, Sanilac county, Michigan, on the 25th of September, 1856, and this date indicates beyond peradventure that he is a representative of a pioneer family of the county. He is a son of Peter H. and Janet (Smith) Benedict, the former of whom was born in Otsego county, New York, and the latter of whom was born in the fine old seaport city of St. Andrews, in Fifeshire, Scotland. Peter H. Benedict settled in Sanilac county, Michigan, in 1843, and he became one of the substantial pioneer farmers and representative citizens of the county. He was a stalwart Democrat and was the first representative of the first district of Sanilac county in the lower house of the state legislature, besides which he served for a long term of years as township supervisor. From a dense forest of beach and maple he reclaimed a productive farm of 120 acres, and he also found demand for his services at his trade, that of millwright. He assited in the building and equipping of the first saw mills along the Michigan shores of Lake Huron, and for many years before his death he lived virtually a retired life, honored by all who knew him. He was born on the 25th of November, 1811, and thus was eighty-two years of age at the time of his death, which occurred on the 19th of February, 1894. His cherished and devoted wife, who had been a true helpmate, died on the 19th of May of the same year, at the age of seventy-three years. She was born January 26, 1821, and in 1835 accompanied her parents, William and Janet (Luke) Smith, on their immigration from Scotland to the United States. Of the six children of Peter H. and Janet (Smith) Benedict four are still living,—George F., a merchant in the city of St. Paul, Minnesota; John A., a resident of Croswell, Sanilac county, Michigan; Frederick J., of this review; and James L., a successful banker at Brown City, Sanilac county.

Frederick J. Benedict passed the days of his childhood and early youth on the old homestead farm which was the place of his birth, and his memory recalls many of the conditions and incidents of the pioneer era in Sanilac county. He availed himself duly of the advantages of the district schools of the period, and at the age of seventeen years he entered upon an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade. During the winter months at this time he found employment as clerk in mercantile establishments at Amadore, Sanilac county. In 1880 he initiated, in a modest way, his independent career as a merchant, his financial reinforcement for this venture being represented in the amount he had been able to save from his earnings. For four years he conducted a general store at Minden, and then, in the autumn of 1884, he was elected register of deeds of his native county, the judicial headquarters of which were then at Sanilac Center and now in the city of Sandusky. In assuming this important office Mr. Benedict disposed of his mercantile business, and he continued his service as register of deeds for eight years, or four successive terms. His administration brought about a thorough systematizing of the records of the register's office and its results have been of enduring value.

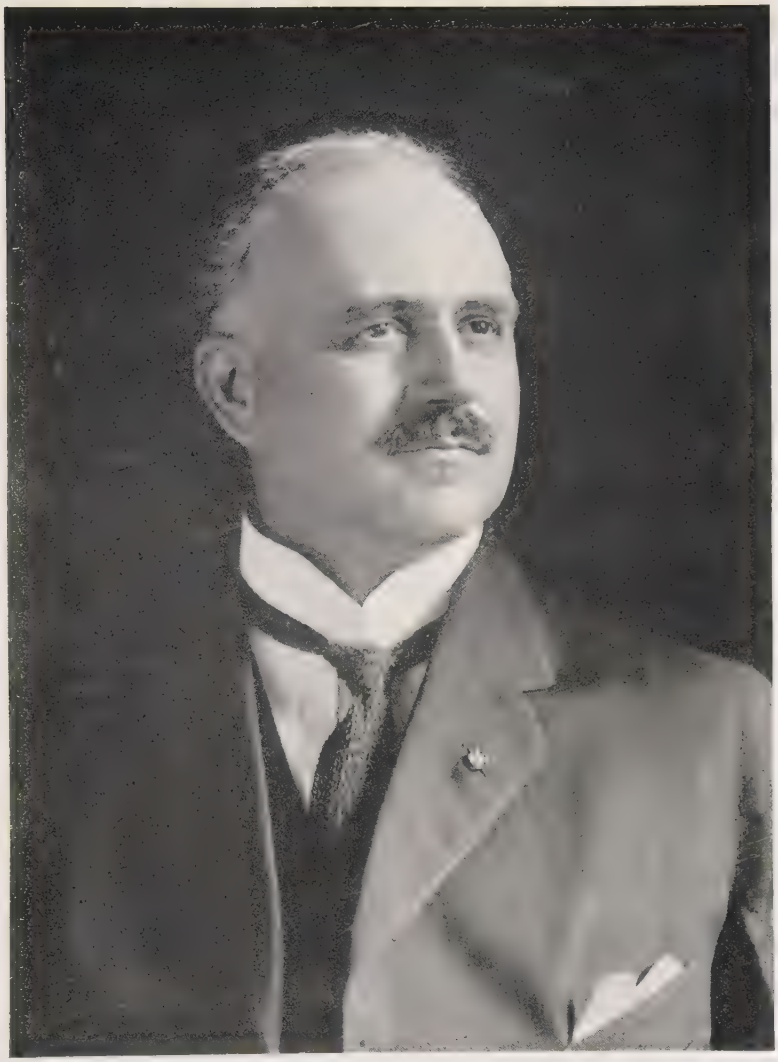
In 1892 Mr. Benedict purchased an interest in the abstract business now conducted by the firm of Dawson & Benedict, and in this connection he has since given the major part of his time and attention to the business, which necessarily has important bearing on all real-estate transfers in Sanilac county, the abstracts of the firm being looked upon as invariably authoritative. Mr. Benedict served fourteen years as village clerk of Sandusky, and for an equal term of years he has been a member of the local board of education.

Interested in all that pertains to the welfare and progress of his home town and native county, Mr. Benedict has wielded much influence in public affairs of a local nature and his political allegiance was given to the Democratic party until 1908, since which time he has supported the cause of the Republican party. At the present time he is serving as deputy county treasurer, so that it may be seen that he has ample demands upon his attention in connection with official duties and business affairs. Mr. Benedict is affiliated with the local lodge, chapter and council of the Masonic fraternity and with the Independent Order of Foresters, and he and his family are zealous communicants of St. John's church, Protestant Episcopal.

At Amadore, Sanilac county, in the year 1880, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Benedict to Miss Caroline Reynolds, who, like himself, was born in Worth township, this county. She is a daughter of Josiah and Eliza (Defoe) Reynolds, and her father was a pioneer merchant at Amadore, as well as a substantial farmer of Sanilac county. He was a gallant soldier of the Union in the Civil war, and in the battle of Antietam received a wound that necessitated the amputation of one of his legs. He passed the closing years of his life at Amadore, where his venerable widow still resides. Mr. and Mrs. Benedict have four children, each of whom received the advantages of the public schools, including the high school: Nina M. is the widow of Dr. Walter M. Mann and resides at Sandusky, as does also her sister Geneva, who is the widow of Addison Care Orr, the latter having been a prominent hardware merchant of Sandusky; Beryl, died April 10, 1914, and Roland A., who remains at the parental home.

Benjamin F. Comfort. Now principal of the Cass Technical High School of Detroit, and to a large degree responsible for the founding of this institution of vocational training, Mr. Comfort has for upwards of a quarter of a century been closely identified with educational affairs in Michigan and in Detroit. Mr. Comfort was fortunate in entering the field of education at the beginning of the great modern uplift movement in his department of human affairs, and having the spirit of service characteristic of the best of modern teachers, working constantly for progressive measures, he has won a worthy place in his profession and his beneficent relations with hundreds and thousands of the younger generation, cannot easily be overestimated.

While much is due to the personal ability of Mr. Comfort in his career as a successful educator, he also owes much to his splendid ancestry. Benjamin F. Comfort was born in the city of Detroit, on December 22, 1863, a son of B. Newell and Lucretia Goodwin Collins Comfort. On the maternal side the ancestry of Professor Comfort has been identified with Michigan since 1813, having been introduced to this section of the northwest, through the hostilities between the Americans and the British during the war of 1812. His maternal grandfather, Lieutenant John Collins, of the Kentucky Mounted Riflemen, came from Kentucky along with Col. Richard M. Johnson, and fought through the campaign in Michigan after Perry's victory on Lake Erie. As a member of Col. Johnson's staff, he was at the side of that officer during the battle of the Thames,



Benj. F. Comfort

when Tecumseh, the noted Indian chieftain was slain. An interesting story of the death of that chief, and varying considerably from the usual accounts is a part of the Collins family annals. The story runs that five of the mounted riflemen under Col. Johnson all shot at Tecumseh as he skulked through the timber, half hidden by the smoke of battle. The horse on which Col. Johnson was riding had been shot, and while the Colonel was being extricated from under his steed, the wily Tecumseh was seen rushing upon the scene with uplifted tomahawk, preparing to dispatch the intrepid Kentuckian. His act was detected in time, and five of the Kentuckians met his advance with balls from their double-barreled flint-lock pistols, and three of the bullets took effect in the body of the Indian. John Collins was one of the five who shot at Tecumseh. As Col. Johnson also fired a shot, and as he was the commander, history gives him the credit for killing the Indian.

Lieutenant John Collins located at Detroit after the war, and was otherwise distinguished as a citizen in addition to his military record. Friend Palmer, in his "Annals of Detroit," gives credit to Collins for bringing his cousin, Judge Daniel Goodwin to Detroit, in 1820. Daniel Goodwin was subsequently president of the Constitutional Convention of Michigan in 1850. Another citizen of Detroit, whom Palmer gives Collins credit for bringing to Michigan, was Chauncey Hurlbut, father of the city's present water work system, and a cousin of Collins'. John Collins on locating at Detroit engaged in merchandising, and was long one of the leading men of the city.

The Collins family which was otherwise noted in colonial and early American history, descended from John Collins, who crossed the Atlantic and settled in Boston in 1638. The family intermarried with many other notable stocks of Connecticut and Massachusetts, notably with the family of Governor William Leete, second governor of Connecticut (1666), with the Trowbridges, the Buells, the Hydes, the Hurlbuts, and the Goodwins. Rev. Timothy Collins, M. A., born at Guilford, Connecticut, in 1699, graduate of Yale college in 1718, was one of the founders and the first pastor of the town of Litchfield, Connecticut. During the French and Indian war, he served as surgeon and participated in the storming of Ticonderoga, and Crown Point in 1762.

The mother of Benjamin F. Comfort was Lucretia Goodwin Collins, who was born in Detroit in 1830, at the corner of Bates and Woodbridge Streets. That location, then in the fashionable quarter of Detroit, is now in the very heart of the wholesale district. She married in 1847, B. Newell Comfort, and two sons survived them—John Collins Comfort, cashier of the Alpena National Bank of Michigan, and Benjamin F. Comfort.

The Comfort family came to Michigan in 1832 from Elmira, Chemung county, New York. They were originally Knickerbocker stock, who settled in the Mohawk Valley about 1690. The Indian massacre at Schenectady in 1692 drove them back to Long Island. The first of the Comfort name was Geraldus Cambefort, as the name was then spelled. He married Anntjie Raal, and their issue was one son, Geraldus (II) born May 11, 1690. Geraldus (II) married Catherine Burger in New York, March 24, 1713. Three of their children are thus recorded: Anettie, born September 28, 1714; Catherine, born August 18, 1717, and married June 4, 1737, Nicholas Roosevelt; Jacob Comfort, born in 1736. Jacob Comfort was a soldier in the French and Indian wars in the year 1759. He had four sons, Benjamin, John, Samuel and Richard, all of whom served as soldiers in the Revolutionary war, going out from Ulster county, New York, in the militia in 1775. Richard, son of Jacob Comfort, was born August 15, 1745, and married Charity Shaw, who was born November 17, 1747. They became the parents of Thomas Comfort, who was born April

30, 1794, married Abigail Davids, who was born April 18, 1790. A son of the last marriage was B. Newell Comfort, father of Benjamin F. Comfort. The birth of Benjamin F. Comfort's father occurred at Elmira, New York, September 11, 1818, and he died in Detroit, Michigan, July 5, 1883.

Throughout most of the years of his life, Benjamin F. Comfort has had his home and center of activities in Detroit. Educated in the public schools, graduating from the Detroit high school in 1882, he taught for a time in the Episcopal Academy of Michigan, and studied law under Honorable William C. Maybury, from 1882 to 1885. Entering Trinity College at Hartford, Connecticut, he remained there two years and left college to become principal of the Tappan School at Detroit. Resigning this position in 1890, he left educational work to become secretary and treasurer of the Calhoun Printing Company of Hartford, Connecticut. Two years were spent at Hartford in business, and six years in the Cypress lumber business in St. Mary's Parish in Louisiana, with E. P. & S. A. Swenson of New York City. His experience in the lumber business proved disastrous financially, and in 1898 the yellow fever in the south drove him away, and completed the ruin of his business prospects in that quarter. Returning to Michigan, in 1898, he resumed his career as an educator, and became teacher of Latin and Mathematics in the Central high school of Detroit. A few years later he was made principal of the Webster School, where he remained three years. In 1904 Mr. Comfort was appointed principal of the Cass Union School and in 1907 was given the management as principal of the Cass Technical high school, an institution which owes much to Mr. Comfort's energy and foresight for the position it now enjoys in the estimation of citizens of Detroit. For twenty-three years in the aggregate, Mr. Comfort has been one of the leading teachers and educators of Detroit, and hundreds of the young men and women of the city and state owe him debts of gratitude for his self-sacrificing interest in their behalf and in the cause of general education.

Besides his work as a teacher, Mr. Comfort has earned creditable distinction in the field of letters. He is author of "Arnold's Tempter," a work on the Revolutionary war which has enjoyed a well merited recognition in the field of historical fiction. Will Levington Comfort, another American writer of prominence, is a cousin to Professor Comfort.

Mr. Comfort has membership in the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, Delta Psi College fraternity, the Masonic Order, the Michigan Schoolmasters' Club, the Association for the promotion of Industrial Education, the National Educational Association, the National Geographical Society, the Michigan Authors' Association, and St. Paul's Episcopal church.

On July 17, 1888, at Hartford, Connecticut, he married Annie Elizabeth Calhoun, daughter of Alexander and Rebecca Knox Calhoun. Mr. Calhoun founded the large and prosperous Calhoun Printing Company of Hartford. To their marriage were born the following children: Benjamin Calhoun Comfort, Dorothea Calhoun Comfort, Alice Calhoun Comfort, and Newell Calhoun Comfort.

John B. Laing. The state of Michigan is known throughout the country for her fine school system, and this is in a large measure due to the work of the united efforts of the county commissioners and superintendents. John B. Laing, of Bay City, is one of the most efficient and successful county commissioners in the state. Being a man of long experience in teaching, thus being fully cognizant of the difficulties to be overcome, and being, in addition, a man of great tact and personal

charm his years as county commissioner have been of inestimable benefit to the county.

John B. Laing was born in Norfolk county, Ontario, Canada, on the 22nd of June, 1855. His father, John Laing, was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland. The latter came to Canada in 1832 and lived here until 1878. He was a farmer and a successful one, but he was one of those men who can never see anyone needing help without offering it so he was never able to save very much. In 1878 he removed to the United States, settling in Bay City, Michigan. Here he lived until 1893 when he removed to Chicago where he lived until his death. He lived to be over one hundred years of age and now lies buried in Bay City. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and in politics belonged to the Republican party. Being a man of fine intellectual attainments, although largely self educated, his example was a great inspiration to his sons to seek and obtain an education. John Laing married Miss Sarah Elizabeth Youmans, who was born in New Brunswick. She died in Bay City at the age of seventy-two. Thirteen children were born of this marriage, eight of whom are living. Four died when they were quite young and of those left five are sons and five are daughters.

John B. Laing passed his childhood and youth in Canada, receiving his education in the public schools. He was graduated from the high school in 1883 and soon after this came to Michigan where he took his first school. This school was located in Bay county and from this time until the 1st of July, 1903, he followed the profession of a teacher. It was upon the latter date that he became county commissioner of schools of Bay county. He has filled this office continuously ever since and has done much for the schools of the county. Before taking this office Mr. Laing served for nine years as a member of the Board of County Examiners.

In addition to his educational work Mr. Laing is a director of the State Bank of Linwood and is a member of the Board of Commerce of Bay City. In politics he is a member of the Republican party and is a very active worker for his party. In the fraternal world he is also greatly interested, being a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Masons.

Mr. Laing was married in Bay City, in 1891, to Miss Jessie Sprague. Mrs. Laing was born in New York, being a daughter of O. K. Sprague. One son, John H. Laing, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Laing.

Joseph H. Beckton. A resident of Caro for more than twenty years, Joseph H. Beckton has a place gained through long activity in business affairs. He is head of the People's State Bank of Caro, and is a business man of progressive ideas and of great public spirit, and during his residence in Caro has done much to build up that community, and has never been selfish in any of his relations with the city.

Joseph H. Beckton is a native of Scotland, born in Dumfriesshire, October 28, 1865. His parents, George and Mary (Stoddard) Beckton were also born in Dumfries, but a few years after the birth of their son Joseph emigrated to America and settled in Middlesex county, Ontario. The father was a working man, possessed only modest means, but did his best to provide for his children. He died at the age of sixty-six years, and the mother passed away in March, 1911, at the age of seventy-two. By hard work they had reared and carefully trained a family of eight children. Both the father and mother now rest side by side in the cemetery at Strathroy, Ontario. Their eight children are named as follows: John Beckton, who is a farmer near Mason, Michigan; George Beckton, a merchant in Middlesex county, Ontario; William Beckton, a

railroad man who lives at Sarnia, Ontario; James Beckton, connected with the Richelieu Boat Company at Hamilton, Ontario; Joseph H.; Mary, wife of Charles Pole of Sarnia, Ontario; Isabelle, wife of John Large of Port Huron, Michigan; Jane, wife of John McMahon of Middlesex, Ontario.

The sixth in this family of children, Joseph H. Beckton, acquired an education by attending the public schools and the Strathroy Collegiate Institute, and at the age of seventeen obtained a license and began earning his way as a teacher in Middlesex county. That calling was continued for three years, and in 1886 he moved to Port Huron, Michigan. The following six years were spent as a clerk in the drug store of R. G. Burwell, and gave him a thorough knowledge in pharmacy in all its details and in the practical management of drug merchandising. In the closing period of his employment by Mr. Burwell he had entire charge of the business. In 1892 Mr. Beckton came to Caro and bought the drug stock of Jesse McEntyre. That was an old established business but had in its later years been sadly neglected and neither the stock nor the good will were of great value when Mr. Beckton took charge. His energy and enterprise as a merchant enabled him to build up business rapidly from modest beginnings, and in time he had established his store as the leading drug house in the county. Mr. Beckton retired from the drug business in 1913, having sold out his stock in order to engage in banking.

In 1912 Mr. Beckton had been one of the leading men in the organization of the Peoples' Savings Bank at Caro, with a capital stock of forty thousand dollars fully paid up. Mr. Beckton is one of the largest stockholders of this institution. Always a man of progressive spirit, he felt that the bank should have appropriate quarters, consistent with its business, and also for the advantage of the community, and therefore took the lead in the erection of the new stone front modern banking house, which cost about twenty-five thousand dollars, and which as a distinctive ornament to the city, was occupied by the bank about the middle of March, 1914. For the organization of the bank and the erection of its handsome quarters Mr. Beckton and Dr. F. P. Bender, vice president of the bank, deserve the chief credit. Mr. Beckton is cashier of the bank, and is the active executive in charge of its business.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Beckton has had an important part in local public affairs, having served as mayor of Caro two years, as supervisor of its township six years, and for many years as a member of the school board and justice of the peace. In Masonry he has been prominent, and has served years as master of Mt. Moriah Lodge, A. F. & A. M., has taken the Knights Templar degree, belongs to the Mystic Shrine, and has taken thirty-two degrees of the Scottish Rite. He is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and has been through all the chairs of the Odd Fellows Lodge.

On November 8, 1899, at Yale, Michigan, Mr. Beckton married Miss Jennie Palmer. Mrs. Beckton was born in St. Clair county, Michigan, a daughter of William Palmer. To their marriage have been born three children as follows: Jack Palmer Beckton, born at Caro, December 21, 1901, and now a student in the local schools; Frederick Joseph Beckton, born at Caro, June 11, 1903; and Ina Jean Beckton, born in Caro, November 29, 1908. Mr. Beckton for all his success and standing owes his attainments to individual powers and industry and is a man of pleasing personality, well educated, and bears his honors with a dignity which makes him one of the most highly respected citizens of Tuscola county.

Lewis J. Weadock was born in Bay City, on the 11th of January, 1882, the son of Thomas A. E. Weadock. The latter was born in Ireland,

being a babe in arms when his parents removed to this country. His father was Lewis Weadock, and his mother was a Miss Cullen before her marriage. They settled in Ohio, at St. Mary's. Here, on a farm, Thomas A. E. Weadock, was reared. He received his education in the country schools of that section of the state. He entered the University of Michigan, taking a course leading to an LL. B. degree, which he received in 1873. After his graduation he located in Bay City and began the practice of law. He remained in this place until 1896, building up a splendid practice and taking an active part in many phases of the life of the city. In 1896 Mr. Weadock removed to Detroit where he continued to practice law. He is now one of the best known lawyers of that city and is looked upon as a leader among his fellow members of the bar.

During his residence in Bay City, Thomas A. E. Weadock, took an active part in public life. He served as assistant prosecuting attorney and as prosecuting attorney for several terms and was also mayor of Bay City from 1882 until 1884. In 1892 he was sent to Congress as representative from this district, serving until 1896. In the business world he was also prominent, being one of the organizers of the Commercial Bank of Bay City and a director of this institution for a number of years.

In politics Mr. Weadock is a member of the Democratic party, and has always been one of the leaders of this party in the state. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church and in the fraternal world is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.

Thomas A. E. Weadock married Miss Mary E. Tarsney, of Hillsdale county, Michigan. Mrs. Weadock died in 1889, while she was visiting in Toledo, Ohio. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Weadock, six of whom are living. Of these the eldest is Lewis Weadock, the others being Mary Isabel, Frances Clare, Paul, who is an attorney in Detroit, Monica and George, who is still attending school.

Lewis J. Weadock was brought up in Bay City and educated in his home state. His early education was received in the parochial school of St. James, in Bay City. He later attended the high school of St. James, from which he was graduated in 1899. He entered the University of Michigan in 1902, receiving his LL. B. degree in 1905. He located in Bay City after his graduation and has been in continuous practice here since that time. He is in partnership with James E. Duffy, the firm being known as Weadock and Duffy, and his practice is an enviable one.

In politics M. Weadock is a member of the Republican party, but he has never sought or accepted public office. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in his own profession belongs to the county, state and American Bar Associations. In religious matters he is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church.

Mr. Weadock was married in Bay City on the 11th of June, 1910, to Miss Gertrude Greening, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Josephine Greening. Mrs. Weadock is a native of the state of Michigan.

Charles B. Morden, M. D. Technical ability and proper concentration of energies have given to Dr. Morden a secure vantage-place as one of the representative physicians and surgeons who are upholding the dignity and honors of the profession in Huron county. He is engaged in the successful practice of medicine at Bad Axe, the county seat, and the character and extent of his professional business indicate alike his talent and his intrinsic attributes that have inured to his unequivocal personal popularity. He finds his present field of endeavor altogether to his liking and he is the valued coadjutor of Dr. Willet

J. Herrington in the order of the affairs of the Hubbard Memorial Hospital, an institution that is a credit to Bad Axe and to the state.

Dr. Charles Bowman Morden was born at Belleville, Prince Edward county, province of Ontario, Canada, on the 15th of April, 1879, and is a son of John Benson Morden and Hattie M. (Young) Morden, who likewise were born in Ontario and who came to Michigan in 1883, to establish their home in the city of Adrian, where they still reside and where the father is now living virtually retired, after having been one of the representative merchants of that place, as he had been at Belleville, Canada. He is affiliated actively with the Republican party, has served several terms as a member of the Adrian board of aldermen. He was a gallant soldier and enlisted officer during the celebrated Fenian raids in Canada, and he received medals for his bravery and effective service in this connection. Both he and his wife are earnest communicants of the established church of England, as represented in the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States. Of their five children, one died in infancy; Dr. Charles B., of this review, having been the second in order of birth. Mary, who was graduated in Adrian College, is now a successful and popular teacher in that institution; Maude is the wife of Richard A. Bury, of Detroit, this state; and Walter L. remains with his parents in Adrian.

Dr. Morden was about four years of age at the time of the family removal from Ontario to Michigan, and he was reared to adult age in the city of Adrian, where he duly profited by the advantages afforded in the public schools, including the high school. After formulating definite plans for his future career he was matriculated in the medical department of the University of Michigan, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1903, and with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. His initial work in the practice of his profession was achieved in Huron county, and for the first four years he maintained his residence and headquarters in the village of Pigeon. He then, in 1907, removed to Bad Axe, the county seat, where he has made an enviable advancement and gained place as one of the able and representative physicians and surgeons of this part of the state. He has the suavity and fitness of gentle breeding and abiding human tolerance and sympathy, so that he has made of every acquaintance a friend and is one of the popular men of his community. He holds membership in the American Medical Association, the Michigan State Medical Society and the Huron County Medical Society, and he continues a close and avidious student of his profession, his constant desire being to keep in touch with the advances made in medical and surgical science. He is associated with Dr. Herrington in the Hubbard Memorial Hospital, as previously stated, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

The Doctor was formerly a Republican in his political proclivities, but he united with the Progressive party at the time of its organization, incidental to the national campaign of 1912, and now has the distinction of being chairman of its general or central committee in Huron county. He is an enthusiastic admirer of Colonel Roosevelt and takes pleasure in supporting the principles and policies advocated by that great leader of the Progressive party. He is identified with the Bad Axe Social Club and Mrs. Morden is an active member of the Ladies' Aid Society of her church, as well as the Bad Axe Literary Society, besides being a member of the board of trustees of the public library. The Doctor is thoroughly en rapport with sports afield and afloat, and his principal source of recreation is in hunting and fishing, though he is also fond of travel, in which he gives himself and Mrs. Morden as much indulgence as possible. They have an attractive residence in Bad Axe and a summer home at Crescent Beach, on the shore of Lake Huron.

In 1905 was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Morden to Miss Jessie Strong, who was born and reared at Adrian, this state, as were also her parents, Earl T. and Marie (Clegg) Strong, still residents of that city. The only child of this union is Earl Benson Morden, who was born at Bad Axe, on the 2d of April, 1913.

Martin and Daniel Cummins have been so identified in their business careers in Caro that the history of one is the history of the other. Partners in planing mill operations, as they were formerly in the mercantile business, they have attained position and success by the honorable manner in which they have conducted their operations, and the city and county can produce no citizens of whom it can be more justly proud. The family was founded in Michigan in 1869, when Daniel and Lucinda (Kinney) Cummins moved from Newstead, Erie county, New York to Chessing, Saginaw county, Michigan. While a resident of Newstead, Daniel Cummins, the father of the brothers, had endeavored on several occasions to enlist for service in the Union army, during the Civil war, but had been rejected on account of physical disability. On his arrival in Michigan he became active in the manufacture of hoops, and subsequently took up mercantile pursuits, which he followed at Chessing for ten years. When the family came to Caro he continued in the same line, and was thus engaged until his death March 5, 1899, when he was seventy-three years of age, the mother passing away in 1901, when she was seventy-seven years old. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cummins were widely and favorably known in Caro, and had the respect and esteem of all by reason of their many sterling qualities of mind and heart. Of their ten children, four are deceased, the others being as follows: Jeannette, who is the wife of William Topping, of Ten Strike, Wisconsin; Katherine, who became the wife of Peter Bush; Adelbert, who for thirty years has been associated with the Bay City Railroad Company; Martin, of this review; Roxie, who is the wife of Perry W. Dick, of Grand Rapids, Michigan; and Daniel, of this review.

Martin Cummins, the elder of the brothers, was born July 30, 1859, at Newstead, Erie county, New York, and there received his early educational training. He was ten years of age when he accompanied his parents to Michigan, and for a time attended the public schools of Chessing, but at the age of eighteen years laid aside his books and turned his attention to learning the trade of carpenter, to which he devoted some years. Developing into a contractor, he associated with his brother, Daniel, and the partners built up an excellent business through industry, energy and thorough reliability in their every engagement. After the family moved to Caro the brothers opened a grocery and shoe business, which they also made a profitable venture by the exercise of honorable methods, but in 1910 disposed of their interest therein and turned their attention to the lumber and planing mill business. At this time they have a substantial mill and modern sheds of their own construction, where they carry a complete line of the finest lumber to be secured on the market, and have over 6,500 square feet of ground in use, with the most modern machinery and equipment of every kind. They are fully prepared to furnish building material of all kinds, and in connection with this enterprise accept contracts to build all kinds of structures, for which they have been eminently fitted by their past experience. Martin Cummins is a Republican and a stalwart supporter of his party's principles and candidates, but has never cared for public office, preferring to give all of his time to his business operations, although he has always displayed a commendable willingness to assist in the forwarding of

movements for the public welfare. He and his wife are consistent members of the Methodist church, and have a comfortable home where their numerous friends are always made welcome. Mrs. Cummins takes an active interest in church work and in the activities of the Ladies' Aid Society.

Martin Cummins was married at Caro, in November, 1898, to Miss Flora C. Leisher, who was born at this place, a daughter of Frank Leisher, and to this union there have been born two children, namely: Bessie M., who is a student in the Caro High school, and Winifred Louise, who is still attending the graded schools.

Daniel Cummins, the younger of the partners, was born March 22, 1864, at Newstead, Erie county, New York, and was a lad of five years when brought to Michigan. The public schools of Chessing furnished him with his education, and when he was sixteen years of age he displayed his industry and ambition by beginning to assist his father in the manufacture of hoops. He likewise learned the trade of carpenter, and in this latter connection first entered into partnership with his brother, their subsequent careers having already been reviewed. Like his brother Mr. Cummins is a Republican, but also like him the struggles and doubtful emoluments of the political arena have held out no attractions for him, and he is satisfied to remain a good and public-spirited citizen. He has a nice home, where he finds his greatest pleasure, and dispenses hospitality to his numerous friends. Mrs. Cummins is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is active in religious and charitable work.

Daniel Cummins was married first in 1889 at Caro to Levina Craw, who was born at Caro, daughter of Farley Craw, a pioneer farmer of Caro, now deceased, who was for many years postmaster at this point. Mrs. Cummins died in 1893, and was laid to rest at Caro, having been the mother of two children: Essie D., of Caro; and Percy J., now a resident of Detroit. Mr. Cummins married for his second wife Miss Lily Clark, a native of Tuscola county, and a daughter of William Clark, who was a native of Metamora, Michigan. Four children have been born to this union: Thurber, Hallie, Dora and Alice.

The Cummins brothers are men of untiring energy, vigorous and active in their business pursuits, and in all respects useful and honored citizens. In whatever venture they have found themselves, they have unsparingly given of their best efforts, and their activities have done much to contribute to the material commercial and industrial importance of the place of their adoption.

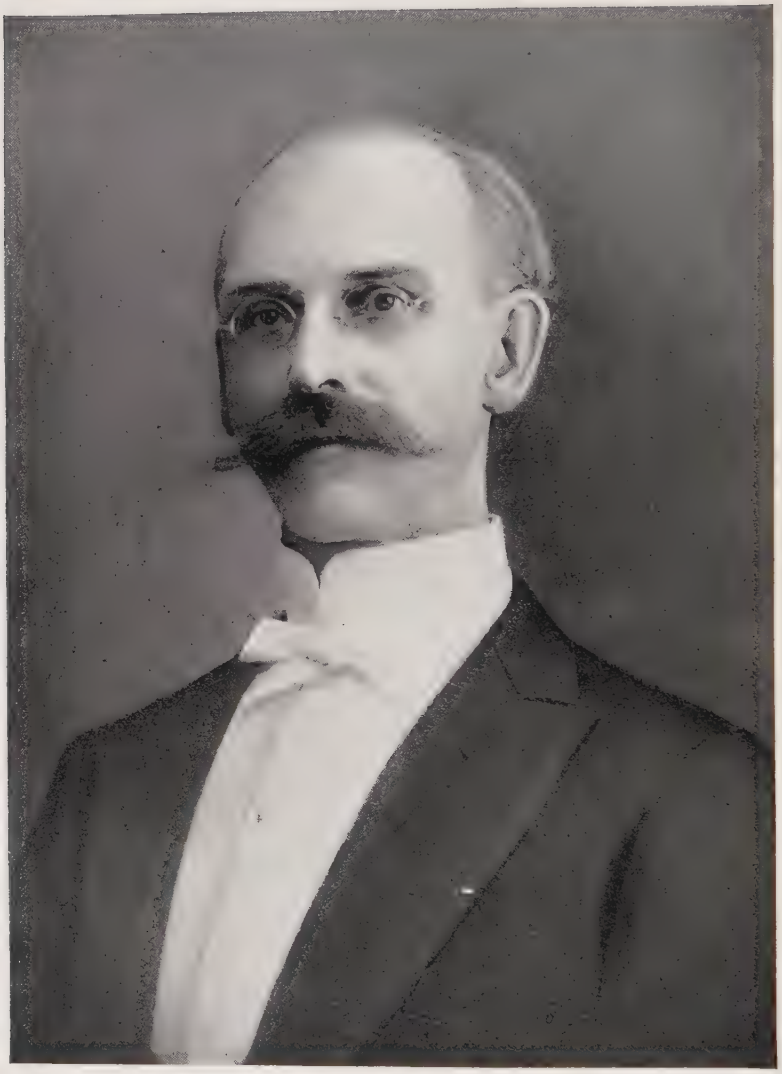
Hugh Woolman. Not only the mark of distinctive personal accomplishment as one of the world's productive workers stands to the credit of Hon. Hugh Woolman, who has marked the passing years with worthy achievement, but he is also able to claim an ancestral history of special interest, both as touching the history of Michigan and that of the nation in a generic way. Mr. Woolman is one of the most honored and influential citizens of Sandusky, the judicial center of Sanilac county; he is a native of Michigan and a scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of this commonwealth; he was the organizer of the Woolman Construction Company, which has completed important dredging contracts in various states of the Union; he has shown distinctive administrative ability as a man of affairs; and he has exemplified the loyalty and progressiveness which best represents the true type of the American citizen. He has served as mayor of Sandusky and in many other ways has he aided in the furtherance of civic and material advancement, his genial and democratic ways and impregnable integrity of purpose having gained and retained to him the implicit confidence and esteem of those with whom

he has come in contact in the various relations of life. By his character and achievement he has honored the state of his nativity and it is most consonant that he be given recognition in this history of Michigan.

Mr. Woolman was born in Ross township, Kalamazoo county, Michigan, on the 9th of August, 1858, and is a son of Marvin J. and Sarah Ann (Orr) Woolman, the former of whom was born in the state of New York and the latter in Ohio. In an ancestral way special interest attaches to the life of Mrs. Lydia Woolman, grandmother of the subject of this review. This noble and venerable woman, who died in 1907, at the remarkable age of 104 years, was a daughter of Albert and Lydia Finch. She was the youngest in a family of nine children and was born in Dutchess county, New York, on the 10th of April, 1796. Her father likewise was a native of America, where the family was founded in the early colonial era, and he served in the war of the Revolution, as a minuteman in the command of General Washington, two of his sons likewise having been patriot soldiers of the Continental line, one of the Revolutionary battles having been fought at a point so near the Finch home that the mother and younger children, including Mrs. Woolman, could plainly note the details of the contest. The mother of Mrs. Lydia Woolman was a representative of one of the fine old Knickerbocker families of New York, the first of the line having come from Amsterdam, Holland, to become founders of New Amsterdam, New York, the nucleus from which was evolved our great national metropolis. In 1824 was solemnized the marriage of Miss Lydia Finch to Herman Woolman, and they became the parents of seven children, of whom Marvin J., father of Hugh Woolman of this review, was born in 1826. In the same year the parents left the old Empire state and came to the wilds of the Territory of Michigan, settlement being made in Macomb county, which was then very sparsely settled, the Indians being far more in evidence than white settlers. Civilization as yet held most precarious foothold in the Territory, and the Woolman family lived up to the full tension of the early pioneer days, in which were laid, amidst dangers, privations and hardships, the foundations for the great Woolverine commonwealth of the present day. Marvin J. was the only one of the children born before the removal to Michigan, where were born the others—Morgan J., Martin J., Miles J., Madison J., and one who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Herman Woolman were thus numbered among the earliest settlers of Macomb county, and the devoted wife and mother survived her husband by many years. Shortly after the removal of the family to what is now Armada, Macomb county, upon coming from the state of New York, one of the sons, not named in the foregoing list, was captured by the Indians, and though vigorous search was instituted, no trace of him was ever found thereafter by his kinsfolk. Mrs. Lydia Woolman had the unique distinction of living in three different centuries and under the administration of every United States president from Washington to Roosevelt. In her venerable years she retained to a wonderful extent her mental and physical faculties, and her memories concerning the early days of Michigan history were graphic, as shown by her many reminiscences of conversational order. She was undoubtedly the oldest woman in Michigan at the time of her demise and was one of the few who had been for many years previously able personally to revert to the conditions and incidents of the territorial epoch in the history of the state. Here her name and memory should be held in lasting reverence. Aside from the loss of her little son into the hands of the Indians, Mrs. Woolman lived to see other tragedy stalk into the family circle, to her enduring sorrow. Two of her sons, Marvin and Morgan, the former the father of him to whom this sketch is dedicated, had gone to California

at the time of the gold excitement and upon their return trip both were murdered and robbed, at Shell Creek, Nevada, in June, 1865. The brothers had thirty head of horses and several thousand dollars at the time when they set forth from Sonoma, California, on their return trip across the plains. They were murdered by two men whom they had hired to assist in driving the horses across the desert to Salt Lake City, and a fifth member of the party was likewise murdered by the desperadoes, John Webb and Ransom Young, who were apprehended, made full confession and were then hanged, in accordance with the provisions of the vigilantes' law. The third murdered man had been a partner of the Woolman brothers in their venture from California homeward, and thus three brave and worthy men sacrificed their lives at the hands of cowardly assassins. Mrs. Marvin J. Woolman survived her husband and passed the closing period of her life in Michigan, where she died at a venerable age.

Hugh Woolman passed the days of his boyhood in Kalamazoo county, where he was reared to the discipline of the farm and was a lad of about seven years at the time of the tragic death of his father, as noted in the preceding paragraph. His educational advantages were limited to the district schools of the pioneer days, but his alert mentality has enabled him to make good this handicap and to become a man of broad information and mature judgment. He worked as a farm hand, for small wages, until he had attained to the age of twenty-four years, but he so carefully conserved his meager earnings during the passing years that in 1882 he effected the purchase of eighty acres of land in Watertown township, Sanilac county. From the veritable wilderness he reclaimed this land into a productive farm, and he had during the five years of his residence on this place full fellowship with arduous toil, with many incidental hardships and privations. He exemplified, however, the endurance, vitality and determination of the staunch pioneer stock of which he is a scion, and he never flinched at any ordeal or responsibility that confronted him. He has related that in those days of his early endeavors as an independent farmer he frequently hauled corn stalks a distance of forty miles, thus to provide fodder for his horses while utilizing them in the clearing and cultivating of his land. During the later period of his residence on his farm Mr. Woolman manifested a lively interest in public affairs of a local order, and his loyalty and liberality led to his being called to local offices of trust, including those of township treasurer and township supervisor, of which latter he was the incumbent for three terms. He then resigned, to accept the office of drain commissioner, a position which he retained four years and in which he gained experience that eventually led him into the field of industrial enterprise. Within his regime as drain commissioner of Sanilac county, Mr. Woolman superintended the dredging of Cass river for a distance of twenty-three miles, and in 1903 he organized the Woolman Construction Company, which is incorporated under the laws of Michigan and in which his associates were James Smalldon, Henry Balhoff and Gilbert Smalldon. The company was incorporated with a capital stock of $41,000, and Mr. Woolman assumed the general management of the business, in connection with which he has superintended the making of hundreds of miles of effective dredging. The effective service and honorable policies of this company gained to it marked prestige and definite success, employment being given to a force of fifty or more men, and large and important contracts have been handled by the company, in the most diverse sections of the United States, as well as in Canada. The company operates ten dredging machines of the best modern type, and to the various details of the business Mr. Woolman continued to give his at-



Bela Hubbard

tention until the opening of the year 1914, when he retired from membership in the corporation, believing that his protracted and indefatigable activities in the field of business enterprise justified him in seeking to give to himself more of leisure and surcease of responsibilities. He is in the very prime of life, but has accomplished a man's work in the world and is entitled to the enjoyment of the fruits of his years of earnest application. He has the spirit of perennial youth, and his genial and buoyant nature makes him a prime favorite with young folks, the society of whom he greatly enjoys, the while he finds special satisfaction in making his beautiful home a center of generous hospitality and good cheer. In addition to his own residence property he is the owner of other well improved real-estate in Sandusky, and he is a member of the directorate of the State Bank of Sandusky.

In politics Mr. Woolman has ever been an ardent supporter of the cause of the Republican party, and as a liberal and progressive citizen he has done much to place Sandusky in the front rank among the various cities of the attractive "Thumb" district of Michigan. He has twice served as mayor of Sandusky, but in a generic way he has had no desire for the honors of political office. Mr. Woolman is affiliated with the lodge, chapter and council bodies of the Masonic fraternity, as is he also with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Gleaners. The religious faith of this representative citizen of Sandusky is that of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In 1882, when initiating his independent career as a farmer, Mr. Woolman wedded Miss Nettie Lester, who was born in Macomb county, this state, a daughter of Mordecai and Sarah (Forshee) Lester, and she remained a devoted and loved companion and helpmeet to him during twenty years, at the expiration of which the gracious bonds were severed by her death, at the age of forty-three years. She was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church and was a woman whose gentle and noble character gained to her the love of all who came within the sphere of her influence. She is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Jessie Woolman Allin. In 1907 Mr. Woolman contracted a second marriage, Mrs. Susan (Teets) Doane, of Denver, Colorado, becoming his wife. She passed to the life eternal in 1912.

Bela Cogshall, M. D. Perhaps no other member of the medical profession in Michigan has done more to advance the bounds of both knowledge and practice than Dr. Bela Cogshall of Flint. Dr. Cogshall is one of the eminent authorities in sanitary science, and has long been a leader in the public health movement. Dr. Cogshall has practiced medicine since the years immediately following the Civil war, and it is given to few men to look back upon so long and valuable a career as his has been.

Dr. Bela Cogshall was born at Groveland, Oakland county, Michigan, March 31, 1842. His ancestry is traced back to John Cogshall, the date of whose arrival and settlement in the American colonies was 1632. His father, Hon. Bela Cogshall, was born in Schenectady, New York, in 1816. His occupation was that of farming, but he filled a large place in public affairs, and later entered the law. He was one of the early settlers of Oakland county, Michigan, where he arrived in 1836. He married Susan J. Hunt, also a native of Schenectady county. Soon after he settled in Michigan, he took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar and began practice at Holly. During his residence there, he served as president of the school board, filled the office of justice of the peace, and spent one term in the state legislature. He was very prominent in the Masonic Order. He took the Knight Templar degrees, March 21, 1854, and held the highest offices at the gift of the various branches to which he belongs.

From 1854 to 1856 the senior Cogshall was an instructor of the Blue Lodge in Michigan and visited every lodge then in the state excepting one. His death occurred October 21, 1881, while his wife passed away in 1860.

Dr. Cogshall has spent most of the years of his life in Flint since 1860. He attended the public schools of that city, and was also a student in the Academy at Clarkston. After his literary education was finished, he entered the office of Dr. William E. Fenwick at Davisburg, in Oakland county, and spent two or three years in reading under the direction of that able practitioner. He was next a student under Dr. M. L. Green of Pontiac, and in 1864 entered the medical department of the University of Michigan. In March, 1866, Dr. Cogshall graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. After his graduation he located in the village of Gaines, where he practiced for eight years, and since then his home has been in Flint continuously except during the years from 1904 to 1909. That period of time was spent in a large range of activities, first at Baltimore, Maryland, where he remained for two years, and conducted a Sanitarium. He was at Galveston, Texas, one year, removing then to Dallas, where he held the chair of professor of electro-therapeutics in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Dallas, Texas. From Dallas he moved to Washington, D. C., and had a sanitarium there for one year.

Dr. Cogshall has long been recognized as a special authority on diseases of the eye, and has few equals in the country as an oculist.

His accomplishments and distinctions in the medical world are numerous, and it would be difficult for a layman to describe them with appropriate justice to the doctor. Dr. Collins Johnson of Grand Rapids is now preparing an article for a medical journal, concerning Dr. Cogshall's work in the profession especially with regard to his notable connections with the great fight on the white plague. In 1881, a year before the tubercular germ had been discovered, Dr. Victor C. Vaughan of Ann Arbor, dean of the University of Michigan, credited Dr. Cogshall with the distinction of having been the first to advocate the theory of the germ of consumption, and though others profited by more extensive exploitation as discoverers of that germ, the consensus of opinion is gradually shifting in favor of Dr. Cogshall, as the pioneer of this theory. Dr. Cogshall has subsequently written many articles in medical journals and for the press on the subject of consumption, and in later years has had the satisfaction of seeing much of his early descriptions and also his theories as to prevention and cure of the disease become adopted as common practice by the profession generally.

Dr. Cogshall since 1909 has conducted a fine sanitarium known as the Cogshall Sanitarium at Flint, and this is one of the finest institutions of the city. The accommodations in the sanitarium are for thirty patients. All the equipment is modern, and the service is as good as is furnished in any similar institution in the state. For many years the doctor has been sanitary editor for the *Flint Democrat,* and later for the *Globe.* He formerly served as a member of the American Health Association and did much work along lines of public health and sanitation, a broad sphere of the medical profession which in recent years has become more directly recognized by the medical fraternity, but Dr. Cogshall's work in that line was somewhat as a pioneer. He served for several terms as president of the Flint Academy of Medicine, and is a member of the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He has served as health officer of Flint, and was county physician for many years. Also he held the position of secretary and is a member of the United States Examining Board of Surgeons for the third term.

A Mason of thirty-two degrees, Dr. Cogshall has filled all the offices in the subordinate lodges, and branches. Locally and also among the

Methodists of the state, Dr. Cogshall has long been prominent for his work in connection with the Garland Street Methodist Church. He was one of the organizers of this society, was long a president of its board of trustees and for twenty-five years is leader of the church choir. Previous to 1890 he was editor and publisher of "The Methodist," but after his removal to Baltimore, the publication was discontinued. Much has been said in the press concerning the doctor's interesting labors in behalf of the Garland Street Methodist Church. During his many years as choir leader, he never accepted pay, and was always among the first to assist financially, and in other ways for the continued prosperity and broadening activities of his home church.

Dr. Cogshall has been twice married. On October 17, 1866, Miss Martha E. Pepper became his wife. Her home was in Davisburg of Oakland county, and her parents were Robert and Lydia Pepper. The three sons born of this union all died in infancy. On July 3, 1881, at Flint, Michigan, Dr. Cogshall married Miss Effie Kenny, a native of this state and a daughter of Timothy and Charlotte Kenny. The doctor has no children. For such advantages as are comprehended in a common schooling, and the gift of a horse and saddle, Dr. Cogshall is indebted to his father. Otherwise his career has been one of self-attainment, and few men have gone further in the chosen line of life than this splendid physician of Flint.

Richard Pearson. Personal advancement and distinctive success have characterized the career of Judge Pearson, of Sandusky, who is now serving his second term as judge of probate for Sanilac county, but greater than this has been his service to the community in general and to the aiding and uplifting of his fellow men. His has been in a practical way the faith that makes faithful, and he is today one of the best known and most highly honored citizens of Sanilac county. He has served as a member of the Michigan legislature and has held many minor offices of public trust, and his administration in the probate court has been maintained on the same high plane that has characterized his labors in all other official positions. He is instant in good works and kindly deeds and in this publication is to find due recognition as one of the leading citizens of Sanilac county.

Judge Pearson was born on a farm in Whitby township, Huron county, province of Ontario, Canada, October 6, 1853, and is a son of Bartholomew and Emily Jane (Hudson) Pearson, the latter of whom was born in county Wexford, Ireland, and the former in Yorkshire, England. As a young man, Bartholomew Pearson immigrated to the United States and in the spring of 1849, when twenty-six years of age, he became a resident of Huron county, Ontario. The mother of Judge Pearson emigrated to Ontario the same year locating at the same place, and there the young people soon afterward met. Mr. Pearson turned his attention to farming and after his marriage he continued his residence in Huron county until December, 1860, when he came with his family to Michigan and settled in Sanilac county. In Sanilac township he obtained eighty acres of wild land, and here he reclaimed and improved a productive farm. He was one of the sterling pioneers of the county and he continued to reside on his homestead farm until his death, at the age of seventy-nine years, his widow survived him and was eighty-two years of age when she was summoned to the life eternal. Both were devout members of the United Brethren church and their lives constituted a distinct tribute to those things that are good and true. Their names merit enduring place on the roster of the honored pioneers of Sanilac county. Of their eleven children Judge Richard Pearson, of this re-

view, was the firstborn, and concerning the others the following brief data are consistently entered: Mary is the wife of George Derby, of Detroit; Francis died at the age of four years; Matilda is the wife of William Kirk, of Applegate, Sanilac county; Rev. John is a clergyman of the Baptist church and holds a pastoral charge at Onaway, Presque Isle county, Michigan; Lavinia is the wife of Hugh Caldwell, of Ubly, Huron county; Thomas is a successful mine owner and operator in the Fairbanks district of Alaska, where he was a pioneer, having gone to that far northland in 1879; Matthew is a contractor in the city of Detroit; Aaron B. is a merchant at Yakima, Washington; William is a resident of Nome, Alaska; and Ernest remains on the old homestead place, as one of the representative farmers of Sanilac county.

Judge Pearson was a boy at the time of the family removal to the pioneer farm in Sanilac county, Michigan, and there he early began to assist in the work of the farm, his educational advantages being those afforded in the district school, of district No. 2. When but eighteen years of age he began working in the lumber woods and saw mills of this part of the state, and to this sturdy and invigorating vocation he gave his attention for a period of seven years, during which he did not, like many other similarly engaged, dissipate his earnings, but by economy and frugality he made appreciable savings in a financial way. At the expiration of the period mentioned he purchased 120 acres of unimproved land, in Moore township, Sanilac county, and here he reclaimed a farm from the veritable wilderness, his days being given to arduous toil and many hardships being endured in an incidental way. He took unto himself a wife in the year, 1876, and thus he had a devoted and capable helpmeet when he settled on his pioneer farm, in 1878. He added to the area of his landed estate as success attended his labors, and he remained on his farm for the period of thirty years, the place today giving splendid example of what may be accomplished by energy, ability and tenacity of purpose.

Judge Pearson soon became one of the most popular and influential citizens of Moore township, and there he was, at various intervals, called upon to serve in virtually every township office. In 1881 he was elected justice of the peace, and of this position he continued the honored and valued incumbent for twelve years. During two years of this period he also served as highway commissioner, in which capacity he did effective work in the construction of good roads in his township. He served two terms as township treasurer and one term as school director of his district. As a representative of Sanilac county in the lower house of the state legislature Judge Pearson accomplished much and made a record that shall ever redound to his credit and honor. He has been a stalwart of stalwarts in the camp of the Republican party and was a member of the Republican district committee at the time of his first election to the legislature, his entire service in which comprised three terms. He was first elected in 1894, was re-elected in 1896, and his third election took place in 1898. He was a most active and influential worker in the deliberations of the house and its committee rooms, especially during the administration of Governor Pingree and the latter's agitation of various matters of great importance to the state. The Judge thus labored zealously for the bringing about of equitable taxation policies and in the dissolution of the long existing Michigan Central Railroad franchise. In the session of 1897 he was made chairman of the drainage committee of the house of representatives, and as such he was most influential in procuring the enactment of the new drainage law of the state, with the incidental repealing of the old law. In the session of 1899 Judge Pearson introduced and most ably championed the present inheritance-tax law

of Michigan, the law having been declared unconstitutional in 1893, by decision of the Michigan supreme court. The Judge ably challenged the points of the court decision and the eventual result was the enactment of the wise and equitable inheritance-tax law that is now on the statute books of the state.

In the spring of 1900 Judge Pearson was again demanded for local official service in his home community, as he was then elected township supervisor of Moore township, which he ably represented as a progressive and liberal member of the county board of supervisors during the ensuing seven years. Still further honors then came to him, as the autumn of 1908 recorded his election to the responsible office of judge of probate, to which he was re-elected in the autumn of 1912, at the expiration of his first term. His administration in this important county office is giving unqualified satisfaction and his present term will expire in 1916. During the celebrated "free-silver" campaign that attended the nomination of William Jennings Bryan as Democratic candidate for president, Judge Pearson effectually "stumped" his congressional district and delivered forceful speeches in opposition to the financial heresy proposed. He has held every township office in Moore township, and in his first election to his present position, in 1908, he received all but twelve of the votes cast in his township, leading his ticket by more than 2,900 majority in the county. In the election of 1912, notwithstanding the split in the Republican party, he received 2,700 majority, only 200 less than at his first election to the office of judge of probate.

Judge Pearson is affiliated with the lodge, chapter and council bodies of York Rite Masonry, as well as with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was reared in the faith of the Brethren church but now affiliates with and supports the Protestant Episcopal church at Sandusky, of which his wife is a zealous communicant. He is an earnest supporter of civic movements that make for general morality and uplift, and this is significantly shown by the fact that he is now not only president of the Sandusky Young Men's Christian Association but also chairman of the Sanilac county organization of this noble body. He is an ardent worker in this cause and gives to it liberal contributions of both time and money. Mrs. Pearson is equally zealous in church and charitable work, is an active member of the Ladies' Guild of the parish of her church.

In 1876 was solemnized the marriage of Judge Pearson to Miss Addie M. Pope, of AuSable, Iosco county. She was born in Oceana county, this state, and is a daughter of Captain Alfred Pope and Nancy J. (Brown) Pope, both of whom continued residents of Michigan until their death, Captain Pope having served many years as captain on vessels plying the Great Lakes. Judge and Mrs. Pearson have two children: Lillian J., who is the wife of Edward E. Wiemann, of Armada, Macomb county; and Leroy, who is successfully engaged in the real-estate business at Port Huron and also captain of the National Guards, Company C, Third Regiment. He was graduated in the Sandusky high school and also in the Port Huron Business College.

Joseph J. Leszczynski. A representative capitalist and business man of Harbor Beach, Huron county, Mr. Leszczynski has marked the passing years with large and worthy achievement, as he has been in the most significant sense the architect of his own fortunes, and above this he has ordered his course upon a high plane of integrity and honor, so that he has never been denied the objective confidence and respect that are eminently his due. Though he has now relegated to others the detailed exactions of business he finds ample demands upon his time and atten-

tion in the supervision of his varied business interests, so that he can hardly be said to have retired, in the specific significance of the term. He is one of the large property owners of his home city, has been one of its foremost merchants, and has made noteworthy contribution to the development and upbuilding of Harbor Beach, both in a civic and a material sense. Upright and honorable in all the relations of life, kindly and considerate, tolerant and unostentatious, he represents the best type of the American self-made man, and he is one of the well known and influential citizens of Huron county and of his native state, his parents having established a home in Michigan fully sixty years ago.

Joseph James Leszczynski was born in Wayne county, Michigan, on the 16th of February, 1861, and is a son of Anthony and Anna (Skiba) Leszczynski, both of whom were born and reared in Poland. In the city of Constantinople, Turkey, was solemnized the marriage of the parents, and shortly afterward they set forth for the United States, where they were assured of better opportunities for advancement through personal effort. They landed in New York city in 1850, and there Anthony Leszczynski earned a livelihood through honest and arduous manual labor. After passing four years in the national metropolis he came to Michigan, and he numbered himself among the pioneer settlers of Springwells township, Wayne county, the greater part of this township being now within the corporate limits of the city of Detroit. He purchased a tract of heavily timbered land, and he endured many hardships and privations, as his financial resources were merely nominal, but he was fortunate in having as his coadjutor his devoted wife, who proved a veritable helpmeet. His farm now comprises to a large extent the attractive village of Oakwood, a suburb of Detroit, and, as a matter of course, the property is of great value. After devoting eleven years to agricultural pursuits this sturdy pioneer began to consult ways and means by which to provide better educational facilities for his children than were offered in the schools of his township. He accordingly sold his farm, the major part of which he had reclaimed to cultivation, and he then removed to Wyandotte, Michigan, where he engaged in the grocery business and where, in 1876, he sacrificed his life in a fire that destroyed his store. He was forty-five years of age at the time of his death and his wife long survived him, having passed the closing period of her life at Harbor Beach, where she died at the venerable age of eighty-four years. Both she and her husband were devout communicants of the Catholic church, in the faith of which they reared their six children who attained to years of maturity, two children having died in infancy. Concerning the other children the following brief data are given: Sabina, became the wife of Anthony Wieruszwski, who was long a valued member of the city detective force of Detroit, and she died at Harbor Beach, in 1890; Alexander S., who was closely associated with his brother Joseph J., of this review, in the early years of their business careers, was a resident of Chicago at the time of his death, in 1905, his life having been marked by worthy achievement; Joseph J. was the next in order of birth; John M. is a successful shoe merchant in the city of Detroit; Peter J. is a representative clothing merchant in the same city; and Edward A. is an orange-grower at Fort Meyers, Florida.

Joseph J. Leszczynski was afforded the advantage of the public schools of Wyandotte, Wayne county, until the death of his father, when circumstances compelled him to become largely dependent upon his own resources and to assist in providing for other members of the family, though he was but fifteen years of age at the time. He went to the city of Detroit, where he became clerk in a grocery store, having previously gained considerable experience in his father's store. He remained in

the Michigan metropolis until 1879, when he removed to Harbor Beach, Huron county, a place then known as Sand Beach, where he assumed a clerical position in the mercantile establishment of J. Jenks & Company, with which firm he remained six and one-half years, during the latter part of which period he was the active manager of the business. In the meanwhile he had carefully saved his earnings, and he then instituted his independent business career by associating himself with his brothers, Alexander S. and John M., and opening a modest general store. This new enterprise in Harbor Beach was successful from the beginning and rapidly expanded in scope and importance, owing to excellent service and fair and honorable dealings. With the passing of the years the business grew to be one of the most important of its kind in the thriving little city, and in 1911 Mr. Leszczynski, who had in the meanwhile become sole owner, incorporated the business and erected for its accommodation a modern brick building, at a cost of $25,000. This is a fine structure of two stories and basement, and the entire building is utilized by the company, each story of the same having an aggregate floor space of 4,000 square feet, and the original establishment, on the opposite side of Main street, being used for general storage purposes. In many instances Mr. Leszczynski has found it expedient to purchase goods in car-load lots, and thus it may be seen that a merchandise warehouse is an absolute requisite, besides which indication is incidentally given of the great volume of the company's trade. The first floor of the new building has the dry-goods, shoe, men's furnishing and notion departments, as well as the equally well equipped grocery department. The entire basement is devoted to the crockery, glass and house furnishing departments; the second floor is given over to men's and women's clothing and wall paper. A balcony or mezzanine floor, above the first floor, furnishes office accommodations and an attractive rest room for ladies, with a floor space of 800 square feet. The appointments and facilities of the establishment are in every respect of the best modern order, and the fine store stands as a monument to the splendid business ability and creative talent of Mr. Leszczynski, besides which the establishment is a source of civic pride to the attractive little city in which it is established. Mr. Lezczynski owns in Harbor Beach nearly an entire city block, improved with excellent buildings, and he erected also his present residence, which is one of the most modern and attractive in the city. The mercantile business is now conducted under the title of Leszczynski and Company. Incorporation was effected on the 1st of February, 1914, and Mr. Leszczynski is president of the company, his son, F. Carroll, being secretary and treasurer. He who figures as the subject of this sketch is a director and vice-president of the State Bank of Harbor Beach, is a silent partner in the well known clothing house of M. J. Moloney & Company, of Detroit; and is senior member of the Leszczynski-Clark Company, conducting a prosperous mercantile business at Palms, Sanilac county.

Mr. Leszczynski has ever held secure place in the confidence and high regard of the people of Huron county, and has been emphatically liberal and public-spirited in his civic attitude. He is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, served ten years as supervisor of San Beach township, and has been for twelve years a trustee of the local school district, an office of which he is the valued incumbent at the present time, and for over twenty years a member of the city council. He and his family are earnest communicants of the Catholic church, and he is very actively identified with the Polish National Alliance, which now claims a membership of 150,000 persons in the United States. He is an official of Bad Axe Council of the Knights of Columbus and is af-

filiated also with the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association and the Independent Order of Foresters.

Generous and considerate in all the relations of life, Mr. Leszczynski finds his greatest pleasure and satisfaction in the associations of his family circle, every relation of which has been ideal. He has been unflagging in his devotion to his wife and children and it is most grateful to him that he has been able to give to the latter excellent educational advantages and many other opportunities that were denied to him in his youth. He has been a valiant soldier in the world's noble army of productive workers, and his career offers specific lesson and incentive. As before stated, he has virtually retired to a large extent from the active direction of his business interests, and as a lover of nature he finds special pleasure in floriculture and in the beautifying of his own properties and his home city in general. He has wide acquaintanceship in leading business circles of Detroit, Chicago and eastern cities, and his high reputation makes his commercial credit virtually unlimited though his policy has been never to extend the same beyond most conservative bounds.

On the 10th of February, 1886, in the city of Port Huron, St. Clair county, St. Stephen's church was the scene of the marriage of Mr. Leszczynski to Miss Margaret E. Carroll, who was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, and who is the gracious and popular chatelaine of her beautiful home. In conclusion is given brief record concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Leszczynski.

F. Carrol, the eldest of the children, is secretary and treasurer of the company of which his father is president. He was born at Harbor Beach, on the 3rd of December, 1886. He wedded Miss Anna Belle Weir, daughter of Thomas Weir, who is a prominent merchant in the village of Helena, this county. The two children of this union are: Joseph J., who was born May 23, 1901, and who was named in honor of his paternal grandfather, and Anna Marie, born May 23, 1914.

Joseph S., the second son, was born at Harbor Beach, June 14, 1890, and is now a student in the medical department of the University of Michigan, as a member of the class of 1917. George A., the third son, was born June 5, 1892, and is a member of the class of 1916 in the engineering department of the University of Michigan; Mary Sabina, who is bookkeeper and cashier in the mercantile establishment of her father, was born April 24, 1894, and is a graduate of St. Mary's Academy, at Monroe, this state. Marguerite Alice, who was born October 16, 1896, is now a student in the same academy; and Agnes Leonora, who was born April 21, 1898, is attending St. Mary's Academy, at Monroe.

William W. Potter, of Hastings, Michigan, was born in the township of Maple Grove, in the county where he still resides, on August 1, 1869. His early life was spent on the farm. He attended district school in that township and afterward graduated from the Nashville high school, attended the Michigan State Normal School and graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan, by way of completing his college training in preparation for life. Prior to his graduation he had taught in the rural schools of Barry county, and for three years he was superintendent of the schools at Harrison, Michigan.

In 1894 Mr. Potter was admitted to the bar, and he commenced the practice of his profession in Hastings in August, 1895. In November of the same year he formed a partnership with the late J. Edmund Barrell under the firm name of Barrell & Potter, and in August, 1896, became associated with Philip T. Colgrove under the name of Colgrove & Potter, and this association still continues.

Mr. Potter has been a member of the Board of Education of Hastings, Chairman of the Library Commission, City Attorney for several terms, Prosecuting Attorney of Barry County two terms and State Senator representing the Fifteenth Senatorial District of Michigan.

Politically Mr. Potter has always been a Republican and he has been Chairman of the Republican City Committee and Chairman of the Republican County Committee. During political campaigns since 1892 he has been in the employ of the County Committee, the State Central Committee, or of the National Republican Committee as a member of the speaking force.

He wrote the Historical Sketch of Barry County published in the Standard Atlas of Barry County, A History of Barry County and the Law of Interest in Michigan, besides a number of pamphelts on various subjects. At the present time he is president of the Barry County Pioneer and Historical Society.

He is president of the local Canoe Club, and for many years was a director of the Michigan Field Trial Association.

During his residence in Hastings he has been closely identified with the industrial growth of the city. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Masons, with Knight Templar affiliations. While he has been active in social, political, official and business circles, it is to the practice of law that he has devoted the best energies of the past two decades. He has participated in many important civil and criminal trials; has been president of the local Bar Association, and is at present one of the trustees of the State Bar Association.

In 1894 Mr. Potter married Margaret D., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Richardson, of Harrison. They have six children, all attending the public schools of Hastings, or the University of Michigan.

James A. DeVore, M. D. One of the admirable institutions of the city of Grand Rapids is the DeVore Hospital & Sanitarium, which is owned and conducted by Dr. DeVore, and which is essentially modern and metropolitan in its accommodations and facilities, its advantages being such that its capacity is taxed the greater part of the time, the while the proprietor finds that the demands of his general professional work and those of his private hospital and sanitarium necessitate the subordination of all other interests and matters with which he has to do. Dr. DeVore is one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Michigan, and he has been self-abnegating and indefatigable in the work of his humane profession, the while special honor is due him for the enterprise and broad humanitarian spirit which have prompted him to establish and worthily maintain the fine private institution of which he is the head and which has proved a most valuable acquisition to the city in which it is located. The Doctor is a man of specially fine professional attainments, but is free from all that smacks of intellectual intolerance, so that he has the good will and confidence of his professional confreres and of the general public. His character, his achievement and his services are such as to make most consistent his recognition in this history as one of the influential and honored members of the medical fraternity in Michigan.

Dr. James A. DeVore was born in New York, on the 21st of May, 1853, and is a son of William and Lucy (Pressey) DeVore, the former of whom was born in the state of New York, in 1821, and the latter of whom was a native of Connecticut, where she was born in the year 1819, their marriage having been solemnized in the old Empire state and both having passed the closing years of their lives in Michigan, where the

mother died in 1885 and the father in 1898. William DeVore devoted virtually his entire active life to the great basic industry of agriculture, and through the same he achieved definite and worthy success. He came to Michigan in the pioneer days but later returned to the state of New York. The attractions of Michigan appealed to him, however, with such force that he came again to this state, where he purchased a farm, becoming one of the successful agriculturists and influential citizens of his community. He was a staunch Republican, having united with the party at the time of its organization, and he was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, both he and his wife having been consistent and zealous members of the Baptist church. Of their six children only two are now living,—Dr. James A., of this sketch, and Lorenzo D., who is a prosperous farmer of Muskegon county. Another son, Dr. Ransom P., was engaged in the active practice of medicine at Lyons, Ionia county, Michigan, at the time of his death.

Dr. James A. DeVore passed his boyhood days on the homestead farm of his parents and after duly availing himself of the advantages of the district schools he continued his studies for a short time in the high school. He continued to be actively concerned with farm work until he had attained to the age of sixteen years, and thereafter he gained no insignificant pedagogic success, through his labors as a teacher in the public schools. In consonance with a well matured ambition, he entered, in 1874, the Cincinnati College of Medicine & Surgery, and in this well ordered Ohio institution he was graduated in 1877, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. During the long intervening years he has continued to give close study to the best literature of his profession, both standard and periodical, and few have a broader and more practical knowledge of modern methods and agencies employed in the practice of medicine and surgery. The Doctor served his professional novitiate at Freeport, Barry county, Michigan, where he soon demonstrated his power and succeeded in building up a substantial practice. There he continued his earnest and fruitful labors for a period of ten years, and his practice grew to be so large as to tax to the utmost his time and his personal powers of endurance.

In 1887 Dr. DeVore established his residence in the city of Grand Rapids, and in this broader field he achieved success of unequivocal order, his general practice becoming one of extensive and representative order. To provide more adequately for the care of his many patients Dr. DeVore determined to establish a private hospital and sanitarium, and the outcome of this worthy desire was the founding of the fine institution which bears his name. His initial venture was made in a modest way, but the institution has grown to be one of the best of its kind in the state. In 1904 he established in connection with his hospital a training school for nurses, and this has proved a valuable adjunct, as it has sent forth able professional nurses to assist in the alleviation of human suffering and distress. In the DeVore Hospital and Sanitarium are given treatment to all classes of ailments except those of contagious type or those that are otherwise objectionable from a sanitary standpoint. The hospital is provided with thirty beds and the institution retains constantly the services of two graduate nurses besides nine or more who are in training. The institution has the best of facilities for treatment of surgical cases, and Dr. DeVore himself is known as a specially skillful surgeon, with many delicate and successful minor and major operations to his credit. He has taken several post-graduate courses and spares neither time nor effort in keeping abreast of the best modern thought and methods in the domain of his profession. The Doctor is identified with the Kent County Medical Society, the Michigan

State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mrs. DeVore and her children are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church. The Doctor is affiliated Grand River Lodge, No. 34, Free & Accepted Masons, and with Columbian Chapter, No. 132, Royal Arch Masons. In politics he is independent and gives support to the men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment, his civic attitude being that of a broad-minded and public-spirited citizen. He owns the property in which his hospital is established and also has a well improved farm of eighty acres, a few miles distant from Grand Rapids.

Of the first marriage of Dr. DeVore the two children are Elwin A. and Ethelyn A. In 1900 the Doctor wedded Mrs. Frances Sanborn, of the province of Ontario, Canada, her two children by her first marriage being Hazel L. and Jean E. The two daughters, as well as the mother, have special musical talent, Mrs. DeVore and Miss Hazel being fine vocalists and the latter having also definite skill as a violinist; Miss Jean E. is now (1914) pursuing a course in vocal music in a leading conservatory at Cleveland, Ohio. The family enjoys marked popularity in the social circles of Grand Rapids, and the attractive home is known for its generous hospitality.

Byron Albert Litchfield. In naming the men whose activities in business circles give Pontiac its high standing among the manufacturing cities of the country it is found that but few owe their high positions to any adventitious circumstance. It has been the rule, rather than the exception, that their rise has come about as a result of innate ability, directed along well-chosen channels, and developed to the highest degree through constant application and presevering endeavor. At any rate, it would be incorrect to accredit the success of Byron Albert Litchfield, president of the Hess-Pontiac Spring and Axle Company and of the Blomfield Hills Land Company, to any happy chance. Self-supporting since he reached the age of seventeen years, he has made his own career, has grasped opportunities when they have appeared, and when they have been slow in appearing has created them. His has been a career of constant advancement, and a cursory review of its salient points shows that it is representative of the highest type of American vim and energy.

Mr. Litchfield was born in the little town of Turin, New York, October 15, 1862, the fifth in order of birth of the six children born to Chauncey B. and Martha (Coates) Litchfield. His parents were also born in New York, where they spent their lives, the father attaining a measure of success as a shoemaker. Byron A. Litchfield attended the public schools of his native place until he was seventeen years of age. He was of an ambitious nature, and decided that the place of his birth did not offer any great opportunities for advancement, so finally, acting on the advice of a cousin, who urged him to "come to a real live country," he left the parental roof and journeyed to Humboldt, Iowa, where he took up the trade of painter. It required but a few years, however to convince him that no future awaited him in that line, so that he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and there, at the age of twenty-one years, entered upon an apprenticeship at the works of the Cincinnati Spring Company, an occupation which proved to be a congenial one. Here he served as an apprentice for five years, thus becoming a skilled workman, and it was not long before his employers, noting his skill and steady habits, gave him an advancement. His promotions continued from time to time until he became general superintendent of the plant, and he continued in that capacity at Cincinnati and later in Carthage, Ohio, until 1905. In that year the company then known as the Hess Spring and

Axle Company (having changed its name when moving to Carthage, Ohio), purchased the Vehicle and Implement Spring Company and the Pontiac Axle Company, separate concerns of Pontiac, and sent Mr. Litchfield to this city as general manager, the new firm being incorporated at $140,000. Since Mr. Litchfield's advent, the plant has been enlarged to three times its original size, and now employs between 300 and 400 skilled employes. This branch of the parent company is known as the Hess-Pontiac Spring and Axle Company, and is one of nine branches in various parts of the United States, of The Western Spring and Axle Company, the others being: Cleveland Axle Manufacturing Company, Canton, Ohio; The Cleveland-Canton Spring Company, Canton, Ohio; The Hess Spring and Axle Company, Carthage, Ohio; The Cincinnati & Hammond Spring Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Ansted Spring and Axle Company, Connersville, Indiana; Spears Axle Company, Wheeling, West Virginia; Champ Spring Company, St. Louis, Missouri; and The J. B. Armstrong Manufacturing Company, Flint, Michigan. In the beginning of its career the firm manufactured springs and axles for horse-drawn vehicles, but gradually has worked out of this line, and now concentrates its output entirely upon automobile springs, using high class alloy steel, known as "Chrome-Vanadium" steel, a metal of special alloy. In his management of this great enterprise he has shown excellent executive ability, and his associates have every confidence in his judgment, foresight and acumen. He is extensively interested in realties, being president of the Bloomfield Hills Land Company, which was incorporated at $20,000, December 31, 1900. J. N. Obrecht is vice-president of this concern, and F. F. Grimmelman treasurer, and offices are located in the Crofoot Building, Pontiac.

Mr. Litchfield was married in 1890, at Cincinnati, Ohio, to Miss Sarah Louise Hess, daughter of the late Sanford Hess, who was a prominent agriculturist and business man of Oswego, New York. During the year 1912 he built for himself and family a modern home on Franklin Boulevard. He belongs to the Elks, and various other civic and fraternal organizations, and his acquaintance in social and club life of Pontiac is extensive. An enthusiastic automobilist, he holds membership in the Wolverine Automobile Club, and frequently takes extended motoring trips to points of interest with Miss Litchfield, having on several occasions visited his old home in New York. His political belief is that of the Republican party, although his extensive business interests have precluded any idea of his entering actively into public life.

George H. Gordon. The ability to build up a business of large proportions, and to compete with the strenuous rivalry existing in the modern commercial world has been the distinguishing characteristic of George H. Gordon, proprietor of the American Laundry at Flint. Mr. Gordon is at the head of a business which is the largest concern of its kind in Genesee county, and extends its service to a large number of towns and villages in the surrounding territory. Mr. Gordon has long been identified with business in Flint, where he has had his home since childhood. Born in Searsburg, New York, October 5, 1861, George H. Gordon was the only son of Jonathan and Mary H. (Stadge) Gordon. Both parents were born in New York, came from there to Flint in 1865, and are still living in that city, the father being retired from business. He was during his active career well known as a contractor and builder. During the Civil war he enlisted in Company K, 1st New York Veteran Cavalry, seeing a long and active service, principally in scout duty, and was wounded in one of the battles in which he participated. The mother is now sixty-eight years of age, and she was reared and educated and married in New York State.

Geo. H. Gordon

George H. Gordon was four years old when the family came to Flint, grew up in this city, had a common school education, and his first experience in preparation for a business career was in a printing shop. Mr. Gordon worked on one of the first newspapers published in Flint, and was with that paper for several years. The name of the paper was the *Globe,* its editor was A. L. Aldrich, one of the early newspaper men of Flint. After that he was in the job printing business for himself several years, but finally sold out to Weller and Austin, the present proprietors. He has since given his attention to other lines of business. In 1892 Mr. Gordon established what is known as the Home Laundry Company. The Home Laundry under his management grew to be more than a local enterprise, and after being made a prosperous establishment, was sold by Mr. Gordon in 1902. He retired from the laundry business temporarily on account of ill health, but in 1908 returned to the field, and established the American Laundry. This, like his first venture, was started in a small way, but with long experience and with high ideals of service. The American Laundry is now one of the largest plants of its kind in this part of the state. It has branches in several smaller villages and cities, and it collects and distributes its work over all the lines of transportation, leading in and out of Flint. The equipment is of the most modern type, and Mr. Gordon is a man who never neglects to install new and progressive features. There are forty employes, and the business represents a large investment of capital. For one year in his earlier business career, Mr. Gordon was engaged in the drug business at Flint.

While he has made a success in business, not all his time has been given to private affairs, and he has worked for the community. He served as supervisor from the second ward for a number of years, and was in the city council four years. In politics he is a Republican. Fraternally Mr. Gordon affiliates with the Masonic Order, having taken the Knight Templar degree in the Genessee Valley Commandery No. 15, belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the subordinate and the Fenton Canton No. 27 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

At Flint, on October 15, 1884, occurred his marriage with Miss Ida E. Skinner. Her parents were John and Minerva Skinner.

Richard J. Loree. The claims of the counties of the "Thumb" district of eastern Michigan have had no exploiter more enthusiastic and well fortified than is this well known and highly honored citizen of Sandusky, the judicial center of Sanilac county. By individual ability and effort he has won material success worthy of the name, and his sterling character and broad views have caused him to place true valuations upon men and things, so that he stands exponent of most loyal and progressive citizenship, the while his abiding human sympathy and appreciation have made him resourceful in aiding others to make their way to the goal of success.

Mr. Loree was born at Eramosa, Wellington county, province of Ontario, Canada, on the 27th of October, 1858, and is a son of James and Lucy (Johnson) Loree. His maternal grandfather was the first white man to be wedded in Guelph township, Wellington county, and was one of the pioneers of that section of Ontario, where he established his residence upon his immigration from England. He became a prosperous farmer of Wellington county, where he passed the remainder of his life. The genealogy of the Loree family is traced back to patrician French Huguenot origin, and the founders of the American line first settled in New Jersey. The French ancestors were driven from their native land to escape the persecutions incidental to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in the first half of the seventeenth century, and all readers of his-

tory will recall the great French religious persecution which found its culmination in the bloody orgies of the famous St. Bartholomew's Day, in 1635. From New Jersey representatives of the Loree family finally went into Canada, where the name has long stood for all that is worthy in human thought and endeavor. Both the father and paternal grand father of Richard J. Loree, of this review, were farmers, and their residence on the old homestead farm in Wellington county, Ontario, covered a total of seventy-three years. James Loree, father of the subject of this sketch, died in September, 1908, at the venerable age of eighty-four years, and his wife passed to the life eternal in February, 1910, at the age of eighty-two years, so that "in death they were not long divided." Of their ten children two are deceased: Jonathan continues to represent the family as a representative farmer of Eramosa township, Wellington county, as does also his brother, James; Nancy is the wife of Luke Stout, a retired farmer of Guelph, Ontario; Anna is the wife of Roy Van Wie, of Buffalo, New York; Mary is the wife of Albert L. Stevens, of Detroit, Michigan; Bessie is the wife of Henry Long, of Crystal City, Texas; George C. is a resident of the city of Toronto, Canada; and Richard J., of this review, was the fourth in order of birth. The parents were devout communicants of the Church of England, and their faith was shown forth in their daily lives, which were replete with kindly thoughts and kindly deeds.

Richard J. Loree passed his boyhood days under the invigorating discipline of the old home farm on which he was ushered into the world, and in his native county he duly availed himself of the advantages of the well ordered public schools. At the age of eighteen years he initiated his independent career as a representative of the pedagogic profession. For nearly three years he was a successful and popular teacher in the schools of Guelph township, Wellington county, Ontario, and at the expiration of this service, in 1879, he came to Michigan and numbered himself among the virtual pioneers of Sanilac county. Here he became a teacher in the public schools, and he continued as one of the popular and able exponents of pedagogy for a full quarter of a century, nearly all of his labor in this capacity having been in Sanilac county. He taught in Greenleaf township ten years; was thereafter a teacher at Sheridan, Huron county, for three years; the next four years found him similarly engaged in Elk township, Sanilac county, and his further service as a teacher was entirely confined to various schools in Sanilac county.

In 1902 Mr. Loree retired from this line of professional endeavor to accept the position of acting county treasurer of Sanilac county, as proxy for the regular incumbent, James Foster, a resident of the village of Peck. His high reputation as a man of inflexible integrity and honor was so well known that when he inquired the amount of bond he would be required to furnish in assuming this responsible fiscal office, Mr. Foster informed him that he would have to give no bond, as he, Foster, had personally furnished this surety. He gave so careful and effective an administration that in 1906 he was made the regular nominee of the Republican party for the office of county treasurer. He was elected by a flattering majority, as was he also at the expiration of his term, in 1908, and his administration thus covered a period of practically eight consecutive years. In the campaigns incidental to the elections in the county both in 1902 and 1904 Mr. Loree did not make a single speech or offer other overture of any kind to further his success at the polls. His election thus afforded the fullest testimony alike to his personal popularity and the unqualified confidence reposed in him by the people of Sanilac county. After the expiration of his second term Mr. Loree was requested by his successor, James L. Benedict, of Brown City, to continue as the

virtual executive head of the office of county treasurer, and this he consented to do during the years from 1910 to 1914 inclusive. He has shown special administrative ability and has done much to conserve the prosperity of the county, as well as to further its civic and material advancement through zealous personal effort.

From the time when he became a naturalized citizen of the United States Mr. Loree has been an uncompromising and effective advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and he has contributed much to its success in his home county. He has gained a specially wide acquaintanceship throughout Sanilac, Huron, Tucola and Lapeer counties, and has many personal friends in the city of Detroit. As a teacher he was earnest in the imparting of knowledge to his pupils and also encouraging them to prepare for lives of honor and usefulness. Many of the successful and representative citizens of the younger generation in Sanilac and Huron counties owe to him a lasting gratitude for the kindly admonition and encouragement which he gave to them in the formative period of their careers. Mr. Loree is a man of fine intellectual attainments and has the culture resulting from persistent study and the reading of the best in literature. His private library is exceptionally large and well selected, and he finds his maximum pleasure in passing his leisure hours with his family and in the companionship of his books. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has received the Knights Templar degrees; he is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and in the Sandusky lodge of the Knights of Pythias he is now in tenure of the office of keeper of records and seal. Both he and his wife are earnest communicants of the St. Johns Episcopal church, and they take active part in the various departments of church activity. Mr. Loree has ever had implicit faith in the prosperous future of his home county, and here he is the owner of valuable farm land, as well as of his attractive residence property in Sandusky. He is a stockholder in the Sandusky Brick & Tile Works, and as a citizen he is always ready to give co-operation to measures and objects advanced for the general good of the community.

On the 10th of September, 1902, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Loree to Miss Nellie A. Coon, who was born and reared in Sanilac county, her father, John H. Coon, a native of Pennsylvania, having been a pioneer farmer in Fremont township, this county, where he continued to reside until his death; his widow, whose maiden name was Clara Wixson, now resides in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Loree, whose three children complete the attractive family circle. All of the children were born at Sandusky, and their names, with respective dates of birth, are here noted: Richard James, Jr., April 29, 1906; Clara, June 8, 1908; and John H., March 27, 1910.

Lewis Henry Jones. The recent retirement from the presidency of the Michigan State Normal College at Ypsilanti of Lewis H. Jones marked the close of an active career of a distinguished educator, whose work for more than ten years as executive head of the Ypsilanti school is deserving of more than passing mention in a history of the state.

Lewis Henry Jones was born at Noblesville, Indiana, July 3, 1844, a son of William and Huldah (Swain) Jones. It was not the custom of parents in the days of his youth to furnish their children with advantages as liberal as are enjoyed by the present generation, and so far as the means necessary for schooling were concerned Mr. Jones supplied most of them through his own efforts. His early education was attained in the Spiceland Academy of Indiana, and he completed two courses, one in 1868 and one in 1870, at the Oswego Normal School. He was a per-

sonal pupil of Professor Agassiz at Harvard during 1870-71. In later years a number of scholastic honors have been awarded him. DePauw University gave him the degree of Master of Arts in 1888, and Wabash College similarly honored him in 1889. In 1911 Miami University conferred upon him the degree of D. Pd.

His career as an educator continued for more than forty years, beginning as a teacher in the Indiana State Normal School during 1871-74. In 1875 he was an instructor in the Indianapolis high school, and in the following year became principal of the Indianapolis Normal School, on affice he held until 1884. From 1884 to 1894 Mr. Jones was superintendent of the Indianapolis public schools, and on leaving Indianapolis became superintendent of the public school system of Cleveland, Ohio. From that high position in public school work, he was called in 1902 to become president of the Michigan State Normal College at Ypsilanti, and his duties continued from September, 1902, until the summer of 1912, when ill health compelled his resignation.

Dr. Jones held a membership in the National Council of Education, in 1896 was president of the department of superintendence in the National Educational Association, and in 1909 was honored as president of the Michigan Schoolmasters' Club. He has also contributed to text book and educational literature, being author of the Jones Readers, first published in 1903, and of "Education as Growth" in 1911. On March 21, 1872, Mr. Jones married Sarah Ellen Good of Indianapolis. Mrs. Jones died October 5, 1901. Mr. Jones now lives retired at 115 N. Adams street, Ypsilanti.

Andrew J. Sawyer, Sr. The bench and bar of Michigan had one of its ablest and most influential members in the late Andrew J. Sawyer of Ann Arbor. His practice covered a period of half a century. His home throughout this time was in Washtenaw county, but his reputation as a brilliant and forceful advocate extended all over the state, and his services were employed in some of the most important litigation in state and federal courts and occasionally he was called as a counsel in trials outside of Michigan.

Andrew Jackson Sawyer was born at Mottville, Onondaga county, New York, November 18, 1834. He was nearly seventy-seven years of age at the time of his death in Ann Arbor, August 18, 1911. His parents, Abraham and Polly (Phillips) Sawyer, were natives of New York state and of old families in that commonwealth. One of the English ancestors of the late Mr. Sawyer was Sir Thomas Sawyer, at one time attorney general in England. John Sawyer, grandfather of the late Mr. Sawyer, was a Baptist clergyman who lost his sight at the age of thirty years and won a great reputation in New York city and in western New York state as the "blind preacher." Horace Greeley once paid a fine tribute to this consecrated minister. Abraham Sawyer, the father, was a blacksmith and wagon maker in New York, also a merchant, held different local offices, and late in life came with his wife to Michigan and spent his declining years in the home of their son, Andrew J. Abraham died in Washtenaw county at the age of seventy-two, and his wife at the age of ninety-two. Their bodies were interred in the cemetery at Chelsea. Of their seven children three sons besides Andrew J. were residents of Michigan at the time of death.

Andrew J. Sawyer was thrown upon his own resources at the age of fourteen and won his enviable success through his own efforts. In his native locality he attended school, and was eleven years of age when his parents moved to Caton in Steuben county, New York. When seven-

teen he began teaching, and divided his time between that work and attendance at school. At the age of twenty-two he was graduated from Starkey Seminary in Eddytown, New York, and in 1857 came to Michigan and continued teaching until 1860. His last work as an educator was as principal of the Union school at Mason. While there he took up the study of law under the preceptorship of Orlando M. Barnes and H. L. Henderson, who were at that time prominent members of the bar of Ingham county, Mr. Barnes later becoming one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of Lansing.

On being admitted to the bar in 1860 Mr. Sawyer formed a partnership with J. T. Honey and opened a law office at Chelsea in Washtenaw county. In 1861 Mr. Honey removed to Dexter, while Mr. Sawyer continued in practice at Chelsea until 1873, when he sought a broader field in the city of Ann Arbor and for one year was associated with the late Judge Lawrence. In 1879 Jerome C. Knowlton joined him in practice under the firm name of Sawyer & Knowlton, a firm which continued for eleven years until Mr. Knowlton accepted a chair in the law department of the University of Michigan. During that time the court records show that Messrs. Sawyer & Knowlton were associated with the leading law cases tried in the courts of the district. In 1899, when Mr. Sawyer's youngest son, Andrew J., Jr., was graduated from the law department of the university, the father and son became associated in practice, and the firm existed until the death of the senior member.

It was as a trial lawyer that the late Mr. Sawyer achieved his best distinction. Some of his efforts before a jury were regarded as incomparable, and such was his reputation that he was called into every judicial district in the state and also to adjoining states. Some years ago he was one of the counsel in the celebrated electric-sugar case, tried in New York city, and involving several millions of dollars. Mr. Sawyer's chief opponent in that trial was William Travers Jerome, former district attorney of New York. A professional tribute to Mr. Sawyer's ability as a lawyer was in the following words: "He was one of the learned lawyers of the Michigan bar, having an exact and comprehensive knowledge of the science of jurisprudence in its various departments and great facility in the application of this knowledge. His devotion to his clients' interests was proverbial, yet he never forgot that he owed higher allegiance to the majesty of the law and to the true ethics of his chosen calling. In his practice he gave careful preparation to his every case and showed painstaking care in the presentation of his cause, giving due prominence to every point, yet never losing sight of that upon which the decision of the case finally turned."

The late Mr. Sawyer was always active in politics, casting his first vote for John C. Fremont and remaining a Republican until his death. He was a member of the Republican committee of Washtenaw county from 1862 to 1874 and chairman of that committee from 1874 to 1880. In 1876 he was elected a member of the Michigan house of representatives, was re-elected in 1878, and in 1896 was again elected to that office. He was chairman of the judiciary committee for two terms, and made the nominating speech for Thomas W. Ferry for United States senator in 1877, and for Zachariah H. Chandler in 1879. He was specially interested in constructive legislation, and introduced the bill for the establishment of a home for wayward girls at Adrian. He was author of the law at present governing the drawing of jurors in Michigan and of the law permitting congenitally deformed children to be sent to the clinics of the University of Michigan for operation without expense to parents. Another law with which he was influentially connected was that permitting water to be sent to the University for analysis from any dis-

trict where a contagious disease had broken out. He introduced the measure which provides for the sending to the university the bodies of those who have died without friends in evidence and the burial of whom entails an expense to the public. One point of praise concerning his legislative record is that during his incumbency of the judiciary committee chairmanship no statute was approved by that committee which afterwards was declared unconstitutional.

It is said that during his many years of practice at Ann Arbor more students were prepared in his office than in any other law office in the state. During his active work as a lawyer he commanded the largest practice in his section of the state. Of his work both as a lawyer and citizen it has been said of him: "He kept abreast with modern thought and was interested in the great social, economic and political problems of the day, while in his profession he displayed that concentration and ready adaptibility without which there is no assured success in the practice of law." He had succeeded in making his ability and reputation impressive over a large part of the state, and his death brought tributes of admiration and respect from the leading men of Michigan and also from men of national prominence.

Mr. Sawyer took his first degrees in Masonry in 1850, and was one of the organizers of the lodge at Chelsea, serving as its master. He subsequently took his memership to Ann Arbor, but never held office in that lodge. He was also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His church was the Methodist, of which Mrs. Sawyer, his widow, is a devoted member. In 1858, during the period of his early manhood, Mr. Sawyer married Miss Lucy Skinner, who was born and reared in New York state, a daughter of the late Samuel C. and Hulda (Howell) Skinner. Mrs. Sawyer and three of their five children survive, the latter named: Frederick, Lorenzo and Andrew J., Jr.

Andrew J. Sawyer, Jr. The part taken by Andrew J. Sawyer, Jr., in the affairs of Ann Arbor and Washtenaw county has been that of an able and conscientious lawyer, whose affiliations have always been straightforward and honorable and in a public way came into special prominence a few years ago as prosecuting attorney of the county. While his father, the late Andrew J. Sawyer, Sr., was one of the distinguished members of the Michigan bar, whose career as a lawyer for more than half a century in Washtenaw county has been sketched elsewhere, the junior Mr. Sawyer has won his success entirely on his own merits and by downright ability and exceptional powers of initiative and accomplishment.

Andrew Jackson Sawyer, Jr., was born at Ann Arbor, January 18, 1876. His education was acquired in the public schools, graduating from the high school in 1895, and as Bachelor of Arts from the University of Michigan in 1898. His law studies had been continued along with literary courses in the university, and in 1899 he was awarded the degree LL. B. and was president of his class the senior year. On admission to the bar Mr. Sawyer became associated with his father, and together they handled a large and important business until the death of the latter, in 1911.

In the fall of 1904, Mr. Sawyer was elected prosecuting attorney of Washtenaw county by a majority of 1,745, and two years later his election came by an increased majority. The second election was a special tribute to his professional ability and personal popularity in the county. The county was strongly Democratic, and his opponent was one of the best known Democrats and lawyers of the county, General John P. Kirk. The following brief comments on his official work deserves repetition: "He proved a capable officer and is regarded as one of the leading at-

W. Parker

torneys of the Washtenaw county bar. Before a jury he is a power, and recently obtained the largest judgment against the Michigan Central Railroad Company ever secured in a negligence case in the history of Washtenaw county. Judge Kinne once said to a client of Mr. Sawyer after the conviction in a murder trial that said client had been defended 'by one of the best attorneys who ever stood before this bar.' "

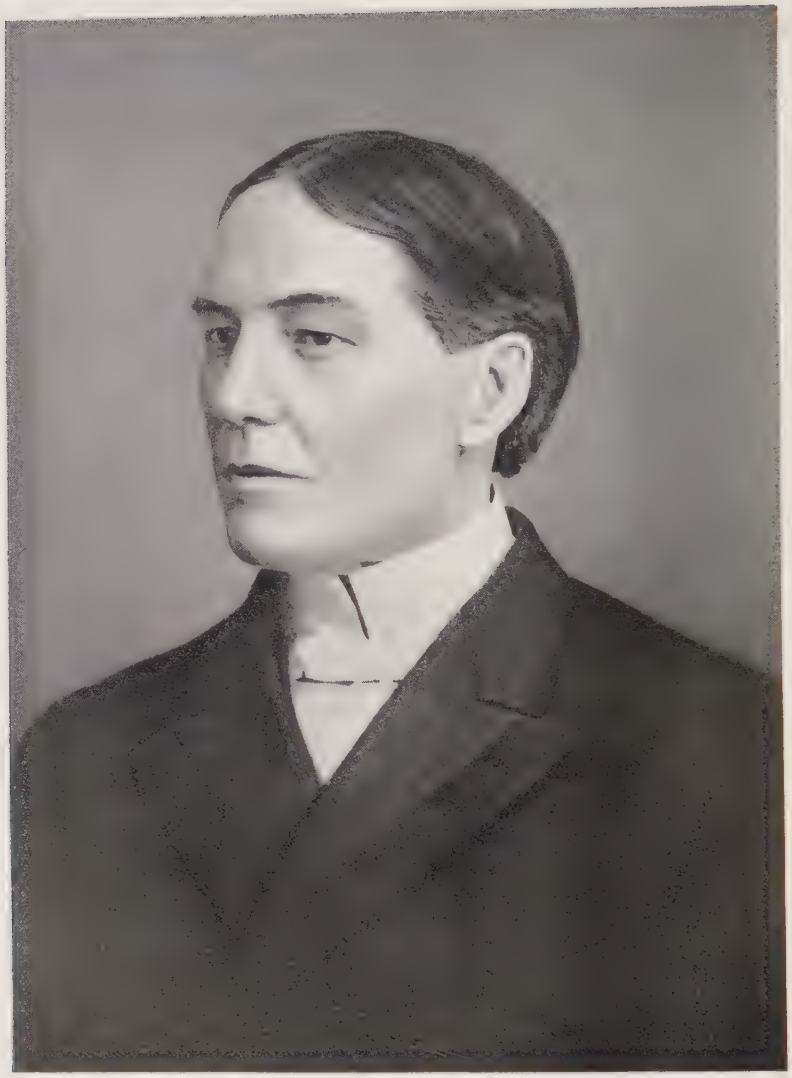
Mention should also be made of Mr. Sawyer's work as a champion of the cause of popular education, since it was largely through his influence and efforts that the present compulsory school law was placed on the statute books of Michigan. Politically his relations have always been in harmony with the Republican party. In his native county and home city he has friends in all classes, and fraternally is identified with Masonry, in the Lodge and Chapter and Ann Arbor Commandery of Knights Templar, and also the Order of the Eastern Star. Other social relations are with the Loyal Order of Moose, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Royal Arcanum, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Knights of Pythias and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. Mr. Sawyer grew up in a Methodist family and is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Ann Arbor. He was united in marriage to Miss Marie M. Schmid, daughter of the present postmaster of Manchester. Mr. Sawyer has two children: Irene, born in 1902; and Richard Watkins, born in 1905.

William Sparks. In the mind of every Jacksonian the name of William Sparks at once suggests the proud position which the city has attained in the field of pressed metal work, radiator fans and electric signals, alike with the inception and the development of this important department of manufactures and commerce in Michigan. As secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Sparks-Withington Company, of Jackson, he is the directing head of an industry which contributes materially to the importance of this city as a manufacturing center, and in the capacity of president of the Chamber of Commerce he is actively engaged in fostering the community's various business interests, yet notwithstanding the many calls made upon him he has found time and thought and energy for the public welfare, as well as leisure for the social amenities of life.

Mr. Sparks was born in Devonshire, England, May 9, 1873, and at the age of twelve years came to the United States with his parents. George E. and Elizabeth (Way) Sparks, who now live at Jackson. Upon coming to this country the family located on a farm three miles south of Jackson, then known as the Theodore Bennett farm, but now as the Probert Dairy Farm. George E. Sparks, being a practical farmer, lived on and managed this property for nineteen years, and at the present time it is one of the finest tracts in this section of the state. William Sparks spent his youth much the same as other farmers' sons of his community, and after completing the eighth grade of the country school entered the Jackson High school, which he attended until the senior year, following this by a course in Devlin's Business College. He was graduated from this institution at the age of eighteen years, and for about one and one-half years thereafter clerked in a grocery store. When twenty years old he embarked in the retail grocery business for himself, but after five years disposed of his interests and spent two years in the employ of the Jackson Bridge Company. In the fall of 1900 he became one of the organizers and founders of the Sparks-Withington Company, which is today one of Jackson's leading industrial plants, capitalized at $300,000. Since 1902 he has been secretary, treasurer and general man-

ager of the firm, P. H. Withington, of Cleveland, Ohio, being president, and Winthrop Withington, of Jackson, vice president. The company manufactures pressed metal products of every variety and for all purposes and specializes in the manufacture of radiator fans for automobiles, aeroplanes, etc. It builds fans for all sorts of motor cars, from the lightest pleasure car to the heaviest of motor trucks, and its products find a ready market all over the United States and in foreign countries. Another specialty is the manufacture of electric signals for both motor cars and motor boats, and the "Sparton Signal" has been adopted by many of the standard cars as standard equipment. From the date of its founding Mr. Sparks has been the directing force of the company, and to him is due in the greatest degree the credit for the firm's marvelous success. Mr. Sparks was one of the founders of the Chamber of Commerce, and in 1914 was elected its president, at which time a local newspaper said editorially: "The election of William Sparks to the presidency of the Chamber of Commerce is one which ensures that body an energetic official, and promises to gain that expansion in membership which is one of the plans for 1914. Mr. Sparks is one of the young manufacturers of the city whose career proves his possession of traits to which the Chamber of Commerce is dedicated. From his early association with the institution of which he is now the managing head there has been a steady progression in its activities. It is a long step from pressing ferrules for agricultural tools to the line of automobile accessories now featuring the products of the Sparks-Withington Company, and it is all the more credit to his initiative that this advance has been regular, and not by the accidental success of any one improved process. Through the evolution of the automobile there has been manifested the helpful efforts of men in hundreds of individual plants, all giving the benefit of their experience, gained perhaps in other lines of manufacture, to the production of the parts which are assembled in that wonderful conveyance. It is from this interest, coupled with the thoroughness with which he has thrown around all the goods made by his plant, that his entrance into the automobile industry has been so unqualifiedly successful. From the beginning of his manufacturing experience he has had visions. The light of one success has been used to discover other avenues, and as opportunities have arisen they have been grasped and developed. In all his activities he has been aggressive as well as thorough, and with all his concerns he has shown good judgment and a level head. Under his direction the Chamber of Commerce should continue, even surpass, its past record, nurturing present institutions and securing new ones. He has zeal, energy and ability, clean in all respects, is fearless and impetuous when a decision is reached, and his elevation comes at a time when the city can gain much from a utilization of his personal and business attributes."

Mr. Sparks is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar and a Shriner. He is well known to club life, and holds membership in the Wolf Lake Boat Club, of which he is commodore, the Meadow Heights Country Club, the Jackson City Club, the Wolverine Automobile Club of Detroit, the Fellowcraft Club of that city, and the Society of Automobile Engineers of New York City. The Withington Zouaves, of which he has been captain and commander since its organization, is one of the best-drilled military organizations in the United States, and at numerous national functions and celebrations has received most favorable press comments for its excellent appearance and its finely executed movements. It is purely one of Mr. Sparks' creations, as it was he who first conceived and organized it, and as its commander he has drilled it to the high state of efficiency which it maintains. He gracefully gave it its name in honor



Geo. N. Kennedy

of Mr. P. H. Withington, the president of the Sparks-Withington Company. The Withington Zouaves hold the world's record for wall scaling, the time being fourteen seconds. At the Hudson-Fulton celebration, the Jamestown Exposition and other national functions the company has won distinction and attracted widespread attention.

On August 24, 1894, Mr. Sparks was married to Miss Tillie J. Peters, and they have two sons: Harry G., born August 28, 1895, now a student in the engineering department of the University of Michigan; and Clifford M., born in October, 1897.

George Northrope Kennedy. In many different sections of Michigan, Mr. Kennedy is best known as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. From about 1886 until recently he was in the active work of that denomination and was pastor and member of the larger and more important congregations. His voice finally proved incapable of the strain of continued ministerial efforts, and since then Mr. Kennedy has built up a large insurance agency at Flint, where he had previously served as pastor of the local Methodist church.

George N. Kennedy was born in Newark, New Jersey, March 25, 1863. His family has a prominent record. George T. Kennedy, his father, was born in Ireland, and came to America with two uncles, Samuel and Thomas Kennedy. Thomas Kennedy later became secretary of state under President Millard Fillmore, while Samuel Kennedy was a Presbyterian minister. Rev. T. Kennedy, after coming to America, spent all his years in New Jersey, where he was a successful banker and real estate broker. He married Elizabeth Northrope Camp, who was of Norman French descent, and was born in New Jersey, at Newark. Her family at one time had a grant of land where the present city of Newark stands. The original name was "De Camp," and before emigrating to America, its members possessed titles, and were among the people of distinction and prominence in Normandy. In America her ancestors took the English side of the controversy with the colony, and held official rank in the British army. It was for this reason that their land estates situated in New Jersey were confiscated by the American government. Mrs. Elizabeth Kennedy died at Newark, the mother of three children: Caroline, who is unmarried and lives in the old homestead in Newark; A. E. Kennedy, an attorney at law at Dayton, Ohio; and George N., who was second in order of birth.

Very liberal advantages were afforded him in his youth, and he is a graduate with the degree of B. A. from McGill University of Montreal, Canada, and in 1886 was graduated LL. B. from the law department of Toronto University. Although qualified for the law he never practiced, but entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, and soon became prominent. He came to Michigan in 1886, and his first charge was at Gaylord, where he remained three years. After that he served churches at Mt. Clemens, Flint, Alpena, Hudson, Tecumseh. A failure of his vocal powers finally compelled him to give up the ministry, and in October, 1912, Mr. Kennedy organized his present business which is known as the Cooper Agency, general insurance, commercial reporting, and real estate. The firm in the brief time since its establishment has become one of the most prosperous in this section of Michigan. At the present writing articles of incorporation have been filed, with Mr. Kennedy as president, R. C. Willson as vice president, and E. Cooper Baldwin, secretary and treasurer. The company's offices are in the Flint P. Smith Building.

Though a loyal Republican, Mr. Kennedy has never taken much interest in party affairs. He has gone through the Lodge, Chapter, and has recently taken the Commandery degrees of York Rite Masonry. He is a

teacher and so far as possible, an active worker in the Methodist church and Sunday school, and has allied himself with the progressive citizenship of Flint, in the Chamber of Commerce.

At Alpena, Michigan, June 25, 1905, Mr. Kennedy married Miss Edith May Tackabury, who was born at Bay City, a daughter of John B. and Ada Tackabury, old residents of Michigan. They are the parents of one daughter, Kathryn Northrope Kennedy, who was born at Hudson, Michigan, May 2, 1907. Mrs. Kennedy is a member of the Eastern Star, and very active in religious affairs. Their home is at 918 Detroit Street.

Joseph Adrian Graley. There are many ways in which to express the prominent relationship of Joseph A. Graley to Pontiac and Oakland county. He is vice president of the Oakland County Savings Bank, is one of the leading farmers of the county, owns a large amount of property and real estate, has been idetified as a stockholder and directing officer with half a dozen or more of the important corporations which have given vitality to the business of this section of Michigan. In point of success he stands among the leaders in Pontiac, and it is noteworthy that all his prosperity has been won through a career of self-achievements, since he began with fewer advantages on the whole than those possessed by the average young men of his day.

Joseph Adrian Graley was born in Switzerland, January 9, 1845. His parents were Joseph and Agatha Graley. The family came to Michigan and settled in Detroit in 1850, when Joseph A. was five years of age. The father was a man in humble circumstances, and had to accept any honorable employment in order to support his family. After one year at Detroit, they moved to Plymouth, which remained the place of residence for the family until the close of the Civil war. The father then came to Waterford township, in Oakland county, where he was engaged in farming, with his son, Joseph, as an active assistant. The father became an invalid and for several years was incapacitated for work on the farm. In 1871 the parents moved to Bloomfield township in Oakland county, where the father died at the age of eighty-two years. His wife died in 1882. There were three children in the family: Albertine, wife of John McCauley, died suddenly in Pontiac, some years ago; Mary is the wife of Leonard Gabel, of Pontiac.

Joseph A. Graley received his education in the district schools of Oakland county, was reared on a farm, and has made a substantial success as a manager of the resources of the soil. He still claims residence in the country, and would probably prefer to have his vocation stated as that of farmer rather than as banker, or as an official in the larger business undertakings of his community. He owns and operates a fine farm in Bloomfield township.

For many years, however, Mr. Graley has evinced a steadfast confidence in the growth and development of the city of Pontiac, and has done his full share in the work of upbuilding in that locality. Many projects have had his support and have been successful largely through his enthusiasm and leadership. He was one of the organizers of the Oakland County Telephone Company, held a large amount of stock, and served as president and a director for five years. The Oakland County Savings Bank recognizes him as one of its organizers, and he is now its active vice president. Mr. Graley organized the first creamery established in the city of Pontiac, and was its first director. One of the well known industrial concerns in former years at Pontiac was the Standard Vehicle Company, of which he was a director. In character Mr. Graley is liberal and broadminded and has a sterling integrity which in all the

years has never been questioned, and his word anywhere in Oakland county would pass current as a bond. In religious matters he has given his support without discrimination to all churches and philantrophies, and has been ever ready to assist in his financial contribution. He has had membership in the Grange since 1874, and has been a member of the Masonic Order since twenty-one years of age.

Mr. Graley was married to Miss Mattie Cole, a native of Oakland county and a daughter of Grant and Mary (Keepler) Cole. The Cole family settled in this part of Michigan in 1832, and its record is that of the pioneers. The old Cole farm was purchased by Grant Cole during the early years, he and his wife lived on it until their death, and it is now owned among his descendants who possess the original parchment document conveying from the government title to this land. There were three children born to Mr. Graley and wife: Norton Graley, who lives in Texarkana, Texas, is engaged in the lumber business; Lewis Graley is at home with his parents; and Walter J. Graley is a hotel proprietor in Toledo, Ohio. Mr. Graley has taken pains to give his sons the best possible training for their career and furnished them liberal educational advantages.

James R. Bennett. One of Detroit's best known and most popular railway men was the late James R. Bennett, who for nearly a quarter of a century was identified with the Grand Trunk Railway, beginning as a call boy, he won promotion through his fidelity and his proficiency in the mechanical department, and for a number of years was engineer and piloted the limited fast Montreal Express on the Grand Trunk, running between Detroit and Port Huron. Many will recall the terrible accident two days after Christmas in 1907, in which he met his death and though like many brave railway men he was summoned while on duty, his loss was keenly felt not only by the company but among his many friends in railway circles.

James R. Bennett was born on his father's farm near Woodstock in Oxford county, Ontario, January 19, 1865, and he was still in the prime of life at the time of his death. His parents were Thomas and Hannah (Hutchinson) Bennett, both natives of New York state, where they married, and subsequently moved to Ontario, locating near Niagara Falls, and finally to a farm in Oxford county. The father died there in 1895, and his mother is still living.

While growing up on his father's farm in Ontario, James R. Bennett attended the grade schools, and in 1883, at the age of eighteen, came to Detroit to seek his fortune. In the same year he found a place with the Grand Trunk railway as call boy. A little later he was promoted to fireman, and finally to locomotive engineer, and eventually his service won him a place as one of the most trusted engineers in the employ of the company. In the memorable wreck on December 27, 1907, he stuck to his post, applied the air to his engine, but could not stop the train in time to avert disaster. His death was instantaneous.

Mr. Bennett was a natural mechanic, and in engineer's examinations always had high rank, and was especially proficient in his knowledge and handling of the air equipment, having an average rating in that department at 98 per cent. Personally he was a sunny, even-tempered man, optimistic, dependable in his work, and never avoided a responsibility. He enjoyed a large friendship, especially among railway men, and had many associations with the city of Detroit, which was his home for about twenty-five years.

Mr. Bennett was happily married, had a daughter and son, and was devoted to his family and home. He was a member of the Baptist

church, and of the Star Council of the Royal Arcanum and also belonged to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He was married March 14, 1893, to Catherine MacPhail, who was born in Bruce county, Ontario, April 12, 1874, daughter of Donald and Isabella (MacFadyn) MacPhail. Her father was born on the Island of Tyree, Scotland, and her mother in Victoria county, Ontario. Her mother died in 1893 at the age of forty-seven, while her father passed away September 13, 1909. Mrs. Bennett came to Detroit when a girl of fifteen years to make her home with an aunt. She was married in this city, with which she has many happy associations. She is a member of the Baptist church. The two children are: Violet G., who is in the Solvay Hospital training as a professional nurse; and Alfred J., a student in the Cass high school.

Edward D. Kinne. Seldom does an individual career compass such varied and important activities as that of Judge Edward D. Kinne of Ann Arbor. His services have given dignity and value to the annals of the bench and bar of Michigan through a period of nearly half a century. More than forty years ago he became active in city and county affairs, and has been honored with nearly all the offices in the gift of his home community. The service by which he has been most distinguished is as judge of the circuit court, and his seat on the circuit bench has been continuous for twenty-seven years. Judge Kinne is also regarded as one of the most substantial business men of Ann Arbor, has long been president of the First National Bank and is active head of the Washtenaw Gas Company.

Judge Kinne, who was graduated from the University of Michigan fifty years ago and has practiced law at Ann Arbor since 1867, was born at DeWitt Center near the city of Syracuse, Onondaga county, New York, February 9, 1842, the youngest in a family of two sons and one daughter. His parents were Julius C. and Rachel C. (Wetherby) Kinne, who spent their lives in New York state and were of English origin. Julius C. Kinne, a substantial Onondaga county farmer, was influential in civic affairs, and represented his county in the state legislature several times. His death occurred in 1855, and he was survived a number of years by his wife.

Judge Kinne attended district schools until fifteen years of age, was prepared for college at Cazenovia Academy, and in 1860, having come to Michigan, entered the literary department of the University of Michigan and was graduated bachelor of arts in the class of 1864. An opportune appointment to a clerkship in the treasury department at Washington enabled him during the next three years to earn a living and at the same time attend the law department of Columbian University, now the George Washington University. His life and experience there also brought him a close knowledge of national affairs at one of the most critical and interesting periods of the history of the United States.

Having been graduated in law and admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia, Judge Kinne soon returned to Michigan and took up practice at Ann Arbor. His subsequent years have been distinguished both by success as a lawyer and prominence in affairs. His only partnership during all those years was with the late Hon. Olney Hawkins, but was dissolved in 1869. In that year Judge Kinne was elected city recorder for Ann Arbor, and after two terms in 1871 was elected city attorney, filling that office three consecutive terms, and in 1876 was chosen mayor, and subsequently re-elected to that office. In 1879 Mr. Kinne became a candidate and was elected to represent Washtenaw county in the state legislature. For many years his influence has carried great weight in politics not only locally but throughout the state, and even his political opponents

have admired the determination which causes him to fight to the last ditch for a principle or for what he thinks is right.

After this varied service in local affairs and twenty years of active practice in the law, Judge Kinne in 1887 was nominated by the Republicans for the office of circuit judge, and was chosen by a majority of more than two thousand votes, although the counties of Washtenaw and Monroe were at the time decidedly Democratic. When his first term expired it was largely formality in his re-election, and the people of the district have again and again confirmed his judicial administration so that he is now in his fifth consecutive term. The legal attainments of Judge Kinne were admirable when first elected to the bench. His record as a judge has been such as to command the admiration of the bar, the confidence of litigants and the approval of the public. Judge Kinne has always been a student, not only of the law but of the sciences and of politics and history, and along with scholarship possesses breadth of vision and depth of thought. On the bench he has never manifested the slightest tincture of partisanship. His treatment of the bar, his rulings, his jury charges, all attest the possession of a judicial temperament. Judge Kinne has not betrayed any narrowness or any disposition to regard mere technicalities as being of prime importance, and his quick and accurate comprehension of legal principles has enabled him to formulate with impartiality and soundness all points of equity and justice. Such has been the impression formed of him by his associates, and of his manner and method it has also been said: "There is no exhibition of haste or impatience, no appearance of a desire to be autocratic or to exercise judicial authority as a prerogative and to a degree that savors of oppression. He is earnest, thoughtful, conscientious, impressed with the dignity and responsibilities of judicial functions, and conveys on the bench the definite impression that he is convinced that justice is the one object of courts of law."

Judge Kinne is one of the prominent bankers of central Michigan, and for the past sixteen years has been president of the First National Bank of Ann Arbor. For twenty-five years he was president of the Ann Arbor Gas Company, and when that company was re-organized in 1913 under the title of the Washtenaw Gas Company he was made president of the new corporation, and still holds that office. He is also the owner of valuable real estate in Ann Arbor. Judge Kinne is identified with various social and fraternal organizations, was made a Mason in Washington, D. C., before coming to Ann Arbor, and is a Knight Templar in that fraternity. He supports the cause of religion and education, being a member of St. Andrew's Episcopal church, and for many years a vestryman. Mr. Kinne contributes liberally to the churches in general, and his generosity and effective leadership have been counted upon in practically every enterprise affecting the welfare of his community. He is among the first to give in any worthy cause and the quality of his public spirit is as noteworthy as his ability on the bench or in the direction of large business affairs.

In 1867 Judge Kinne married Miss Mary C. Hawkins, daughter of the late Hon. Olney Hawkins, who for many years was a leader of the Ann Arbor bar. Mrs. Kinne died in 1882, survived by two children: Samuel D. and Mary W. Kinne. The son, who was graduated in both the literary and law departments of the University of Michigan, is now deceased. The daughter, Mary, was educated in the Packard Institute in New York City, and is now the wife of LeClair Martin, of Cedar Falls, Iowa. Judge Kinne's second wife was Winifred L. Morse, a graduate of the Michigan University.

Charles P. Ramoth, M. D. Holding prestige in the ranks of his profession by reason of superior natural ability, aided by a thorough

training, wide experience, an acute comprehension of human nature and broad sympathy, Dr. Charles P. Ramoth is firmly established in the confidence of the people of Flint. Although engaged in practice here only since 1910, he has shown himself such a thorough master of his calling that he has been able to build up an excellent professional business, while as a citizen he has demonstrated that he is ever ready to do more than his share in advancing the public welfare. Doctor Ramoth is a Canadian, born at Sarnia, Ontario, August 8, 1873, and is a son of Carl and Thecla (Prooencher) Ramoth.

Carl Ramoth was born in Germany, a member of one of the old and honored families of the Fatherland, and was there reared to manhood. On coming to America, he first located in Quebec, Canada, subsequently came to Michigan, and finally returned to Ontario, where he continued to be engaged as a tailor during the remaining active years of his life. He married Thecla Prooencher, also a native of Germany, and they became the parents of three children, of whom Charles P. is the youngest. Doctor Ramoth received good educational advantages in his youth, first attending the public schools of Windsor, Ontario, subsequently taking the course in Assumption College, Sandwich, Ontario, and later becoming a student in St. Michael's College, Toronto. With this preparation, he took up the study of medicine in the Detroit College of Medicine, and in 1900 was graduated with his degree. He began practice at Saginaw, Michigan, where he continued successfully for ten years, and in 1910 came to Flint which city has since been his field of endeavor. He maintains offices in his residence at No. 415 South Saginaw street. Doctor Ramath's success is not the result of any happy chance; luck has played no part in his advancement. At the beginning of his career he was compelled to meet and overcome the same obstacles which arise in the path of every young practitioner. These, however, succumbed to his constant study, his indomitable perseverance and the force of his ability, well applied, and he may today take a pardonable degree of pride in the fact that he owes his present position and prosperity solely to his own industry and effort. He keeps fully abreast of the rapid strides being made in the science of medicine by his attendance at clinics and lectures, his perusal of the leading medical journals and his membership in the various organizations of the profession, and his devotion to his calling is such that he finds but little leisure to take vacations. However, being of a genial and sociable disposition, he enjoys the companionship of his fellows, and is very popular with the members of the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of Columbus. Reared in the faith of the Catholic church he has always been a member thereof. The duties of his practice have precluded any idea of his entering the field of politics. Doctor Ramoth is unmarried.

Howard Graves Meredith. Present Vice Consul for His Britannic Majesty at Detroit, Howard Graves Meredith is one of the best known members of the Canadian colony in Detroit, and for a number of years has been prominent in business affairs. In spite of the responsibilities of an active business career, Mr. Meredith has found time for social and civic life, and his public duties are performed in the same efficient manner that has been his characteristic in business.

A native of Ontario, where his boyhood was spent and his early education acquired, Howard Graves Meredith entered the railroad service in Canada during manhood. It was through the discipline of railroading, both in Canada and in Detroit, that Mr. Meredith graduated into independent leadership of affairs. In 1905 he entered the wholesale coal business as Vice President of the New York Coal Company with entire charge of the company's business in Detroit and Michigan. That was his

Oscar F. Lockhead

chief business connection until 1908, when he retired from its active management, but has retained his financial interests. Mr. Meredith is regarded as one of the most successful coal operators in Michigan. The company with which he has been identified owns a group of mines in the Hocking Valley of Ohio, and they were opened and developed largely through Mr. Meredith's business ability and foresight. Mr. Meredith is still Vice President of the company.

In 1909 the British government appointed him Vice Consul at Detroit and this honorary position he has made one of effective service to both countries. Mr. Meredith has a prominent part in social and club life, with membership in a number of the best known clubs, including the Detroit, the Yondotega, the Country and the Racquette Clubs. He also is a member of the Toronto Shooting Club of Ontario and the Scugog Marsh Shooting Club of Ontario. By his marriage to Miss Helen Newland, of one of Detroit's prominent families, Mr. Meredith has one son, Newland Meredith.

Colonel Oscar Francis Lochhead. One of the most distinguished surviving soldiers and officers of the Civil war in Michigan is Col. Oscar F. Lochhead of Flint, a city in which he has lived for forty-five years, and where he occupies a position of peculiar esteem and affection among all classes of people. Born in Wayne county, Michigan, in Plymouth township, November 28, 1838, Colonel Lochhead is almost as old as the state of Michigan, and represents one of the pioneer families in the south eastern section of the state. His parents were Mathew and Miranda (Lyon) Lochhead. His father was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and his mother in Lima, New York state, near Avon. Mathew Lochhead when a young single man in the early twenties came to Plymouth, Michigan. A miller by trade, he worked at farming during his first five years in Michigan, and then found a place as miller at Plymouth with the Hardenburg Milling Company. He was with that firm until his death in 1864 at the age of sixty years. In politics he devoted himself actively to the Whig principles, and later became an equally staunch Republican. He was a Unitarian in religious faith, and a man of moral probity and of fine character. His wife was a devout Christian lady, and they reared only two children to maturity. The daughter, Mary, became the wife of Willard Roe, of Plymouth, and she died some years ago.

Colonel Oscar Francis Lochhead was reared at Plymouth, educated in the village schools, and for a time attended an old red school house situated about a mile distant from his father's farm. When a boy of sixteen he left home to go to Detroit, in which city he found employment as clerk in the wholesale grocery house of W. H. & J. Craig. After several years experience there he became clerk in the hardware store of C. P. Woodruff and Company. His progress towards business success was interrupted by the outbreak of the war. He was among the early volunteers from the state of Michigan, and enlisted in the three months service April 21, 1861, and on May 10, 1861, in Company H, Second Michigan Infantry for three years service. He went in as a private, and his first enlistment closed in 1863. On December 31, 1863, he re-enlisted and fought with his command until the close of the war. He was mustered out and given an honorable discharge at the Delaney House in Washington on July 28, 1865. His service had lasted for four years and three months, and going in as a private he came out as First Lieutenant of Company E, Second Infantry. At Blain's Cross Roads in Tennessee he was made corporal, in July, 1862, and was commissioned first lieutenant of Company E on October 12, 1864. He was commissioned regimental quartermaster on September 30, 1864. He participated in nearly all the battles in which the Second Infantry was

engaged, and his service was both in the great seat of the war in Virginia and also in the South. His first fight was at Blackburn's Ford in Virginia, just three days before the first battle of Bull Run. He was at the siege of Yorktown, at Williamsburg, at Fair Oaks, Glendall, Malvern Hill, at the second battle of Bull Run, at Chantilly, at Fredricksburg, the siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Mississippi, Blue Springs, Tennessee, Loudon, Lenoir Station, Campbell Station, and at the siege of Knoxville he and his comrades lived for nineteen days on three days' rations. He was quartermaster in the battle of the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania, at Cold Harbor, at Petersburg, at Pegram Farm, at Hatchers Run, Fort Steadman. His was the first quartermaster's wagon to enter Petersburg after the fall of that city.

After this long and honorable record as a soldier, Colonel Lochhead returned to Detroit. One year was spent as a traveling salesman, and in 1867 he came to Flint. For eight years he served as assistant postmaster under Washington O'Donoughue, and then for ten years was a bookkeeper in the Citizens National Bank of Flint. For four years Colonel Lochhead was in the Secretary of State's office at Lansing, and since 1897 has been in practice as a pension attorney at Flint.

In politics he has been a Republican since casting his first vote in the gloomy days of the Federal war, and has done much to keep up and maintain the strength of this great political organization. Colonel Lochhead organized and was 1st lieutenant of the Flint Union Blues, and was the first officer who ever drilled the company. He became first lieutenant, then for four years was captain and was finally promoted to major of the Third Regiment, Michigan State Troops, and finally was colonel of the regiment until he resigned in 1882. He has long been prominent in Grand Army circles, and for two years was commander of Governor Crapo's Post, G. A. R., and was twice assistant adjutant general for the department of Michigan, Grand Army of the Republic. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and the uniform rank of that order, and attends the Episcopal church, of which his wife is a member.

On January 8, 1867, Colonel Lochhead married Mary Reynolds, who was born in Flint, a daughter of Almon and Betsey (MacCumber) Reynolds. The first child of that union was Dr. Harry B. Lochhead, who graduated in medicine from the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, and had already began a promising career as a surgeon when death called him at Pittston, Pennsylvania, October 24, 1910. The second child was Grace E. Lochhead, who was liberally educated and performed successful service in the world as a teacher in the Deaf and Dumb Institution of Jacksonville, Illinois. She died August 23, 1905, at Flint. Colonel Lochhead was devoted to his children, never spared expense in educating them for their careers, and had the severe misfortune of losing both when just started in their professions. Both children now rest in Glenwood cemetery at Flint. For more than forty years Colonel Lochhead has lived in the third ward of Flint, with his present home at 511 West Second street. No man in the city has more sincere friends in all the walks of life, and he has done much to deserve the esteem in which his declining years are passed. He is cheerful at all times, is a man who never worries, and is a true and tried gentleman of the old school.

Frank L. Doty, a member of the Pontiac bar since 1909, is prominent in affairs of his profession and in the office of prosecuting attorney of Oakland county is proving himself one of the most efficient and energetic officials the citizens of this section have known. Mr. Doty is a native son of Oakland county, having been born on his father's farm in Rose township, February 10, 1880, his parents being Pardon H. and Lora L. (Pratt) Doty.

The Doty family is accounted one of the oldest and most highly honored families in Oakland, where both of Mr. Doty's parents have spent their entire lives. The father, who is the owner of 320 acres of fine land, all accumulated through his own efforts, has spent his life in agricultural pursuits, and is now living retired, enjoying the fruits of his years of strenuous and well-directed labor. He has a pleasant home in Pontiac. Mrs. Doty takes an active part in church, charitable work and women's clubs. They are the parents of two children: Nina E., who is a teacher in the public schools of Pontiac; and Frank L. The father has always been a Republican in his political views, nd takes a keen and intelligent interest in all things pertaining to the welfare of his community.

Frank L. Doty received his early educational training in the district school in the vicinity of his father's farm in Rose township, following which he became a student in the Pontiac High school, where he was graduated with the class of 1901. Pursuing his studies, he entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and was graduated from the literary department of that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1905. Having decided upon a professional career, he next became a student in the law department of the same university, and graduated in 1907, almost immediately thereafter being admitted to the bar. Mr. Doty began his law practice at Durand, where he was associated with Hon. Byron P. Hicks, and for one and one-half years served as assistant prosecutor of Shiawassee county, but in March, 1909, seeking a broader field for the display of his abilities, came to Pontiac. In this city he has since built up an excellent professional business, and has risen to a high place in his vocation. He belongs to the Michigan State and Oakland County Bar Associations. His connection with a number of complicated cases of jurisprudence, in which he gave evidence of superior attainments, placed him favorably before the public, and in the fall of 1912 he was chosen by the people as prosecuting attorney of Oakland county. In this capacity he has labored earnestly and conscientiously, and the citizens of this section have had no reason to regret of their choice. As a prosecutor he has shown himself fearless in his attack of criminals, and his deep and thorough knowledge of the law make him an opponent to be feared. His political belief is that of the Republican party, and he is known as one of the wheel-horses of Republicanism in the county. Fraternally, Mr. Doty is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner, and a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He also holds membership in the Pontiac Club, and is well-known in military circles as a second lieutenant in the Michigan National Guard.

Daniel E. Murray. The average business man, be he energetic and industrious, is loath to step aside from the path of labor to let pass the younger generation of workers with their clear-cut hopes and unrealized ambitions, and to whom life is still a vast and unexplored territory. In 1913, after an honorable business career, in which he met with unqualified success, Daniel E. Murray decided to retire from activities, but soon found the call of the busy marts too strong to be denied, and is now again found among Detroit's busiest citizens, a builder of prominence and connected with various prosperous enterprises. Mr. Murray is a native of Kenockee, St. Clair county, Michigan, born April 23, 1868, a son of George T. and Bridget (Kelly) Murray, the former a native of Tonawanda, New York, and the latter of Ireland.

Thomas Murray, the paternal grandfather of Daniel E., was born on Erin's Isle, and was a young man when he emigrated to America, becoming connected with the construction of the Erie Canal. For a time

he resided at Lockport, Tonawanda and other canal towns, but in 1837 came to Michigan and located in St. Clair county, where he was a pioneer in the lumber business of the Black River section and operated a large farm. He became successful in both ventures, and throughout his life was known as a man of the highest integrity and honorable purpose. George T. Murray was born at Tonawanda, New York, in 1832, and came to Michigan with his parents in 1837. He followed farming on the old Murray homestead in St. Clair county, and after retiring from active life removed to Detroit, where his death occurred in 1898. The mother of Mr. Murray died in November, 1892, at the age of forty-eight years, having had the following children: Thomas, who is a resident of Detroit; Daniel E., of this review; Michael; Patrick J., of Cleveland, Ohio; and William Joseph, who is deceased.

Daniel E. Murray was reared on the home farm in St. Clair county, and attended the common schools. He was twenty years of age when the quiet life of the farm began to pall upon him, and leaving home, he joined the United States Regular Army. Eight months later his parents secured his discharge, as he had been a minor, and he then came to Detroit, apprenticed himself to the trade of brick mason, and after completing his apprenticeship began to work at that occupation as a journeyman. For about eight years he was a contracting mason, and then embarked in the general building business and in dealing in real estate, and in 1902, with James H. Holden, formed the firm of Holden & Murray, real estate and building, which continued in business until April 1, 1913. At that time the partnership was mutually dissolved, Mr. Murray leaving the firm with the idea of retiring from business life, but during the same year recognized opportunities that were too enhancing to be dismissed and accordingly reentered the activities of trade and commerce and began building again, his initial enterprise being the erection of an eighteen-family apartment house. At this time he is again in full swing in the building line, erecting structures only for sale and not doing any contracting work. He now has a number of fine properties under way, and in addition has been otherwise active, being a member of the board of directors of the Candler Radiator Company of Detroit, and also connected with Demory & Company, whose department store is located at the corner of Woodward and Milwaukee avenues. He is a prominent member of the Detroit Real Estate Board and of the Board of Commerce. Integrity and fair dealing have been pillars in his business life, and these same qualities have drawn to him the enduring esteem and confidence of the people of the community in which he has resided for so many years. With his family, Mr. Murray attends the Catholic church, and holds membership in the Catholic Benevolent Society.

Mr. Murray was married to Miss Alice Crawley, who was born in the city of Detroit, daughter of Thomas Crawley, and she died in 1908, leaving six children, as follows: Harold Thomas, George Edwin, Alice Irene, Marie Elizabeth, Helen Dorothy and Daniel E., Jr., the last-named deceased. Mr. Murray's second marriage was to Miss Clara Lichtenfield, of Detroit, daughter of Andrew Lichtenfield.

Byron Pardon Hicks. Actively identified with his profession as a lawyer at Durand for fifteen years, and now engaged in banking, Mr. Hicks is a lawyer of unusual attainments and education, and established one of the largest clienteles in Shiawassee County. His law and private library is regarded as the finest in Durand. For a number of years he has been closely identified with Republican politics, has served in official capacity and has done much campaign work. It is not uncommon for lawyers to have large interests in business affairs, and in October, 1913,

Mr. Hicks gave up his practice to devote all his energies to the Shiawassee County Bank, of which he is a director and assistant cashier.

Representing one of the oldest families in the state of Michigan, Byron P. Hicks was born in Tyrone township in Livingston county, November 27, 1873. His parents were Reuben Mason and Jane S. (Feezlear) Hicks. Reuben Hicks, a native of White Lake in Oakland county, where he was born in 1838, was the son of Pardon Hicks, who came to Michigan in the early twenties, and for many years did a successful business as a blacksmith and wagon maker along the old Grand River road. He acquired a large tract of land amounting to a full section in Oakland county, and on his estate erected a stone schoolhouse. In that school his son Reuben was educated, and the Durand lawyer in his early career taught school for one year in that building. The old structure is still standing and doing service as a country schoolhouse. Pardon Hicks married Desire Jayne, of one of the oldest of American families. The family name was originally DeJayne of French origin, and during the Reformation found refuge in England, and later a branch settled on Long Island in 1640. In England the name was changed to the form Jayne. Jotham Jayne, one of the ancestors of B. P. Hicks, fought in the Second Regiment of the Continental line during the American Revolution. Jotham married Desire Young, and was given a patent to lands in Cayuga county, New York, for his services as a soldier in the Revolution. Jotham Jayne was born at Cornwall, England, 1754, and his son, Benjamin Jones Jayne, was born in New York state and married Anna Roaks, and of their large family a number are buried at Fenton in Genesee county, Michigan. Reuben M. Hicks, father of the Durand lawyer, was a prominent farmer in Livingston county, where his possessions aggregated several hundred acres of land. His wife died in 1880 at the age of forty-two, and both are interred in the family burial ground at Fenton. There were seven children, mentioned as follows: Delbert Jerome Hicks is deceased. Frank Elmer Hicks lives at Mancelona, Michigan. Libbie Lodema is the wife of Frank L. Becker of Plymouth, Michigan. Fred B. Hicks is manager of the old home farm, owned by his blind sister, Theda J. Hicks, the old homestead having been given to her owing to her affliction. Mina D., married Bert M. Stroud, both of whom are deceased.

Mr. B. P. Hicks was reared in a cultured home and with the environment and advantages which liberally prepared him for a useful career. On graduating from the Fenton high school he spent five years as a teacher. One of these years was spent in the old stone schoolhouse built by his grandfather while the rest of the time was spent in district schools in Livingston and Oakland counties. In the fall of 1894 Mr. Hicks entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated LL.B. with the class of 1898. He earned his own way through the University, and early learned the lessons of independence and self-reliance. In September, 1898, Mr. Hicks located at Durand, and began what has been a very successful practice as a lawyer. For one year he was associated with Hon. Selden Miner, now circuit judge, under the firm name of Miner & Hicks, with offices both in Owosso and Durand. For four years, from 1907 to 1911, Mr. Hicks was prosecuting attorney of Shiawassee county, and was city attorney of Durand for several terms. He is local attorney for the Grand Trunk Railroad.

Since casting his first vote his activity has been in behalf of the Republican interests, and in 1912, he stumped the eighth congressional district in behalf of the candidacy of Joseph W. Fordney. Mr. Hicks is well known in Masonic circles, his affiliations being with North Newburg

Lodge No. 161, A. F. & A. M.; Durand Chapter No. 139, R. A. M.; Corunna Commandery No. 21, K. T.; the Durand Chapter No. 244, O. E. S., and with the Mystic Shrine at Saginaw. He is a past master of his lodge, has served as high priest of the chapter, and as past worthy patron of the Eastern Star. Mr. Hicks is a warden in the Durand Episcopal church.

On December 24, 1902, he married Miss Lillie M. Rowley, who was born in Burns township of Shiawassee county, a daughter of Albert and Franke (Whipple) Rowley. They have no children of their own, but their home and its advantages have been extended to the rearing and educating of two adopted children. Mr. Hicks has his residence in Durand, and he and his wife enjoy their summer outings in a cottage at Linden on Day's Lake. Mr. Hicks is a man of liberal education and outside of business his chief hobby is history.

Jay Alvah Campbell. The progress, development and advancement of any community is largely dependent upon the exertions of those men who devote their energies to the exploitation of real estate. Without their energy, enthusiasm, vim and progressive ideas, no locality can hope to move out of the rut of mediocrity; outside capital will not be attracted to it, and property values will increase but little year by year. With the advent of an enterprising, experienced man, well versed in the realty business, comes a growth at times remarkable. Many years have passed since the initial work along this line was done in the older sections of Jackson, Michigan, but the needs of this growing municipality have made necessary a constant expansion of the outlying territory, while a maintenance of the value of property already built is correspondingly important. Thus it is that the work of the realty dealer is accounted one of the most important factors in the busy life of the city, and one of the men whose name has for years been associated with development in this direction is Jay Alvah Campbell, whose offices are located at No. 308 Carter Building.

Mr. Campbell was born on a farm in Parma township, Jackson county, Michigan, February 8, 1853. His father, Alvah Campbell, a farmer by occupation, was born in Monroe county, New York, came to Michigan in young manhood, settled on a farm in Parma township, Jackson county, and here passed the remaining years of his life, dying in 1867 at the age of fifty-five years. He was a prominent and devoted member of the Methodist church, and the North Parma church of that faith was erected on a portion of his farm, he donating the land for the site, and, with another man of the neighborhood, furnishing the money with which it was built. The building, a frame structure, still stands as a monument to his generosity, and is in constant use. He labored faithfully and industriously and became a prosperous farmer, and finally retired from active life, passing the last years of his long and useful life in the village of Parma. After locating in that village, he founded and fathered the movement which led to the erection of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Parma. He was a hospitable man, his home being headquarters for the Methodist clergymen, and it is probable that more ministers were entertained at his home than at any other in Jackson county. His farm of 240 acres is still owned by members of the family, although it has since been divided so that it now forms a part of three separate farms. Mr. Campbell married Miss Hannah Hemmingway, who was born in New York and there married, and she survived her husband until 1881, when she passed away at the age of sixty-seven years. There were three sons born to them: William and Frank, who became well-to-do

farmers and are now deceased; and Jay Alvah. It may be said in passing that no descendant of Alvah Campbell has ever been known to use tobacco or intoxicants in any form.

Jay Alvah Campbell was reared on the farm of his birthplace, and spent his boyhood much in the same manner as other farmers' sons of his day and locality, attending the district schools in the winter months and assisting his father on the home place during the balance of the year. Subsequently, he attended Devlin's Business College, of Jackson, one year, and Albion College two years, thus securing an excellent education that has since been supplemented by much reading, experience and close observation of men and affairs. Mr. Campbell has resided in Jackson since reaching the age of twenty-one years, and during this entire period has been identified with the real estate business. He has been very successful in his ventures, and of late years has operated largely in his own holdings, it being his custom to build new homes and dispose of them. He owns much valuable real estate, both improved and unimproved in Jackson and Jackson county at the present time, and in all has built fully fifty substantial and attractive homes in this city, the greater number of which he has sold. He was instrumental in organizing the Jackson Real Estate Board, was its first president, and served in that capacity during the first two years of its existence. He was also one of the eight Jackson men who organized the Jackson Corset Company, in 1883. Mr. Campbell has been a member and liberal supporter of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Jackson since his arrival in this city, and for many years has been a member of the board of trustees, a capacity in which he is acting at the present time. During the forty years in which he has lived in this city he has assisted in the building of every church of the Methodist Episcopal faith erected here.

On September 23, 1874, Mr. Campbell was married to Miss Clara Sidney Cummings, who died June 4, 1898, leaving an only daughter, Cleora, who is now the wife of Reginald F. Fennell, of Jackson. Mr. Campbell's second marriage occurred June 12, 1901, when he was united with Miss Minnie Simmons, of Kansas City, Missouri, the daughter of Milton F. Simmons, one of that city's leading business citizens and a prominent member of the Methodist church. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, namely: Gladys, born May 24, 1906; and Jay Alvah, Jr., born February 22, 1913.

William J. Kay, M. D. Since 1904 a physician and surgeon at Lapeer, Dr. William J. Kay is a native of Canada, born in Belmore, Ontario, April 5, 1867. He comes of an old Scotch family, and inherits his profession, since both his father and grandfather were capable physicians. His parents were Dr. John Patterson and Margaret (Monteith) Kay. Grandfather Dr. John Kay was a graduate of Glasgow University in Scotland, was a pioneer physician and one of the first settlers at Farquhar, Ontario. Dr. John Patterson Kay graduated from the Eclectic School at Philadelphia and for a time attended Jefferson Medical College of the same city, and from there served as assistant surgeon in the Union army during the Civil War with the rank of captain. Subsequently he became a physician at Belmore, Ontario, and practiced until his untimely death, caused by exposure incident to faithful devotion to his professional duties. He died in 1882 at the age of forty-five, and his brief life was filled with unselfish and unremitting toil in behalf of his fellowmen. His widow moved to Lapeer, and had her home with her daughter Mrs. Fame Crampton, wife of Congressman L. C. Crampton, until her death in 1911 at the age of seventy-three. Of the eight children of Dr. John P. and Margaret Kay four are now

living: George A. Kay, a manufacturing pharmacist at Baltimore, Maryland; Dr. William J.; Fred B., a merchant at Lapeer; and Fame, wife of Congressman L. C. Crampton.

William J. Kay, who was about fifteen years old when his father died, had to win his education largely through his own efforts. He graduated in the literary department of Harrison Collegiate Institute in Ontario, and later entered the Detroit College of Medicine, graduating M. D. in 1897. His first seven years were spent at Attica in Lapeer county, and to secure a more central location and a broader field he moved to Lapeer in 1904. His associate for six years was Dr. H. E. Randall, now a leading physician of Flint. Dr. Kay has a large practice both as a physician and surgeon and also in consultation work, having an excellent reputation both in diagnosis and treatment.

Dr. Kay is a member of the Lapeer County and State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association, has served as councilor for the seventh district of the State Medical Society a number of years, and is active in the public health movement, being now health officer for Lapeer. He is a member of the State Board of Asylums for the Eastern Michigan district and a member of the board of trustees for the Pontiac Hospital at Pontiac. For a number of years he has been resident surgeon for the Grand Trunk Railroad. Fraternally he affiliates with Lapeer Lodge No. 54, A. F. and A. M., and with Flint Lodge No. 222, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and with the Knights of Pythias. He and his family belong to the Presbyterian church.

In November, 1889, at Clinton, Ontario, Dr. Kay married Miss Caroline Gibbings, who was born at Clinton, where her father, John Gibbings, was a merchant. Both the daughters of Dr. and Mrs. Kay were born at Clinton: E. Bernice Kay, born in September, 1893, graduated from the Ypsilanti Normal School, is a talented musician, and a teacher in the Lapeer public schools; Elaine Kay, born in April, 1897, has also received excellent educational advantages. Dr. Kay is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Lapeer school board. Mrs. Kay takes an active interest in woman's club work and in the Ladies Aid Society of her church.

John H. Daly. The city of Jackson expressed in unmistakable terms its appreciation of the life and works of John H. Daly, when death claimed him on August 14, 1911, and his name stands forth in the community where he long maintained his home as one that is worthy of the most respectful consideration from its citizenship. He was a man among his fellow men at all times and on all occasions, and his life was one in all its phases that entitled him to the high regard of those who came within the circle of his influence. He was a business man, and as such he had the confidence and good will of his associates. He was a man who was always to be found active in public life, and in that character he was the faithful friend of the people. Best of all, he was a family man, and regardless of what the public has lost in his passing, his death deprived his family of its head and heart at the same time.

John H. Daly was born in Stratford, Ontario, on June 12, 1852, and he was the son of Hugh and Mary (Guilgan) Daly, both natives of Ireland, who took up their residence in Ontario in young life, and there continued to spend their remaining days. In 1870 John H. Daly came to Jackson. He associated himself with the Michigan Central Railroad for a time and in October, 1878, engaged in a business venture with James Barrett. The two continued until the death of Mr. Barrett on March 10, 1908, dissolved the partnership of years. Some few months later, on December 31st, to state the case with precision, Mr. Daly sold his interest in the business to

John H. Daly

his son, Frank Daly, and since that time it has been conducted under the firm name of Daly & Rutherford. The nature of the enterprise founded by Mr. Daly was that of a tin shop and galvanized iron works, and in the thirty years in which he was active in it the plant reached out in many directions, each year seeing an appreciable increase in its activities, so that when he retired the business was at the height of its prosperity. It has since been ably handled by his son and his business associate, the son having been well trained under the tutelage of his father, who was acknowledged to be one of the most careful and conservative business men of the city, combining with his conservatism a degree of progressiveness that made for safe and certain progress.

In other lines, too, was Mr. Daly a man who could not well be spared to the public. A local paper, in speaking of the passing of Mr. Daly, has to say of him: "The death of John H. Daly removes from the business circles of Jackson one of the city's most conscientious, progressive and able citizens. During his earlier connection with the city he aided in building up a prosperous business, and since retiring from active connection with the firm now known as Daly & Rutherford, he had continued to identify himself with other business enterprises.

"But it has been as a city official that the late Mr. Daly has been of invaluable service to the city of Jackson. Although serving in other positions of trust, it was as a member of the board of public works that he did most for Jackson. During his many years of service on that important board the city has undergone a great change in its methods of doing business. The system of handling the street work, the ward work, the construction of sidewalks, the handling of the water department, the engineering department—and, in fact, all the business of the city coming under the control of the board of public works—was thoroughly revolutionized during his service on that board, and in a large measure due to his ability and untiring devotion to the city's interests.

"Few men there are in Jackson whose departure would prove a greater loss to the community than has been that of the popular, loyal, able and whole-souled John H. Daly."

In a business way, though Mr. Daly had practically retired with his withdrawal from the plant with which he had so long been connected, he was still identified with the American Oil Company as its president. He was something of a fraternalist, having membership in the Jackson Lodge of Elks, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association and the Royal Arcanum.

On October 19, 1875, Mr. Daly was married in Jackson to Miss Mary Ann Houlihan, then a resident of Jackson, but a native of the village of Newmanstown, Pennsylvania, where she was born on January 19, 1856. She came to Jackson, Michigan, when a babe of fifteen months, in company with her father and mother. She was the daughter of James and Johanna (Hanley) Houlihan, both natives of Ireland, who were married in the state of Connecticut. Mrs. Daly still survives and occupies the family residence at 702 East Ganson street, where in a commodious and conservative dwelling the family took up its abode in the year 1888.

Besides his widow, eight children survived Mr. Daly. They are Leo, George, Frank, Harold, Mary, Josie, Elsie and Catherine. One other son, Arthur, who was the eldest of the family, died at the age of twenty-four. Mary is now Sister Mary Rosanna, and is stationed at St. Mary's Convent at Monroe, Michigan, while another daughter, Catherine, is a pupil in the same convent. Since the death of Mr. Daly two of the sons, Leo and George, have passed away. Leo was thirty-four years of age when he died, and George was thirty-two. Leo, it should be stated was a twin, his brother Arthur having died at the age of twenty-four, prior to the death of the father. Of these children,

Frank, as has already been stated, is carrying on the business enterprise founded by his father more than thirty years ago, and he is reckoned among the able young business men of the city.

ANDREW L. MOORE. One of the best known and most successful lawyers of Pontiac is Andrew L. Moore. Nineteen years of active practice in that city have brought him many successes and triumphs from many hard-fought legal battle grounds, and he is not only an able lawyer but has important relations with business affairs and has been active in civic and religious work. He is the type of citizen who began life with no special advantages, except such as he secured by his own efforts, and rose from a place among the multitude to the front rank in his learned profession. While his friends say that Mr. Moore has been the architect of his own fortune, his own modesty is content to say that the world has been kind to him.

Andrew L. Moore was born in the township of West Bloomfield, Oakland county, Michigan, October 28, 1870. His parents are Hiram E. and Ellen E. Moore, his father for many years recognized as one of the leading stock farmers in that section of Michigan. On both sides of the house Mr. Moore's ancestry goes back to early colonial days in America. On one side his ancestors included General Nathaniel Greene, one of the ablest military leaders in the Revolutionary war, while in another branch are found some of the Puritans of New England.

Andrew L. Moore spent his early years on a farm, left home at the age of eighteen, and having qualified for the work of teacher used that vocation as a stepping stone to his professional career. On the earnings of his work in the schoolroom he paid his way through college, and in 1894 was graduated from the law department of the Northern Indiana College at Valparaiso. Mr. Moore on April 15, 1895, began the practice of law at Pontiac, and for a number of years was a member of the strong and successful firm of attorneys, Baldwin, Jacokes & Moore. Both Judge Augustus C. Baldwin and Judge James A. Jacokes are now deceased, and their business has been taken over by the surviving member of the firm. Almost from the beginning Mr. Moore has enjoyed a practice hardly second to none in Pontiac, and is regarded as one of the most successful lawyers and business men in that section. He has interests in two local banks, the Oakland County Savings Bank and the Pontiac Savings Bank, owns a large amount of real estate in the city and has connections with several commercial companies. He is a director and president of the Pontiac Turning Company, a director of the Grand View Land Company, and holds the place of director and vice president in the Pontiac Commercial Association.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Moore has done valuable work as a speaker in a number of campaigns, but his only important public office was as a delegate in Michigan's Constitutional Convention in 1907. An energetic factor in local affairs, he was a member and chairman of the Charter Commission recently elected by the city of Pontiac to formulate a new charter, and the adoption of that charter inaugurated in Pontiac the commission form of government for the municipality. Mr. Moore is a prominent layman of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in 1912 served as a delegate to the General Conference at Minneapolis. His fraternal relations are with the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows.

At Orchard Lake, Michigan, October 9, 1895, Mr. Moore married Emma M. Hinkley, daughter of Milton and Ada C. Hinkley. Her parents were farming people and among the early settlers in Michigan. Mr. Moore's interests extend beyond the rigid routine of his profession or of his community, and he has preserved a love of literature, of travel,

and the pursuit of wholesome pastimes. With his wife he recently returned from several months' tour through Europe and the countries bordering the Mediterranean.

Dr. John G. McGuffin, of Hastings, Michigan, is a native son of Canada, born in London, Ontario, on April 7, 1874, and he is the fourth son of Joseph and Catherine (Donaldson) McGuffin, both born in Canada. The mother's people were natives of Scotland, but his father's people were born in Ireland. The father was a farmer by occupation, and he still lives, while the mother died a few years ago.

John G. McGuffin had his earliest educational training in the common schools of London, Ontario, and when he had finished the high school he took up the study of veterinary surgery in the Ontario Veterinary College, and graduated in 1894. Afterward he continued studies in the Detroit College of Medicine, from which he was graduated in 1900, after which he opened an office for general practice in Carlton Center, Barry county, Michigan. Dr. McGuffin spent his first three years of medical activity in practice there, when he removed to Hastings, and he has since continued here, with a pleasing degree of success in his chosen profession.

In 1901 Dr. McGuffin married Miss Anna C. Carruthers, of St. Thomas, Canada, where she had been reared to young womanhood and to them one son has been born,—Carroll C. McGuffin.

Dr. McGuffin is a member of the Hastings Academy of Medicine, of which he is secretary and treasurer, and his fraternal associations are with Hastings Lodge No. 52, A. F. and A. M.; the Hastings Knights of Pythias; and the I. O. O. F. No. 58, of Hastings.

The doctor has added something to the community in his citizenship, which is of a praiseworthy order, as well as in his professional attainments, and he and his family are held in the highest esteem in the city.

Edwin D. Cowles is widely known throughout the state of Michigan, for he is a newspaper man by profession. For fifty years of his life he has been interested in the newspaper business, first as reporter and then as editor. His many years association with men and affairs, his analytical mind and close observation, have combined to make him a power in the editorial circles of the state. Mr. Cowles is now editor and president of the *Bay City Tribune*.

The father of Edwin D. Cowles, Horace Cowles was a native of the state of Connecticut. The ancestral line of the family is traced to two brothers who came to America from England, in 1632, settling in New York. Horace Cowles was a successful farmer and removed to New York in his early life, remaining there until his death. He married Miss Lydia Cowles, his cousin.

Edwin D. Cowles was born in Wayne county, New York, on the 6th of December, 1843. His father died when he was six months old, and his mother only lived until he was nine years of age. He was reared by his grandfather and was early forced into the world to earn his own living. He was fifteen years of age when he began to support himself. Having received a fair education in the district schools of New York State, he had also acquired a taste for knowledge and the printed page, so he entered a printing office. This was in 1859, and two years later he enlisted in the Union army for service in the war with the Confederacy. He enlisted in the Tenth Regiment of Michigan Infantry and served four years, becoming Sergeant-Major of the regiment. He served under Grant and Halleck in the Corinth campaign, and later under Rosecrans and Palmer in the Fourteenth Army Corps.

He was also with General Sherman in the famous march to the sea through the Carolinas and Georgia.

After the close of the war Mr. Cowles returned to his newspaper work. He settled in Lapeer, Michigan, and became connected with the *Lapeer Clarion*. Later he removed to Flint, Michigan, and became an employe of the the *Wolverine Citizen*. He remained here until 1870, when he removed to Bay City. Here he was engaged in newspaper work until 1873, going during this year to Saginaw, Michigan, as city editor of the *Daily Enterprise*. In March, 1874, he left the Enterprise to become editor of the *Saginaw Daily Courier*. He was very successful in his work and did much to raise the standards of journalism in the state. He was with the *Daily Courier* until 1889, when it was merged with the *Herald*. He became part owner and president of this consolidation and the paper was under his management until 1903 when he sold his share. In April, 1904, he purchased a half interest in the *Bay City Tribune*, becoming editor and president. He has made the *Tribune* a powerful influence in Bay City and the surrounding country, and is everywhere respected for courage and fidelity with which he stands for high public ideals.

Mr. Cowles has no business interests outside of his paper, but he has always taken an active part in politics. He is a member of the Republican party and is one of the active workers during all campaigns, although he has never sought or filled public office. In the fraternal world he is a member of the Benevolent, Protective Order of Elks, and of the Maccabees. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and has never lost his regard for those men in blue with whom he fought for the honor of the Stars and Stripes. He is a member of no church but gives of his money and time to all denominations.

Mr. Cowles has been twice married. His first marriage took place in Oakland county, Michigan, in 1865. His wife was Miss Lucy Randall, a daughter of John Randall, of Oakland county. Her father was one of the old settlers of that region. Mrs. Cowles died in February, 1909, at the age of sixty-four. Three children were born of this marriage. Fred G. Cowles, the eldest, is the publisher of the *La Crosse Leader-Press*, of La Crosse, Wisconsin. Clarence L. Cowles is an architect in Saginaw, Michigan, and Charles H. Cowles lives in Alabama, near St. Elmo, where he is engaged in farming. Mr. Cowles' second marriage took place in 1909, on May 30. His wife was Miss Hattie Kraemer, a daughter of Martin Kraemer, who was one of Mr. Cowles' comrades during the Civil war. He was of German birth, as was also Mrs. Cowles' mother, and like Mr. Cowles, he served through the war. No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cowles. Their home is at 415 Tenth street, and Mr. Cowles may be found in his office, 715 North Adams street.

George A. Marston. One of the prominent members of the bar in Bay City, Michigan, is George A. Marston. Mr. Marston not only has had splendid educational advantages, but he is also blessed with a goodly inheritance, for his father was one of the most brilliant and successful lawyers in the state. Mr. Marston has not yet reached his prime, yet he has already accomplished much in his profession. Like his father, he devotes all his time and energy to his work.

Isaac Marston, the father of George A. Marston, was born in Ireland in 1840. His courage and self reliance were early shown by his determination to come to America, when he was a lad of twelve years. It was in 1852 that he came to this country, all alone and utterly ignor-

ant of the conditions he would have to face. He first settled in Michigan, near Detroit. The ambition of most boys, taken thus from the life of the Old World and plunged into the rushing life of the new, takes the form of a business career, with money as a goal, but not so with this young Irish lad. He had his heart set on studying law, and by his unaided efforts, succeeded in obtaining a grammar school and college education. He was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1862 and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1875 he was appointed by Governor Bagley, Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan, thus becoming the youngest supreme judge in the state. He succeeded Judge Christiancy and served in the office for seven years, being a powerful factor in founding the bar of the state, and in giving to it the high ideal of service which was his own. He removed to Detroit upon retiring from the bench and took up the practice of law in this city. He was one of the most prominent men, not only in Detroit, but also in the state and for several years served as Attorney General of the State of Michigan. In politics he was a member of the Republican party and in religious affairs he belonged to the Presbyterian church. Although one of the leaders in the state he never entered into commercial or industrial affairs, devoting himself exclusively to his profession. He died in Bay City in 1891, at the age of fifty-one. Mr. Marston married Miss Emily Sullivan, the daughter of Adam Sullivan. The Sullivan family had lived in Michigan for several generations, coming to Michigan from New York state, but they were originally among the first of the Dutch settlers in New Amsterdam. Mrs. Marston was born twelve miles from Detroit and is now living, making her home in Bay City. Four children were born to Isaac Marston and his wife, three sons and one daughter.

George A. Marston was the third of his parents' children, having been born at Bay City, Michigan, on the 10th of January, 1873. He was educated in the public schools of Detroit and Bay City, being a graduate of the high school of the latter city. He next attended the University of Michigan, taking the literary course for two years, and then entering the law school, from which he was graduated in 1896, with the degree of LL. B.

Mr. Marston began his practice in Detroit where he lived until 1906. At this time he returned to Bay City where he opened an office and has proved one of the most successful lawyers in the city. He served one year under Fred M. Warner, as Circuit Court Commissioner, and for the past three years, or rather, since 1910, he has been Referee in Bankruptcy for the Eastern District, Northern Division, of Michigan. Mr. Marston is steadily gaining prominence because of his work and his friends look to see him attain the same high position in the state which was held by his father.

In politics Mr. Marston is a member of the Republican party and he has always taken an active interest in the affairs of the party in the state. He is a member of the county and state bar associations, and in religious matters is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He is unmarried.

Charles Wright Hitchcock. The profession of pedagogy has had to surrender many of her best members to her sister profession, the law, and a lawyer could find no better preparation than in the schoolroom This has been the case with Charles Wright Hitchcock, of Bay City, Michigan. He was well known as an educator before he entered the legal profession, and the patience, fairness and ability to impart ideas to others which distinguished his work as a teacher have also given him an enviable name as a lawyer.

Charles W. Hitchcock was born on the 24th of September, 1866, in Perry county, Ohio. His father, Dr. S. A. Hitchcock, although he has reached the age of seventy-two years, is in active practice of his profession. He is a prominent obstetrician of Elida, Ohio, having been a leading physician in this place for many years. He is a veteran of the Civil war, having served in the Sixty-second Ohio Regiment, Company "C." He was taken prisoner at Appomatox Court House, in April, 1865, and remained in the hands of the Confederates until General Lee surrendered. He served in many of the most important engagements of the war, the siege of Petersburg being especially vivid in his memory. He has always been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and is still an active and prominent member of the Ohio organization. For the past eighteen years Dr. Hitchcock has been Pensions Examiner. He is a member of the Republican party and has always been very active in politics, having been mayor of Elida, Ohio, for a number of years. In the fraternal world he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in religious matters he belongs to the Methodist church. Dr. Hitchcock married in Ohio, Miss Ellen Beck, who was also a native of the state. Mrs. Hitchcock died at the age of thirty-one years, leaving five children.

Charles W. Hitchcock received his education in the public schools of Ohio, attending school until he was sixteen years of age. He then left home and came to Bay City, Michigan, this being in 1888. His first position in his new home was as a bus driver. But being ambitious, such work could not content him long. Seeing that one could do little without an education, he set out to acquire one, and succeeded by his own efforts. His struggles for an education caused him to take a great interest in the subject, and so active did he become in educational affairs, that he was appointed a member of the Board of School Examiners in 1890. He served in this position for four years and then was elected County Superintendent of Schools. After one term in the latter office he took up the study of law. With this purpose in view he went to the law school at Valparaiso, Indiana, where he studied for some time. Upon his return to Bay City, he was re-elected to the office of County Superintendent.

After serving two terms in the above office he entered upon the practice of law. It was in 1900 that he hung out his shingle, and in 1906 he was elected prosecuting attorney. His services as attorney were highly acceptable to the people as was evidenced by the fact that he completed his third consecutive term in January, 1913. Following his retirement from this office he entered upon a general law practice and has been very successful. In politics he is a member of the Democratic party, and has been an active member of this party.

Mr. Hitchcock has always taken an ardent interest in the world of secret societies. He is a member of the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent, Protective Order of Elks, the Order of Moose, the Foresters, the National League, and he also belongs to the patriotic society, the Sons of Veterans. In addition to his educational work and his legal practice, Mr. Hitchcock served as secretary of Bacon, Weiss and Weggell Company for a number of years, and he was a school teacher for eight years. He is a member of the county and state bar associations.

Mr. Hitchcock has been twice married. By his first marriage there were three children, Wright A., Dale and June. Mr. Hitchcock's second marriage was to Miss Abbie Loeffert, a daughter of Louis Loeffert, who was one of the old settlers of Bay City. No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock.

Elmer I. Kirkby

Elmer Kirkby. In point of years of continuous practice, Elmer Kirkby is one of the older members of the Jackson county bar. Along with his number of years have come the rewards of success in his profession and many public honors and responsibilities. Mr. Kirkby has practiced law for a quarter of a century, and is still in the prime of his strength and resources.

His birth occurred on a farm in Wayne county, Michigan, July 4, 1866. He is a son of William Kirkby, who was born in England, and late in the fifties crossed the ocean and settled in Michigan, in which state his remaining years were passed. He died in the city of Jackson in 1888 at the age of sixty-seven. All his active career was devoted to farming, and he was a man of substantial prosperity, provided well for his family, and lived honorably in all his relations with the community. He was married in England to Miss Mary Brown and their two oldest children were born in that country. Mrs. Kirkby is still living, her home being in Jackson. Of the children, three sons and one daughter are still living. The brothers of the attorney are Walter and John D., the former of Jackson and the latter of California. The daughter is Mrs. Alta M. Sickles, of Jackson.

Elmer Kirkby was reared on a farm, and most of his boyhood was spent in Grass Lake township in Jackson county. With the usual associations and environments of a country boy while in public school he aspired to a professional career, and all his subsequent efforts were bent in that direction. After attending the Grass Lake high school, he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and took his degree of LL. B. in 1888. Immediately on getting his certificate of admission to the bar he started practice in Jackson, and has been there ever since.

Mr. Kirkby has long been a leader in the Democratic party in Jackson county. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in Chicago in 1896, where he helped to nominate William J. Bryan the first time and was also a delegate to the National Convention at Denver, Colorado, in 1908. For four years he served as chairman of the Jackson County Democratic Committee. His career of public service began in 1889, when he became assistant prosecuting attorney of Jackson county, and in 1893 assumed full charge of the office of prosecuting attorney, serving as such from the first of January in that year to January, 1895. He was again elected and served as prosecuting attorney from January, 1897, to January, 1899. Mr. Kirkby represented the fifth ward in the board of aldermen for one term. He has membership in the Jackson County and Michigan State Bar Association, is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a member of the Michigan Center Country Club.

On October 10, 1889, Mr. Kirkby married Miss Minnie Schenk. Their three sons are Ray E., Eugene D., and Walter A.

John H. Patterson. Senior member of the firm of Patterson & Patterson, lawyers of Pontiac, John H. Patterson is a son of Thomas L. Patterson, and a nephew of the late James K. Patterson, who were the first constitutent members of the firm of Patterson & Patterson at Pontiac. As lawyers, the Pattersons have been among the leaders of the Oakland county bar for many years, and John H. Patterson well upholds the traditions of the family, and has done much to advance the reputation of the name in the legal profession.

John H. Patterson was born at Holly, Oakland county, Michigan, in 1865. His father, Thomas L. Patterson, was born at Clarkston, Monroe county, New York, March 22, 1833, and was of Scotch-Irish stock. Grandfather James Patterson was a native of Pennsylvania, and a son of James Patterson, Sr., who is said to have served as a soldier in the

Revolutionary war. James Patterson, Jr., came to Michigan in 1836, and in 1839 settled on a farm in Oakland county. He served as a member of the first state legislature that convened in Lansing, for many years was justice of the peace, and very prominent in business and local affairs at Holly. James Patterson married Elizabeth Patton, and Thomas L. was the last survivor of their nine children. The latter at the age of ten years, came to the home of his parents in Michigan, attended one of the early district schools of Oakland county, and in 1855 graduated from the Brockport Collegiate Institute of New York. He began reading law in New York State, and in 1863 was admitted to the Michigan bar. In 1884 he was elected judge of Probate for Oakland county, a position which he honored for sixteen years. Early in his practice he became associated with the late James K. Patterson, a relationship which was continued until the death of the latter. Thomas L. Patterson in 1865 married Eunice A. Hadley, a native of Oakland county, and a daughter of John and Eunice Hadley. Her death occurred August 5, 1902. Thomas L. Patterson had three sons: John H., William F. and Stuart D.

John H. Patterson, from the public schools of Holly entered the high school at Ann Arbor, and began his studies in the University of Michigan in 1883, taking both literary and law courses for two years. In 1885 he became clerk in the probate court at Pontiac, his father being then probate judge. At the same time he continued his law studies under his father, and Thomas J. Davis, and was admitted on examination before the circuit court in 1887. He later was admitted to practice before the federal courts. In 1901 was formed the partnership with his cousin, Samuel J. Patterson, and for more than twenty-five years Mr. John H. Patterson has been one of the prominent men in the Oakland Bar. His early experience under his father in probate matters gave him much success in the handling of estates, and in that class of practice he has probably had as much if not more than any other lawyer in Oakland county. The firm represents many of the important industrial and business interests of Pontiac, and Mr. Patterson is general counsel for the Pontiac, Oxford and Northern Railroad Company, succeeding Judge A. C. Baldwin, in that position in 1901.

In 1889 Mr. Patterson married Miss Ella Stanton, daughter of L. W. Stanton, a former sheriff of Oakland county. Mrs. Patterson was born in Oxford, Oakland county. They are the parents of three children: Donald S., Clarence K., and Marion. Mr. Patterson is a Democrat, and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Masonic Order.

Dewitt C. Brawn, the present deputy clerk of customs at Bay City, Michigan, may be accounted one of the successful men of Bay City, not that he has made a few millions or succeeded in buying more votes than his opponent and thus seating himself in some one of our law making bodies, but because, beginning life with practically nothing but a strong body and clear mind, he has won his present post and kept at the same time the honor and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact.

Dewitt C. Brawn was born at Port Rowan, Ontario, on the 18th of December, 1850. He is a son of Peter Brawn, who was a native of the state of Maine. The latter moved west and during the last ten years of his life served as a lighthouse keeper for the United States. He died in 1873 at the age of sixty-three. Peter Brawn married Julia K. Tobin, who was also a native of Maine. She died in 1889 at the age of seventy-three. After her husband's death she took up his work and for ten years served as keeper of the lighthouse at the mouth of the North

Saginaw river. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Brawn, Dewitt C. Brawn being the youngest. The only other living members are Mrs. George Durfee and Mrs. Cooper.

Dewitt C. Brawn received his education in the public schools of Bay City, being graduated from the same at the age of eighteen. He remained at home until he reached the age of twenty-one, assisting his mother in the care of the lighthouse. He next engaged in the River Service and was for eight years thus engaged. He looked after the first range lights entering the mouth of Saginaw River, receiving his compensation from the boats entering the river. During this time he was also engaged in doing clerical work in the tug boat office of W. H. Sharp. He worked in this office for ten years and then entered the United States service as deputy clerk of customs. He began his service with the government on the 1st of October, 1897, and has filled the post ever since.

In the fraternal world Mr. Brawn is a member of the Knights of Pythias, but he does not care greatly for clubs and societies, preferring to find his recreation in his own home or on an occasional fishing trip.

Mr. Brawn was married to Miss Ida E. Sharp, on the 30th of November, 1876. Mrs. Brawn is a sister of W. H. Sharp, and to this marriage have been born two children. William D. Brawn lives in Bay City and is a mechanic by trade. Maude E. Brawn married R. H. Powers and lives in Bay City, her husband being a commission merchant.

PHILANDER L. CARTER. One of the prosperous manufacturing enterprises of Jackson, Michigan, is the Jackson Fence Company, of which Philander L. Carter is president. This concern manufactures galvanized woven wire fencing, and in that line it has made a name and reputation for itself that extends to every part of the country. The success of the enterprise is generally acknowledged to be to a great extent due to the excellent management of Mr. Carter as president, who is ably seconded in the work by those associated with him.

Philander L. Carter was born in Jackson, Michigan, on December 29, 1876, being the elder of two sons of George W. Carter, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. Mr. Carter has lived in Jackson all his life. He had his education in the Jackson public schools and the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, and when he was eighteen years of age he went to Tennessee, where his father had extensive lumber and saw mill interests. Young Carter spent between three and four years in that state, while there applying himself to the varied tasks that attend the converting of timber into finished lumber, and his experience there proved a most valuable one to him. This work was carried on between the ages of eighteen and twenty-two, after which he spent one year in the state of Washington. Returning then to his Jackson home, he was for a short time thereafter engaged with a partner in the electrical business, but in the year 1905 he became one of the founders and originators of the Jackson Fence Company. He has given all his time and attention to the work ever since, and for the past four years has served as president of the company. The product of this concern is admitted to be among the best produced in America and it is shipped to the remotest points in the United States.

Mr. Carter is a member of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce and of the Jackson City and the Meadow Heights Country clubs. He was married on February 8, 1905, to Miss Nellie C. Collins, of Jackson, a daughter of the late Samuel B. Collins, formerly of Jackson. Two children have been born to them, Collins, born January 30, 1906, and

Virginia, born December 24, 1910. The Carters are socially prominent and have many friends in the city that has so long been their home.

ERASTUS L. DUNBAR. A long and faithful service in connection with one department of municipal activity has been the chief feature in the record of Mr. Dunbar of Bay City. Mr. Dunbar is an engineer by profession, has lived in Bay City since 1865, and after superintending the construction of the Bay City Water Works, was made superintendent of operation of that plant, and has directed this important public utility for forty years.

Erastus L. Dunbar was born August 13, 1846, in Ellsworth, Connecticut, and is of staunch Scotch ancestry, many Dunbars being found in different parts of the country from Maine to California, and all of them descended from one original Scottish branch. His parents were Horace and Ann Jeannette Dunbar, who were likewise natives of Connecticut. His father was a Connecticut farmer and a man of considerable prominence, having served two terms in the state legislature. Both father and mother died in 1891. There were two sons and three daughters in their family and only two are now living. The only living daughter is Mrs. Jane Everett, wife of Charles W. Everett, who is living retired from active life at Washington, D. C. Another son, Everett S. Dunbar, who died in 1892 in Connecticut, went through the Civil War as a Union soldier and held the rank of first liesutenant in a company of the Thirteenth Connecticut Regiment.

Erastus L. Dunbar grew up in his Connecticut home, and besides his education in the public schools was tutored by a minister of the Congregational church at Ellsworth. At the age of eighteen in 1865 he came to Bay City, then a village, and soon took a position as assistant to the City Engineer, a Mr. Mercer. After a year they opened an office as engineers and land surveyors under the firm name of Mercer & Dunbar. In 1870, Mr. Dunbar was appointed city engineer of Bay City, and administered the duties of that position for two years. In 1872 he was placed in charge of the construction of the city water works, and since then has held the position of superintendent of this plant without interruption. Also for seventeen years he served as assistant chief engineer of the fire department.

Until 1912 Mr. Dunbar's politics was Republican, but he is now a Progressive, believing that the midway position between the high tariff of the old Republican party and the free trade tendencies of the Democratic side is the safest policy for the masses of the people. His affiliations with the Masonic Order include several of the different branches, and his church is the Presbyterian.

On October 11, 1870, at Walsingham, Ontario, Mr. Dunbar married Miss Jennie McKay. Her father was a Canadian farmer, and originally came from Scotland. The three children of this marriage are mentioned as follows: Jessie, the wife of Dr. George B. Little, a dentist at Palo Alto, California; James H., who is a graduate of the University of Michigan, and is now mechanical engineer for the Grasselli Chemical Company of Cleveland, Ohio; Everett S., who is a graduate of the Leland Stanford University of California, and is now practicing his profession as civil engineer at Almeda, California.

Mr. Dunbar very seldom takes a vacation from his official responsibilities, and has always led a busy life. His spare time is devoted to the interests of his home, and he and his wife have an attractive residence at 1200 Fourth Avenue in Bay City. Mr. Dunbar, during nearly fifty years of residence, has seen Bay City grow from a small village to a city of over fifty thousand people, and his name was signed to the petition to the State Legislature for the first city charter.

Fred O. Leever. The firm of Leever & Sons, dealers in lumber, sash, doors, and extensive operators in the wholesale and retail lumber business at Jackson, is an excellent illustration of the old adage, that "great oaks from little acorns grow." This business, now one of the largest of its kind in south Michigan, has been evolved from a little acorn of business enterprise contained within the character and the industry of Fred O. Leever some thirty years ago while he was serving a hard apprenticeship in the practical side of lumbering in northeastern Michigan.

Fred O. Leever was born at Carleton, Monroe county, Michigan, September 13, 1866. His father, Christian Leever, was born in Germany, and was married there to Mary Hougt. Christian Leever died at the home of his son Fred in Jackson, August 9, 1912. Born May 18, 1822, he was ninety years and three months of age when the final call came. The mother, who was born March 25, 1824, now lives with her son Fred and at this writing is nearly ninety years of age. The first eight children of the parents, all born in Germany, died in childhood. The parents then emigrated to the United States a few years before the Civil War, settling on a farm in Monroe county, Michigan, where two more children were born to them, both now living. These are Gustave A. Leever and Fred O. Leever, both of Jackson.

Fred O. Leever spent his early years on his father's farm in Monroe county. Five years of his early manhood were spent in the employment of M. B. Bradley & Sons, at one time a leading organization in the lumber field at Bay City. He began with that company when seventeen, and left at the age of twenty-two. His first job was as tally, and when he left he was a lumber inspector. This experience gave him a thorough knowledge of lumbering in all its details, and was in the nature of a practical apprenticeship to the business in which he has subsequently made his most marked success.

Mr. Leever has been a resident of Jackson since 1889. A number of years ago he engaged in the lumber business independently, and is now at the head of firm of Leever & Sons. This firm not only handles a large retail lumber trade in Jackson, but also acts as a jobbing concern, and supplies outside dealers with all grades of lumber supplies, but particularly hard woods, and operates a large planing mill for the perfection of all kinds of finishing. An important branch of the enterprise is the buying of vacant lots in Jackson, improving them with residences, and then selling them on the installment plan. In this way the firm has done a great deal to build up Jackson and supply people in moderate circumstances with good homes of their own. At this time the record of the firm in this branch of business is three hundred and eighty-four houses in the city of Jackson, all of which have been sold on a monthly payment plan. The company has also bought large tracts of hardwood timber throughout southern Michigan and elsewhere, and manufactures it with their own saw mill.

During his experience with the Bradley firm at Bay City, Mr. Leever learned the carpenter's trade, and his thorough knowledge of building has been an important element in his subsequent success. When he first came to Jackson he established a contracting business, and carried that on until he got into the lumber trade. His operations have extended beyond the limits of the one concern above mentioned. He has been very successful in the development of different lumber yards, and as an energizer of run-down businesses has proved very efficient. He has bought several lumber yards which at the time could hardly be called prosperous, has put them on a paying basis, and then sold out at a handsome profit. In one instance he bought a yard for twenty-five hundred dollars. It was then selling about thirty-five dollars worth of lumber

and supplies each day. In two years Mr. Leever had built up its business until it aggregated seven hundred dollars a day, and he sold the entire plant for sixteen thousand dollars. That business is now the Corwin Lumber Company. At one time Mr. Leever owned the yards of the present Central City Lumber Company of Jackson, and the sheds and buildings, all of first class construction, were erected during his ownership.

The firm of Leever & Sons comprises Mr. Leever, as the chief executive, and his two oldest sons, Ray and Adrian J. On April 23, 1888, Mr. Leever was married in Toledo, Ohio, where he lived for a year before coming to Jackson, to Miss Flora McIntyre. She was born in Tuscola county, Michigan, and before her marriage was a popular teacher. To their union has been born four sons and one daughter, as follows: Adrian J., Ray F., Lawrence C., Flora A. and Fred O., Jr. Three of the sons are magnificent specimens of physical manhood, standing six feet or more in height, Adrian being six feet one and Lawrence six feet two. Both Adrian and Ray are graduates of the Jackson high school and Ray is a graduate of the University of Michigan. Mr. Leever has been a busy man all his life, but believes in social organizations, is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his support can always be counted upon to further any movement undertaken for the general welfare of his city.

Hon. Thomas H. Williams. The career of Thomas H. Williams, who died at Jackson April 23, 1911, was notable in more than one field of activity. In the first place, he was a successful business man, was president of one of Jackson's leading industries, and identified with a number of commercial affairs. In the order of Masonry he attained to the highest honors and responsibilities in the State of Michigan, and was honored with many offices and received the thirty-third degree of the Scottish Rite. The late Mr. Williams also had a record of a gallant and faithful soldier, and was held in high esteem in Grand Army circles. Many tributes were paid to his fine character and life of service, and the public announcement from the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the state, contains the following brief estimate of him as a Mason and a man: "He was a true and courteous friend, a valiant and magnanimous Knight and a generous and noble Companion. He enjoyed the fullest confidence and respect of the community in which he lived. He always found time to befriend the unfortunate and to relieve the distress of the needy, and many there are who will rise up and call him 'blessed' for services rendered them in his good, fatherly way, giving money, counsel and helpful assistance."

Thomas H. Williams was born at Kirtland, Ohio, May 27, 1844, and was nearly sixty-seven years of age when he died. While in his individual career he accomplished much, it is also noteworthy that he sprang from some of the oldest and stanchest American stock. The Williams family was started in New England during the Colonial days, and a volume of between four hundred and five hundred pages has recently been published devoted to its genealogy. One of its earliest and most famous members is the noted Roger Williams, founder of Rhode Island and Providence plantations. In England the family belonged to the gentry and had connections with the nobility, and enjoyed the honor of a coat of arms. The late Thomas H. Williams was in the eighth generation from the first American emigrant and founder of the family. Thomas Williams, grandfather of the late Jackson citizen, was born in Massachusetts May 24, 1787, and was the son of a physician, Dr. William S. Williams. In the various generations appeared a number of professional men, doctors, lawyers and clergymen. Thomas Williams married Nancy

Thos. H. Williams

Hawks, who belonged to one of the early families of Deerfield, Massachusetts. Alexander Williams, father of Thomas H., was a native of Massachusetts, followed farming as his vocation, and married Martha Cummings. She died when her son Thomas was only thirteen years old, and Alexander Williams subsequently married Mrs. Charles S. Williams, whose first husband, Charles S., was first cousin to Alexander Williams.

The late Thomas H. Williams was reared on an Ohio farm, had the advantages of a country school, and on August 8, 1862, when eighteen years old, enlisted as a private soldier in Company A of the One Hundred and Third Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry. With that regiment he participated in all its campaigns, and though he remained in the ranks, he was more than an average soldier both in efficiency and in the spirit and example which he showed before his comrades. In the summer of 1866 Mr. Williams located at Pontiac, Michigan, where he furthered his education by attending a local school for one year, and then learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. Mr. Williams was a resident of Jackson from 1867 until his death. Until November, 1871, he was engaged in work at his trade, and then found a place in the Michigan Central shops, at Jackson Junction. While with the railroad company he was promoted to the position of assistant manager of the car repair department, and continued in that office until March 20, 1892. He then became identified with the Jackson Corset Company, as assistant manager, and on November 1, 1893, became active manager of the concern. For some years prior to his death he was president of the company.

His active business life gave him but little time to devote to matters of a political nature, but he held the office of alderman in 1883-84, and in 1887 was elected to represent the first district of Jackson county in the legislature. He was one of the charter members of Edward Pomeroy Post, G. A. R., at Jackson, and in December, 1885, was elected commander, an office he held two years.

An editorial estimate copied from the Jackson *Patriot,* published at the time of his death, will afford some pertinent comment upon his career: "His life was one of continued activity and one of progress in all that he interested himself. In Masonry he passed the chairs in the chapter, council and commandery, both local and grand bodies, and in the Scottish Rite branch of Masonry attained the thirty-third degree, an honor only reached by friendship and diligence. He was a power in the Grand Commandery, where he was called upon to settle many delicate questions of Masonic law which were acceptably adjusted through his fairness and good judgment. In a similar way he was interested in all that related to the experiences of 1861-65, the G. A. R. receiving from him the same devotion that was accorded the fraternal spirit of Masonry. He was a charter member of Edward Pomeroy Post No. 48, and was its Commander for two terms. He was also a member of the Soldiers and Sailors Relief Commission from its creation, and in this connection there can be related an incident which illustrates perfectly the nature of the man. A case of destitution was reported to him the day before Christmas, and investigation disclosed the presence of several children of tender years. An order was placed at a grocery store that was made up of staple foods, but no knick-knacks. After they had been placed in the wagon, along with some coal for the family, he said, 'Wait a minute; I want to find something for the children.' All the things in the wagon were charged to the funds of the Relief Commission, but he brought out a package containing candy, oranges and other fruits as his present to the little ones, paid for by himself. To have bought them with public money would have been violent to his sense of honor, and to have known those children had no Christmas would have been equal violence to his sense of affection.

"He was president of the American Building and Loan Association and a director of the New Michigan Building and Loan Association. He induced many young men and girls to start saving through these agencies, and many of them would leave their books with him to present to the secretary, they bringing the money to him at different times. This is mentioned only to show the natural traits of the man and his great sympathy with all who would strive to help themselves, and this particular trait in his character was evidenced in many other ways. In public ways he served a term on the board of aldermen and a term in the state legislature. He developed through his own energy a respectable fire insurance business, bringing it to dimensions that were thought remarkable in the time in which it was done.

"He was a strong man; strong in his affections and strong in his dislikes. He created enthusiasm among his associates, even in his army days, and around the comrades of his army experience cast unbreakable ties of enduring regard. In his development with which nature endowed him Mr. Williams made a distinctive success. With a limited education he became a good business man. With slight training he became an effective talker, and at times, when relating known events, he became eloquent, and in debate was able to present his views in a manner that usually won him his point. In social, business, fraternal and co-operative circles his death on April 23, 1911, left a gap which will be hard to fill."

Another quotation may be made from the official records of the Royal Arch Grand Chapter: "His funeral was held in the Masonic Temple, which was his pride, and a vast assemblage of his friends and admirers filled the auditorium. The services were conducted by the Grand Commandery, K. T., of Michigan, followed by the ring service of the Scottish Rite. The Grand Chapter, R. A. M., the Grand Army and the Eastern Star were in attendance. Jackson Commandery No. 9 and Ann Arbor Commandery No. 13, K. T., officiated as escort." His Masonic record is thus given: "He has been active in Masonry ever since he was twenty-three years of age, being initiated into Pontiac Lodge, No. 21, January 25, 1867, and raised February 11 of the same year. On removing to Jackson he joined Michigan Lodge No. 50, and retained his membership there until his death. He was made a Royal Arch Mason in Jackson Chapter No. 3, November 17, 1870, and a Royal and Select Master in Jackson Council No. 32, on the 28th of October, 1871. He received the orders of Knighthood in Jackson Commandery No. 9, on December 14, 1870. He was High Priest of Jackson Chapter, 1877-78; Eminent Commander of Jackson Commandery, 1880-81; Thrice Illustrious Master of Jackson Council, 1882. He was elected Grand Commander of the Knights Templar in Michigan in 1887 and served one year with ability and zeal. At the annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons in 1897 he was elected Grand Master of the First Veil and his well known skill and ability and the high esteem in which he was held by his Companions in Michigan promoted him step by step until he attained the highest office in the gift of the Grand Chapter, and presided over the Royal Craft in this state in 1905. He was a member of the Michigan Sovereign Consistory of Detroit, and in September, 1898, received the thirty-third and last degree at Cincinnati, Ohio. He was a member of the Shrine of Moslem Temple of Detroit."

Mr. Williams was married October 2, 1867, to Miss Frances M. Martin, the only daughter of John R. Martin. She was born in Cleveland, Ohio, April 9, 1843. Her father was twice deputy warden of Jackson State Prison, first from 1858 to 1860 and again from 1866 to 1872. He died at Jackson in 1882, aged sixty-eight. His daughter, Mrs. Williams, still occupies the old family home at 535 North State street. This home,

which is one of commodious and ample comforts, was built by her father, John R. Martin, and was his home up to the time of his death when it became the property of Mrs. Williams, his only child. Mrs. Williams has two living children: Fred M. Williams, of Jackson; and May Frances, the wife of Clare A. Kingsley of Detroit.

Edward L. Parmeter, M. D. Prominent and honored among those who are maintaining the high prestige of the medical profession in Calhoun county is Dr. Parmeter, who is engaged in successful practice in the city of Albion and who has long maintained a place of distinctive priority as a physician and surgeon of high attainments and as a citizen of fine ideals and utmost loyalty. He is a scion of a sterling pioneer family of Michigan, within whose gracious borders his life has been thus far passed, and there are many elements that render most consonant his recognition in this history. The Doctor is today the dean of his profession in Albion, as he has here been engaged in active practice for a longer consecutive period than any of his present confreres, and he has inviolable vantage-ground in the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

Dr. Edward L. Parmeter was born in the village of Concord, Jackson county, Michigan, on the 9th of November, 1851, and is a son of James R. and Caroline (Worth) Parmeter. James R. Parmeter had the distinction of being one of the earliest settlers of Jackson county and he left a strong and beneficent impress upon the pages of its history. He was born in Warren township, Addison county, Vermont, on the 1st of October, 1802, and throughout his entire life he exemplified the best traditions and characteristics of the New England stock from which he was sprung, the Parmeter family having been founded in America in the early colonial era. James R. Parmeter made good use of the educational advantages which were accorded him in his youth, and the passing years brought to him broad knowledge and mature judgment. In his young manhood he assisted in the construction of the Erie canal, in the state of New York, and the early years of his married life were passed in Allegheny county, that state. In 1831 he came with his family to Michigan Territory and numbered himself among the early pioneers of Jackson county, which was then little more than an untrammeled wilderness. The journey to the new home was made by one of the primitive vessels plying Lake Erie and, passing up the Detroit river, the family landed in the future metropolis of the state of Michigan. From Detroit Mr. Parmeter drove an ox team through to Jacksonburg, a little hamlet that was the nucleus of the present city of Jackson and that then boasted of but three houses. The overland journey was a difficult proposition, as roads were noticeable principally for their absence, or their roughness, and all streams en route had to be forded by the ox team. In the wagon Mr. Parmeter gave somewhat precarious transportation facilities to his devoted wife and their three children, and in the same sturdy vehicle was conveyed the small stock of household supplies needed for the new home in the wilderness. Upon arriving at Jacksonburg Mr. Parmeter found his cash capital represented in the sum of fifty cents, but he was well supplied with courage and ambition,—well equipped for the responsibilities and burdens of the pioneer. He entered claim to a tract of eighty acres of government land, two miles west of the present village of Concord, and on this old homestead he continued to reside until his death, in 1872, at the age of seventy years. He was the first and original settler of Concord township, and there he changed his land from primitive forest to cultivated fields. The old homestead is now one of the fine farms of that township and county and it was the abiding place of

this sterling pioneer for the long period of forty-one years. Mr. Parmeter was a man of strong individuality and this fact, as coupled with his impregnable integrity and civic loyalty, made him an influential figure in public affairs in the community that so long represented his home and in which his memory is held in lasting honor. His cherished wife was summoned to the life eternal in 1866, at the age of fifty-nine years, and she was loved by all who came within the sphere of her gentle and gracious influence. Mr. and Mrs. Parmeter became the parents of five sons and six daughters, of whom Dr. Edward L., of this review, is the youngest. The only other surviving child is Mrs. Matilda M. Mann, who maintains her home in Albion and who was eighty-three years of age, in 1914. With all of self-abnegation and devotion Mrs. Caroline (Worth) Parmeter reared her eleven children, and manifold were the duties and labors devolving upon her in the pioneer days. She presided with ability over the home and there spun the flax and wool from which she wove the cloth used in making clothes for her family. The clothing itself was made by her, and her two surviving children can recall how the gentle mother found occupation at odd moments in knitting the mittens and stockings for them and all the other members of her family. At the present day Dr. Parmeter sleeps beneath an old-fashioned coverlid that was made by his mother more than half a century ago, and it may well be imagined that the ancient and homely quilt recalls to him many gracious memories and associations.

Dr. Parmeter was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm and early began to contribute his quota to its development and cultivation. During the winter terms he studiously availed himself of the privileges of the district school, and that he made good use of his opportunities is evidenced by the fact that he proved himself eligible finally for pedagogic honors. At the age of twenty-one years he taught one term of school in the same school-house that he had attended as a receptive and ambitious pupil. Prior to this, however, he had been enabled to attend Albion College for three years, and through this means he acquired a liberal academic education,—an adequate basis for that of professional or technical order.

In the autumn of 1874, in consonance with well formulated plans and ambitious purpose Dr. Parmeter was matriculated in Bennett Medical College, in the city of Chicago, and in this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1876, duly receiving his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. His professional novitiate was served as a practitioner in the village of Concord and he then, in 1877, removed to the city of Albion, where he has continued his professional labors during the long intervening years and where he has long retained a very large and essentially representative practice. It is equally worthy of note that during this period of nearly forty years he has consecutively maintained his professional headquarters in the same office that he assumed upon his removal to Albion. His practice has been of a general order and he is a loved and honored friend in the many families to whom he has ministered with zeal and fidelity and with a full appreciation of the dignity and responsibility of his chosen calling. He has continued a close student of medical and surgical science and keeps in touch with advances made in both departments of his profession. The Doctor is a valued member of the Calhoun County Medical Society and is its vice president at the time of this writing, in 1914. He holds membership also in the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, besides which he is a director and member of the medical staff of the city hospital of Albion.

In politics Dr. Parmeter pays allegiance to no party, and he is known as a liberal and public-spirited citizen. He is at the present time a member of the board of park commissioners of his home city, and he has various important capitalistic interests. He is president of the Union Steel Screen Company, which gives employment to 160 men and represents one of the important and flourishing industrial enterprises of Albion. He is also a stockholder in the Albion Malleable Iron Company. The Doctor is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has received the degrees of the blue lodge and chapter, and he is likewise identified with the Knights of Pythias.

On the 4th of September, 1882, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Parmeter to Miss Sarah E. Graves, who was born at Albion, and who is a daughter of the late Colonel Phineas Graves. Colonel Graves was a prominent and honored citizen of Albion and served with distinction in the Civil war, as colonel of the Twelfth Michigan Volunteer Infantry. Mrs. Parmeter is closely identified with the best social activities of her native city and is also active in religious and charitable work. Dr. and Mrs. Parmeter have but one child, Dr. Roland L. Parmeter, who is senior surgeon of the celebrated Harper hospital in the city of Detroit.

Reverting to the lineage of Dr. Parmeter, it may be stated that he is of staunch French-Huguenot descent in both the paternal and maternal lines. His father was a son of Jesse Parmeter, who was a valiant soldier in the War of 1812. While Jesse Parmeter was on his way to join his command and take part in the battle at Plattsburg, New York, his wife set forth with her children for a mountain top from which she hoped to witness the battle. She approached sufficiently near to hear the guns and other noises of the conflict, but the engagement was not within her range of vision. On this momentous occasion her son, James R., father of the Doctor, accompanied his mother, and he was at the time a lad of about twelve years.

Monfort D. Weeks. For nearly forty years has Mr. Weeks been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Albion, Calhoun county, and he has long held unequivocal prestige as one of the representative members of the bar of this section of his native state. He is a scion of a family that was founded in Michigan in the territorial epoch of its history and in this state he has passed the major part of his life, though a considerable portion of his boyhood and youth were spent outside the limits of the state which he claims as that of his nativity. Mr. Weeks is known as a broad-minded and progressive citizen, has control of a substantial and representative law business, and has served in various positions of public trust. In all his activities as a lawyer he has exemplified the highest ethics of his profession, of whose dignity and responsibility he is fully appreciative.

In the village of Flowerfield, St. Joseph county, Michigan, Monfort D. Weeks was born on the 14th of February, 1849, and he is a son of Lorenzo D. and Betsy Ann (Monfort) Weeks. His father, Lorenzo Dow Weeks, named in honor of the distinguished clergyman of the pioneer days, was born in the state of New York and came with his mother and stepfather to Michigan when he was a youth, the family having arrived here several years prior to the admission of the state to the Union. Lorenzo D. Weeks learned the trade of carpenter, to which he gave more or less attention for a number of years, but his principal vocation was that of farming. After his marriage he continued to reside in St. Joseph county, Michigan, until the year 1849, when he removed with his family to Monroe county, New York, his son, Monfort D., of this review, having at the time been a mere infant. In 1866 the family removed to Kent county, Delaware, and there the death of Lorenzo D. Weeks oc-

curred in the year 1873. His devoted wife survived him by more than a decade and passed the closing years of her life in Albion, Michigan, where she was summoned to eternal rest in 1885. She was of Holland Dutch lineage—a descendant of Peter Monfort, who immigrated from Holland to America in the early part of the eighteenth century, long prior to the war of the Revolution, and who was a representative of a patrician Holland family, as indicated by the coat-of-arms held by those of the name in Holland. David C. Monfort, maternal grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, served as a fifer in the War of 1812, and was with his regiment in much active service. Lorenzo D. and Betsy Ann (Monfort) Weeks became the parents of two children, of whom two are now living—Monfort D. and Bruce M., the latter being a resident of Detroit, Michigan.

Monfort D. Weeks, as previously intimated, was an infant in arms at the time of his parents' removal from Michigan to New York, in which latter state he was reared to the age of seventeen years, in Monroe county. From 1866 to 1870 the family home was maintained in Kent county, Delaware. He received excellent educational advantages of a preliminary order and from 1869 to 1873 he pursued higher academic studies in Cornell University, at Ithaca, New York. Prior to entering this fine old institution he had taught one term of school in Delaware, and after leaving the university he continued his pedagogic service in Delaware for three additional terms. In 1876 he returned to Michigan, his native state, and for two terms he was engaged in teaching in the schools of Calhoun county. In the meanwhile he had been giving close and appreciative attention to the study of law, and he so thoroughly fortified himself in the science of jurisprudence that in 1878 he was admitted to the Michigan bar. He forthwith engaged in the practice of his profession at Albion and his technical ability, close application and integrity of purpose made his professional novitiate one of practically brief duration. He has continued in the active general practice of law at Albion during the long intervening period of thirty-six years, and his success has been on a parity with his recognized ability. He has been concerned with a large amount of important litigation in the courts of this part of the state, and has presented numerous causes also before the state supreme court and the federal courts of Michigan. In point of years of consecutive practice there are very few lawyers in Calhoun county who can claim precedence in comparison with Mr. Weeks, and he has ever maintained the confidence and high regard of his professional confreres.

In connection with his effective work as a member of the bar of his native state Mr. Weeks served six years as circuit-court commissioner for Calhoun county and for eleven years as city attorney of Albion. Mr. Weeks is at all times staunchly fortified in his political convictions and has been an effective advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party. He has never been ambitious for political office but has shown himself at all times liberal and public-spirited as a citizen. He is identified with the Calhoun County Bar Association and the Michigan State Bar Association, and in a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. For a third of a century Mr. Weeks has served as a trustee of the First Baptist church of Albion, and he has been one of the earnest and influential members of this religious body, as was also his wife, a woman of gracious personality and one who was zealous in church and charitable work, as well as a loved and prominent factor in the social activities of her home city.

On the 7th of June, 1882, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Weeks to Miss Louisa Foster, and she was called to the life eternal on the 18th of December, 1910, secure in the affectionate regard of all who knew

her. The only child to survive the devoted wife and mother is Harold B. Weeks, who was graduated in the Michigan Agricultural College as a member of the class of 1907 and who is now a chemist and bacteriologist in the service of the board of health of the city of Detroit. In 1909 he married Miss Cornelia Bolles, and they have three children—Monfort Foster, John Myron, and Margaret Louise.

Gen. William Herbert Withington. With an honorable career as soldier, legislator, business genius and financier, a man of many attainments and widely diversified talents, the late Gen. William Herbert Withington was for a period of forty-six years one of the foremost figures in the life of Jackson, Michigan. A gentleman of the old school, modest, dignified, kind and courteous, and a delightful social companion among his friends, he was an ideal citizen, broad, intelligent and patriotic, a noble example of upright, conscientious manhood. General Withington was born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, February 1, 1835, and belonged to a family descended from Henry Withington, a native of England who came to the American Colonies in 1635, with the Rev. Richard Mather, the first minister of Dorchester, in whose church Henry Withington was ruling elder. In common with others of the best families of New England, the Withingtons placed a high valuation upon liberal educational advantages, and as a result many of the name have been prominent in the learned professions. That the family were vigorous and sturdy in body, as well as in intellect and character, is shown by the fact that Rev. William Withington died as the result of an accident at his son's home in this city at the age of ninety-four years, his sister reached the age of one hundred years, while his brother, Dr. Leonard Withington, a Congregational minister, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, who was a graduate of Yale, died at the age of ninety-six years. The parents of General Withington were Rev. William and Elizabeth W. (Ford) Withington, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, and he was the eighth in direct descent from the progenitor. His father was an Episcopal clergyman, and a graduate of Harvard in the same class with Ralph Waldo Emerson.

General Withington received good educational advantages in the Boston public schools and at Phillips Andover Academy. His father was a scholar, retiring and unworldly in character, and the home responsibilities were thrust to a large extent upon the young man, turning him towards business channels. When he left the academy he gave his attention to practical affairs, first entering a leather store in Boston as a salesman. He soon became bookkeeper for the North Wayne Scythe Company, and in a short time was given full charge of the details of their extensive business. Some idea of his capacity, even at this early age, may be inferred from the fact that when but nineteen years old his employers entrusted him with important missions to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other points at which they had large patronage. When in this connection the young man came into contact with the large agricultural implement manufacturing company of Pinney & Lamson, who had a contract for prison labor at Jackson, and who engaged him to come to Jackson and take a position as bookkeeper in its factory here. The death of Mr. Lamson had left the whole control in the hands of Mr. Pinney, who resided in Columbus, Ohio, and was not in Jackson upon the arrival of Mr. Withington, and the business had no head and no management. The former bookkeeper had left some months before, and the office was in charge of a traveling man. There was full scope for the energy, enterprise and new life that had been sent to the rescue. It was not long before the effect was seen and felt all through the concern, although the business was new to the young bookkeeper from the

East, and there was no one on hand to give him direction or even initiation into his duties. His first effort was to bring the books up from their arrears entanglement. The correspondence, the oversight of sales, the purchase of material for manufacture and shop supplies, the control of foremen, the collections and payments, in short, all the office work of a manufacturing business employing 125 workmen and six traveling salesmen, dropped at once on his young and inexperienced shoulders, but he met the work courageously and performed it thoroughly.

The financial panic of October, 1857, came on in its full force, and, unable to stand before the storm, Mr. Pinney committed suicide, and the burden that he refused longer to bear had to be taken up by another. The labors that fell upon Mr. Withington were greater than ever. It was directed in Mr. Pinney's will that the business should be continued until the termination of the contracts with the state then in force. An administrator was appointed, an official from Connecticut, unfamiliar with the business, and the chief labor, therefore, remained where it had been previously laid. A year after the death of Mr. Pinney the business was offered for sale, and was promptly purchased by Mr. Withington and another employe by the name of Harold Sprague, and others. The newly-organized firm of Sprague, Withington & Company, was composed of men already in the employ of the old company. In the early days of his career as a manufacturer Mr. Withington was aided by the late Elihu Cooley, a man of admirable organizing power and a splendid business man. The company soon took a higher place in the manufacturing world, and has continued to the present day, the firm name for many years past having been Withington, Cooley & Company. Their trade is not only co-extensive with this country, but extends to Australia and South America and throughout Europe.

General Withington's energies, however, were not entirely devoted to the management of this business, extensive as it was. The extent of his operations, and the estimate placed by his business associates upon his administrative ability, were shown by the fact that he was chosen president of the following organizations, in addition to the one already mentioned: The Union Bank, Grand River Valley Railroad and Jackson Vehicle Company, all of Jackson; the Withington Handle Company, of Fort Wayne and Huntington, Indiana; the Geneva Tool Company, of Geneva, Ohio; the Oneida Farm Tool Company, of Utica, New York; the National Snath Company, of Erie, Pennsylvania; and the Steel Goods Association, of New York, New York. Since 1875 he had also been an owner and director in the Iowa Farming Tool Company, of Fort Madison, Iowa. A year prior to his death when nearly all the manufacturers of agricultural implements merged, he was chosen president, and a large part of his time from then on was spent in Cleveland, Ohio, attending to the onerous duties of the position.

The outbreak of the Civil War broke into General Withington's business career. A pure patriot and a natural soldier, with a deep love of country, he was willing to risk life and fortune in the defense of the flag he loved. He had previously aided in the organization of the Jackson Greys, a military company, and the day before Governor Blair's call for volunteers was issued, April 16, 1861, Captain Withington had called a special meeting of the Greys for this important crisis. The enlistments made included a large portion of the company, which became Company B, First Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry, with Mr. Withington as captain. He tendered the services of the company to the governor at the great meeing held at Jackson Hall, and it was accepted. It was in the first battle of Bull Run, where Captain Withington was taken prisoner, but not until he had performed a service for which he was given one of the congressional medals of honor. This in its terms

was for "most distinguished gallantry in voluntarily remaining on the field, under heavy fire, to aid and succor your superior officer in the battle of Bull Run, Virginia, July 21, 1861." It was some time after the battle before Captain Withington's whereabouts became known, and he was given up for dead until three weeks afterward, when his wife was informed by a dispatch that he was alive and unhurt, but was a prisoner in Richmond. He was exchanged January 30, 1862, came home, and received a hearty welcome from his townsmen. Still desiring to serve the Union, he was made colonel of the Seventeenth Infantry, August 11, 1862, and continued in the service until March 21, 1863. On March 13, 1865, he was breveted brigadier general United States Volunteers, "for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of South Mountain, Maryland, September 14, 1862," where his command won the title of the "Stonewall Regiment." He and his regiment also won laurels at Antietam. He was a good soldier and a fine commander, and in spite of his stern discipline, had the affectionate regard of all who served under him.

In his political views, General Withington became a Republican with the organization of that party, and cast his first presidential vote for President Lincoln. In addition to local positions of trust, serving as alderman of the First Ward, he was a member of the house in the state legislature in the session of 1873 and the special session of 1874, and state senator in the session of 1891. The most important single piece of legislation with which he was intimately associated was the law passed by the legislature of 1873, under which the state troops, now the National Guard, were organized. He drafted this bill, and it was largely through his intelligent and persistent advocacy that it was passed. To all matters of general legislation he gave careful attention, and in the discussion of many of them he took part, both in the regular sessions of 1873 and 1891, and the constitutional revision session of 1874. General Withington often attended state conventions as a delegate, and went in this capacity also to the national conventions of 1876 and 1892. He did his share of political committee work in Jackson city and county, and was four years a member of the state central committee. He also served the state as a member of the board of trustees of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, at Kalamazoo, and of the board of managers of the Soldiers' Home, at Grand Rapids.

In the civic affairs of Jackson, General Withington ever took a deep and helpful interest and labored steadfastly for the city's advancement. He was active in securing many railways for Jackson, helped to organize the Young Men's Library Association, of which he was president for many years, and under his supervision this association formed a fine library, which was subsequently presented to the Public Library. He was also president of the Jackson Board of Trade, as long as that body was in existence. General Withington's society affiliations had generally been of a military or political character. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of which he had been department commander for a long period; the Grand Army of the Republic, Society of the Army of the Potomac, Michigan Club, Detroit Club, and others. For fifty years he was one of the prominent laymen in the Episcopal church of Michigan, and served as delegate to the general convention of the United States on two occasions; was vestryman of St. Paul's parish for forty-two years, and for twenty-two years served as warden.

On June 6, 1859, General Withington was married to Miss Julia C. Beebe, daughter of Hon. Joseph E. Beebe, deceased, and to this union there were born six children, of whom three are now living: Kate W., Philip H. and Winthrop.

The high regard in which General Withington was generally held, is evidenced in an article printed in a local newspaper at the time of his death, which, in appreciation, said in part: "General Withington exemplified the best citizenship; he was a patriot, a lover of his country, and as a soldier won honor for himself and the nation. He was a manly man, sturdy of character, honest, stanch and upright. Men walk among us and we know them not until death breaks the reserve and brings its revelations. Now we learn of the sweetness of life, the integrity, usefulness and honor of our dead fellow-citizen. Charitable without ostentation, he never turned a deaf ear to sorrow's cry. He was a successful man in the affairs of life. He won that success which is indeed successful when built on the foundation of intelligence, zeal, loyalty, integrity and comradeship. His life will be an inspiration to others, for he has shown that labor, lofty purpose and perseverance will win; his was a life well wrought, and all think of his honorable career with his high abilities, his devotion, manliness, sense of duty and courage; his achievements were won by labor—labor so exacting that it brought his life to a close before his time, at the age of sixty-eight years, crowned with fine results for good for his fellowmen. He found leisure amid his exacting duties as the head of large enterprises for study, and was always a student. A Christian gentleman, he had advanced the cause of Christianity by his earnestness, love of truth and liberal views. Thus passed away an exemplary Christian, a loyal citizen, a kindly neighbor, a devoted husband and affectionate father, an honest man; in every relationship he bore 'the white flower of a blameless life.' Jackson and its people will mourn the going away of this useful citizen, who abided here forty-six years, participating in the activities of trade—the city in which he took so much interest, in whose welfare he rejoiced, and whose progress he did so much to perpetuate—will ever cherish a sweet remembrance of his good deeds and useful life. With his death a beautiful and beneficent star has set."

General Withington's widow, Mrs. Julia C. Withington, still resides at the palatial Withington home located at No. 228 Wildwood avenue, Jackson, and is held in affectionate esteem and regard by the city's entire populace. Both of the sons are prominent in the manufacturing world, and both are men of large affairs, the elder, Philip H., being a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, while Winthrop, the younger, resides in Jackson. The only daughter, Kate Winifred, is now the wife of Dr. Flemming Carrow, a prominent and well known oculist of Detroit.

Hon. Adrian F. Cooper. One of the leading members of the Calhoun county bar, and a resident of Albion since 1891, when he came as a student of Albion College, Adrian F. Cooper was at one time a farm boy. Some years of his earlier career were spent in the school room as a teacher, and he fitted himself for law by paying his way, and for nearly fifteen years has been active in official affairs and in his profession.

Adrian F. Cooper was born on a small farm near the village of Harrietsville, Ontario, January 27, 1873, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Amoss) Cooper. His father, Joseph Cooper, was a native Canadian of Irish descent, and his mother a native Canadian of English descent and a daughter of Thomas Amoss, a merchant and manufacturer, who for many years preceding his death lived on his farm at Mossley, Ontario. Joseph Cooper began life as a carpenter and builder, but abandoned his trade to become a farmer on a small farm which he purchased near the village of Harrietsville, Ontario, and his three sons spent their boyhood in that vicinity. In 1883 he moved his family to what was then the territory of Dakota, and began farming on a larger scale near where the

village of Park River sprang up. The family lived at Park River until the fall of 1890, when the father brought his family to Michigan, taking up his residence temporarily at Marlette, where he secured employment for his teams, and the following September brought his family to Albion, which continued his home until his death on April 4, 1904. His wife survived him six years, or until February 7, 1910, and both are buried in Riverside cemetery at Albion. Among their children are two other sons, Wilfred A., engaged in farming in Jackson county, and Oscar H. Cooper, a member of the cartage firm of Wilfinger, Cooper & Pettibone of Albion.

With a farm training during his early youth Adrian F. Cooper was educated in the public school at Park River, North Dakota, spent one year in the high school at Marlette, Michigan, and from there entered the preparatory department of Albion College, from which institution he was graduated in 1896. Before entering college he taught district school for one term at the age of seventeen, and after graduation from college again resumed teaching, and spent four years in that occupation in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, Houghton county, at Dollar Bay and Chassell. While teaching he devoted his spare time to the study of law and during vacations read law in the office of M. D. Weeks at Albion. In 1900 he quit teaching and entered the law office of Kramer & Greenfield of Chicago as a law clerk, but returned to Michigan in 1901 and took the bar examination and was admitted to practice May 10th of that year. With the exception of a brief time spent in Jackson, his legal career has been identified with Albion since January 1, 1902. In that city he formed a co-partnership with his former tutor, and the firm of Weeks & Cooper has been one of the strongest in Calhoun county. In addition to his law business Mr. Cooper has built a number of substantial modern tenant houses from the proceeds of his law practice.

Mr. Cooper has for a number of years been one of the leading Republicans in the southern part of the state, and is now serving his fourth year as Republican county chairman. The first office to which he was elected was that of circuit court commissioner, which he held for two terms. In 1903 he was elected city clerk of Albion and was re-elected the following year, and in 1909 was elected mayor of the city, and succeeded himself for a second term in that office. He has served seven terms as city attorney of Albion. He also served as secretary and treasurer of the Albion Business Men's Association, has been president and secretary of the Alumni Association of Albion College, and for four years he was a member of the board of directors of the Association, and a member of the board of Athletic Control of Albion College. His fraternal affiliations are chiefly with the Masonic Order and include membership in Murat Lodge No. 14, A. F. & A. M., Albion Chapter No. 32, R. A. M., Albion Council No. 57, R. & S. M., and he is a past Worthy Patron of the Eastern Star. His church is the Methodist Episcopal.

On October 31, 1906, he was united in marriage with Miss Emma L. Worden, of Reading, Michigan, whose acquaintance he had made while she was a student in the Albion College conservatory of music. Mrs. Cooper's father, George W. Worden, was a prominent merchant of Reading, where he was engaged in the hardware and implement business, and formerly was an extensive buyer of grain and other farm produce. Her mother, whose maiden name was Ella L. Chester, was a daughter of Eeson T. Chester, one of the early settlers of Hillsdale county, a prominent and ardent Democrat, and a man of large business interests, owner of a bank at the village of Camden, and of the flour mills and saw mills of that place, was also government land agent for many years, and was the largest individual land owner in the township of Camden. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper

have two children living: Helen Marie, born May 23, 1911, and Donald W., born September 16, 1912. Their first child, Elva L., born April 22, 1909, died at the age of seven months.

Leverett A. Pratt. The best examples of Bay City architecture, both in public and business structures is a credit to the splendid professional skill and ability of Leverett A. Pratt, whose reputation as an architect is pre-eminent in the city, and his name is well known in various parts of the state.

Leverett A. Pratt was born December 16, 1849, in Scio, Allegheny County, New York, a son of N. C. and Eliza (Bushnell) Pratt. His father was a lumber merchant and shipper, later moved to Pennsylvania, where he engaged in coal mining, and later in mercantile lines, and from Pennsylvania moved to Ohio, and about 1870 to Bay City, Michigan, where he again resumed the lumber trade and continued it until his death about 1903. The mother died about 1901. Of the five children in the family, four of whom are now living, Mr. L. A. Pratt was the fourth.

His early education was very limited and was acquired in the public schools in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. It is by reliance upon his native talents and by thorough experience and a studious attention to the business in hand that he has risen to his present successful position. Having learned the trade of carpenter in early life, he began business as a master carpenter in Bay City in 1869, and since 1870 has been practicing the profession of architecture, and for many years has devoted all his time to that work. He was associated for more than thirty years with Walter Koeppe, a noted architect, who retired about three years ago and returned to his old home in Germany, where he died in 1912. Mr. Pratt is now head of the firm of Pratt, Bickel & Campbell, whose offices are in the Crapo Block. It would require a long list to indicate even the more important results of Mr. Pratt's skill as an architect. They include the Bay City City Hall, the Presbyterian church, the Masonic Temple, the Crapo Block, and all the Catholic churches and institutions of that city.

In politics Mr. Pratt has been a staunch Republican since he reached his majority, but has had little time for politics either as a vocation or as an avocation. He is affiliated with the Masonic Order through the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, and Consistory, is a past commander of the Bay City Knights Templars, and is also affiliated with the Elks.

On December 27, 1874, Mr. Pratt was married in Waterloo, New York, to Miss Ida Towsley, a daughter of Alonzo and Lora (Lee) Towsley. Her father was in the stone business in that state, and operated large quaries there until his death in 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Pratt are the parents of a son and a daughter: Lora Lee is the wife of Fisher A. B. Wenk, of Buffalo, New York, where her husband is cashier in the Buffalo Branch of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company. The son is Jesse F. Pratt, now about thirty-four years of age and who is a mechanical engineer.

Mr. Pratt is of English descent. He has for years been very attentive to his business and seldom takes a vacation, almost the only exception to that rule being an occasional visit to his daughter in Buffalo.

Michael Tinney. It is in the field of plastering contracting that Michael Tinney has been chiefly identified with the business interests of Detroit for the past twenty years, and in that time he has established a reputation not only as a successful business man but as a broad-minded, public-spirited citizen, whose name is entitled to respect wherever spoken.

Michael Sinnott

Michael Tinney was born at Norwich, Oxford county, Ontario, May 13, 1856, a son of John and Honora (Hanely) Tinney. John Tinney, who was born in the north of Ireland, was descended from a family which emigrated from Scotland to the north of Ireland many years ago, and were of Scotch Presbyterian stock. The father of John was a travelling minister for the Presbyterian church in different sections of north Ireland. Honora Hanely was born in the south of Ireland, and both she and her husband came to America early in life and were married in Hamilton, Ontario, subsequently locating and spending their lives in Oxford county.

The birthplace of Michael Tinney was a farm situated two miles from Norwich, and his early years were spent in the atmosphere of the country and under the educational and community influences of the village of Norwich. His career has been one of more than ordinary experience, and his success has been self won. At the age of sixteen he began an apprenticeship of the cabinet making trade under James McIntyre, an old Scotchman who for many years conducted a shop at Ingersoll in Oxford county. His proficiency in this business afforded him a comfortable living for seven years and four months, when his employer suddenly failed in business, and let him out at a time when industrial conditions everywhere were hard and all work scarce. There was no opportunity for work at his trade, and one summer was spent in building culverts for the Canadian Pacific Railroad. The following two summers he worked as a painter. His next-door neighbor was a plasterer, and as the painting trade was by no means to his liking, he found work carrying a hod for his neighbor, and this, curiously enough, was his introduction to a line of business which has been continued ever since and which has enabled him to secure a substantial position in the business world.

During 1888 and 1889 Mr. Tinney did contracting in a small way at Ingersoll, Canada, and in February, 1890, came into Michigan. His first work was on a large building then in course of construction at Ishpeming, but in September of the same year he came to Detroit and began work on the Hammond building, which was then being erected. The first two years in Detroit were spent as a journeyman, but since then he has been an independent contractor. Mr. Tinney is a member of the Detroit Employers' Association and for 1914 is vice-president of the Master Plasterers' Association. Fraternally his affiliations are with Zion Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., with Michigan Consistory of the thirty-second degree Scottish Rite, with Moslem Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and with Diamond Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Mr. Tinney was married in Ontario to Mary Melissa Kelsey, who was born at Syracuse, New York, daughter of Rufus M. Kelsey, who took his family from Syracuse to Ontario. Mr. and Mrs. Tinney are the parents of the following children: Eva Louise, who married James Benzie of Detroit, and has a daughter named Elsie; Ernest LeRoy, who married Carrie Smith of Detroit; William H.; Lucy May, who married Cecil Burse of Detroit, and has a daughter, Helen; and John Calvin, by whose marriage to Ethel Hayes of Detroit there is one son, Edwin.

The Bay City Times was founded January 3, 1899—the most unpropitious time of the year in which to launch a business enterprise, especially when the field is already occupied. Bay City was then served by the *Morning Tribune* and the *Evening Press,* both owned by one management, but neither at that time was on a prosperous basis. Twenty-four years have since come and gone, and the *Times* is now supreme in the evening field at Bay City, and is one of the ablest managed and most prosperous newspaper enterprises of the state.

It was with much trepidation that Wilbert H. Gustin and Leonard

L. Cline surrendered their positions of city editor and advertising manager respectively on the *Tribune*, to join hands with Fred. M. Van Campen, owner of a job printing office, to start a new newspaper, in a field that was paved with wrecks of journalistic efforts. However, they united their limited means in an enterprise that eventually was brought to success.

The promoters were all young men and well acquainted in the city. They had canvassed the field and had received encouragement. They recruited their force mainly from the other daily papers of the city. These employees, confident of the success of the new paper, gave up a certainty for an uncertainty.

With a force of men trained in newspaper work, the promoters began the publication of the *Bay City Times*. It was then a four-page paper, seven columns to the page. The type was all set by hand, it was printed on a flat-bed, two-revolution press, capable of turning out eight hundred papers per hour. The office was located in a two-story building on Fifth avenue between Washington and Saginaw streets, which Mr. Gustin had purchased for the purpose. So interested was he in the success of the enterprise that he charged no rent while the company occupied the building.

The success of *The Times* the first year was of a doubtful character, It depended upon a plate service, supplemented by "grape-vine," for some of its telegraph news. It also had a wire running into the office over which a special service was supposed to come from Detroit, but this was so often interrupted by wires being broken because "they were moving a house across the tracks down at Drayton Plains," that the service was discontinued as inadequate and unsatisfactory. It is said that there has not been a "house moved across the track at Drayton Plains" since the special service was given up.

The principal telegraphic news service of that day was supplied by the Associated Press, the evening franchise of which was held by the *Evening Press*. *The Times* wanted it but could not get it. The *Evening Press* would not dispose of it, therefore, the publishers of *The Times* decided to bend their energies in getting out a much better local newspaper and with timely local editorial comment such as would tell in its race against the competitor. This course had its effect. *The Times* grew and prospered. Archibald McMillan, one of the publishers of the *Evening Press*, saw the inevitable. He disposed of his interest in 1890 and became a member of the Times Company and staff. With additional strength and growing favor, *The Times* went ahead. It became recognized as the leading paper of the city, even though it had no accredited press association from which to secure its telegraphic news.

Early in 1891, *The Times*, having outgrown its Fifth avenue quarters, moved to the Birney block on Water street. In this location it remained upwards of ten years when it purchased the Cottrell building. When the people of Bay City voted to buy Water street property to establish Wenonah Park, The Times building was one of those that were within the Park zone. *The Times*, in preparing to vacate, bought the northwest corner of Adams street and Fifth avenue, where it erected its present modern building and installed within it the latest improved printing machinery. The new building was occupied in September, 1909.

In May, 1891, Mr. Van Campen retired from the company and devoted himself exclusively to the job printing department. At about this time the publishers reorganized as a corporation known as The Bay City Times Company. In June of that year *The Times* purchased and absorbed the *Evening Press*, securing thereby the much coveted Associated Press privileges and at the same time relieving the business men of what they had regarded for some time as a burden—a third daily newspaper.

The *Evening Press* was established in 1879 and had up to that time absorbed or forced to surrender the field, the *Advocate,* the *Daily Star,* the *Daily World,* the *Evening News,* the *Morning Call,* and a few others of minor importance. Whatever prestige and business these papers acquired came to *The Times* when it bought the *Press.* From that time *The Times* has been the sole occupant of the evening field.

Since 1889 *The Times* has outgrown six presses. The last move was the enlargement of the present perfecting press so that its capacity has been doubled. The type-setting capacity of the office has been increased twenty-fold, and there are five times as many compositors in the "ad" alley as there were in 1889. Of the original force in the mechanical department, only one remains—Fred J. Wharton, foreman of the "ad" department.

The Times was started as an independent newspaper and it has maintained this position. Its aim has been to serve the people honestly, to gain their confidence by dealing fairly with them in all things and at all times, and thus acquire a prestige that cannot be shaken. Its circulation and advertising patronage have consequently enjoyed a steady growth from its inception to this day.

Of the founders of *The Times,* Mr. Gustin is the only one remaining with the paper. Mr. Cline disposed of his interest in 1892 to take the business management of the *Grand Rapids Democrat.* He later went to Detroit and engaged in the advertising business, and died in the harness. Mr. VanCampen became interested in photography and is now engaged in that line in Grand Rapids. Mr. Gustin disposed of his interest in 1903 at the time the present company acquired possession of the paper. He has been acting in the capacity of managing editor since.

The present officers of the Bay City Times Company are Ralph H. Booth, president; and B. M. Wynkoop, secretary-treasurer and general manager.

Hon. Samuel Dickie. Many of the well known Michigan citizens whose names and careers are recorded in these pages give credit for their finishing education and preparation for life to Albion College, an institution with a history of more than seventy years, and one of the strongest denominational schools in the state. Its possibilities for useful service are now greater than ever, owing largely to the aggressive work of its president, Dr. Dickie, who graduated from Albion more than forty years ago, was connected with the institution in various capacities as instructor and business and official capacity, and since 1901 has been president.

Dr. Dickie was made acting president of Albion College in February, 1901, and was elected to the permanent presidency in June, 1901. The important features of his work as president were described by Prof. DeLos Fall in a history of Albion College written in 1912, and two paragraphs from that article are herewith quoted:

"He has served most acceptably and successfully in that office from that time to the present writing. He was thoroughly conversant with the college in all phases of its life, having been intimately and officially connected with it for a long series of years— as student, member of the faculty, member of the board of trustees, and chairman of the endowment fund committee. The first important task which confronted him was the clearing away of the great debt which had been incurred through the previous administrations. Although no part of the endowment fund had been used for current expenses, it still remained that to care for the interest on a debt which now had grown to be one hundred thousand dollars, required the earning of a like amount of the permanent endow-

ment fund. With great energy and tact, President Dickie aroused the interest of the friends of the institution, who responded promptly and liberally, with the result that on December 31, 1902, there was secured in cash and good securities the sum of $103,400, and the school was free from debt.

"The financial problem is one ever present in the management of any live, growing, and expanding institution of learning, and so it will ever be with Albion. Recognizing this fact, President Dickie has taken a second notable step in the present year of 1912. Mr. Andrew Carnegie had promised to give twenty thousand dollars when the college, through its friends, should show him eighty thousand additional, the entire sum to be placed in the permanent endowment fund. This has been most successfully accomplished, thus placing the school upon a much better financial foundation."

One of Michigan's most distinguished educators, and also a leader in the work of state and national temperance, Samuel Dickie was born in Canada June 6, 1851, a son of William and Jane (McNabb) Dickie, both natives of Scotland. The father was born at the home of the poet, Robert Burns, in Mauchlin, Scotland, while the mother was a native of Glasgow. In early life the family emigrated to Canada, and in 1858 to Lansing, Michigan, where the parents spent the rest of their lives.

Dr. Dickie was educated in the public schools of Lansing, and in 1868, at the age of seventeen, entered Albion College and remained until graduating in 1872. His career as an educator began as superintendent of schools at Hastings, where he remained four years, and from 1877 to 1888 held the Chair of Astronomy and Physics at Albion College. He was one of the most popular instructors in the faculty, and from the year 1888 until taking the position of president in 1901 continued to be identified with his Alma Mater by loyal interest and also various official services.

In 1872, at the age of twenty-one, Dr. Dickie refused allegiance to the party which he favored for its economic principles on account of its stand on the temperance question, and has ever since been one of the strongest and ablest members of the Prohibition party in Michigan. In 1884 he was chairman of the National Prohibition convention, and in 1886 was Prohibition candidate for governor, receiving a vote one-third larger than was given to St. John, the presidential candidate in 1884. He was the leader of the campaign in 1887 for the amendment of the state constitution to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor in the state, and his work at that time gained him recognition in his party councils in the nation at large, and in the Chicago convention of November, 1887, he was made chairman of the national committee. The following four years were spent in New York City, where he maintained his headquarters as executive head of the party. Returning to Albion in 1893, Dr. Dickie has had his home in that city ever since.

On December 22, 1872, Dr. Dickie married Mary Brockway, daughter of Rev. William H. Brockway of Albion. Their four children are: Clarissa, Ada, Mary, and Brockway.

John M. Phelan. The spirit of twentieth century enterprise which has stimulated and produced in such an important degree the development of Jackson and vicinity as one of the chief industrial centers of Michigan, has no better representative than John M. Phelan, who has lived in that city since he was ten years of age, and whose invention of a special process for the manufacture of reinforced concrete pipe has added to the world's mechanical facilities. Mr. Phelan is superintendent of the Reinforced Concrete Pipe Company, a corporation specially organized

to manufacture his invention. He also holds an honored place in the civic community as alderman from the Seventh Ward.

John M. Phelan was born in Washtenaw county, Michigan, on a farm December 12, 1866. His father was Michael Phelan, a native of county Waterford, Ireland, who came to the United States in 1848. Throughout his active career until his death in 1885, he combined farming and business pursuits, engaging first in one and then in the other. The mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Guinon was born in Queen's County, Ireland, and was a direct descendant of Guy the Earl of Warwick. She died in 1897.

When John M. Phelan was ten years of age, his parents located at Jackson, and that city has ever since been his home. Here he attended St. John's parochial school, but left off his studies at the age of fourteen in order to learn a practical vocation. His first work was as a cigar maker, and at the age of eighteen, he began an apprenticeship at the machinist's trade, which was more in keeping with his natural inclinations and early manifested genius for mechanical contrivance. For two years he was an apprentice in the old Bennett Machine Shops of Jackson, and thoroughly mastered his trade and became an expert, so that at this time there is probably no better mechanic in the city of Jackson than Mr. Phelan. In following his trade he was employed in several different machine shops, and also in the shops of the Michigan Central Railway at the Junction. Still later, he was for ten years in the shops of the Novelty Manufacturing Company. In 1903, Mr. Phelan perfected and secured a patent upon a reinforced concrete pipe. He himself foresaw great commercial possibilities in its manufacture, and it was not difficult to induce capital to back the invention. Accordingly there was organized the Reinforced Concrete Pipe Company, and subsequently it was incorporated. Mr. Phelan has been one of the large stockholders of the concern, and has been superintendent of the manufacturing since the beginning. Today this is one of Jackson's best industries. It is capitalized at six hundred thousand dollars, and the products are shipped all over the world. To comparatively few men comes such a distinction as an inventor and manufacturer as to Mr. Phelan and he may well take pride in the fact that he has added to the world's commercial resources. While the reinforced concrete pipe is most conspicuous and valuable invention, Mr. Phelan has a mechanical genius which has been manifested in other original ways, and at least twenty patents have been granted by the government for the government.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Phelan has long been active in local affairs, and for the past fourteen years has represented the Seventh Ward in the City Council, of which he is one of the most valuable working members. He belongs to the Catholic Church, and is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On October 16, 1891, Mr. Phelan married Mary McGuin. They have three children, two sons and a daughter, Marguerite, Harold and Roy.

Henry R. Wochholz. The position which he has gained as one of the representative business men and progressive, public-spirited citizens of the city of Albion well entitles Mr. Wochholz to specific recognition in this publication. He is senior member of the enterprising firm of Wochholz & Gress, which conducts a finely appointed department store in the city of Albion and which has gained high reputation and substantial business through fair and honorable dealings and marked circumspection in meeting the demands of an appreciative and representative patronage. Further interest attaches to the career of Mr. Wochholz by reason

of the fact that he is a scion of a sterling pioneer family of Michigan and a native of the county which is now his home.

Henry R. Wochholz was born on a farm in Albion township, Calhoun county, Michigan, on the 26th of May, 1862, the exact place of his nativity being situated four miles southeast of the city of Albion. He is a son of John Ludwig Wochholz and Henrietta (Frederick) Wochholz, both of whom were born and reared in Germany, where their marriage was solemnized, and where the father served six years in the German army, in which he attained official preferment. The subject of this review is one of a family of nine children and was the first of the number born in Calhoun county, four having been born in Germany. In 1861 John L. Wochholz severed the ties that bound him to home and native land and immigrated with his family to the United States, the voyage having been made in a primitive sailing vessel, the "Washington," and this having been the final trans-Atlantic trip of the boat. Six weeks were consumed in making the voyage, and soon after landing in New York city the Wochholz family set forth for Michigan, making Calhoun county their destination. John L. Wochholz acquired land in Sheridan township, and eventually became one of the prosperous agriculturists of the county, where both he and his devoted wife passed the remainder of their lives and where both retained inviolable place in the confidence and esteem of all who knew them, their names meriting enduring place on the roll of the sterling pioneers of this favored section of the state. Mrs. Wochholz was summoned to the life eternal on the 13th of October, 1898, at the age of seventy-four years, and her husband passed away June 8, 1906, at the age of seventy-nine years. Of the nine children all save one survive the honored parents: Lena is the wife of August Waldvogle; Charles is a resident of Albion, Michigan; Henrietta is the wife of Philo D. Wright; Henry R. is the immediate subject of this sketch; John F. maintains his home at Albion, Michigan; Mary is the wife of William Beilfuss; Ida is the wife of Robert Glascoff; and Frank A. is engaged in the clothing business in Albion, where all of the children reside. Hannah, the one child deceased, was the first wife of Robert Glascoff, who after her death married her younger sister, Ida.

Henry R. Wochholz has been a resident of Calhoun county from the time of his birth, and, like his brothers and sisters, has shown by this condition his lively appreciation of the manifold advantages and attractions of the county. His initial experiences were those gained in connection with the home farm, in the work of which he assisted during the days of his boyhood and youth, the while he continued to attend the district school during the winter terms until he had attained to the age of eighteen years. This discipline was supplemented by his attending for one year a German Lutheran parochial school in Albion, his parents having been zealous adherents of the religious denomination mentioned. He had gained more or less familiarity with the German language through the associations of his home, but in the parochial school he perfected himself in the correct usage of the language, which he speaks, reads and writes with marked facility. Mr. Wochholz continued to lend his aid in the work and management of his father's farm until he attained his legal majority. He then set forth into a new field of endeavor, and the results that he has since achieved fully justify the course which he thus followed. He established his residence in Albion after leaving the farm and here he was employed for two years as a clerk in the hardware store of the late A. P. Gardiner. It may be mentioned incidentally that Mr. Wochholz now owns and occupies the attractive residence that was at that time the nome of Mr. Gardiner. After the experience gained in the hardware establishment Mr. Wochholz entered upon an apprenticeship at the mould-

er's trade, in the plant of the Gale Manufacturing Company, long one of the foremost representatives of the plow manufacturing industry in the country, and with this Albion company he continued for thirteen years after the completion of his apprenticeship of three years. His steadfastness, determination and good judgment were significantly shown in this connection, for during the long period of sixteen years in the service of the Gale Company, Mr. Wochholz lost but one day's time, this being the momentous occasion of his marriage.

In 1898 Mr. Wochholz resigned his position as one of the skilled workmen and valued employes of the Gale Manufacturing Company, and he then initiated his independent career as a merchant in Albion. From that time to the present he has been known as one of the reliable progressive and representative business men of the second city of Calhoun county, and his record has been one of consecutive advancement along the line of prosperous enterprise and that of tenure of popular confidence and esteem. At the initiation of his mercantile career he formed a partnership with Edgar C. Deyoe, under the firm name of Wochholz & Deyoe, and this alliance continued seven years, the enterprise being that of general merchandise, including the handling of coal and wood. In 1905 Mr. Wochholz purchased his partner's interest in the now well-developed business, and at the same time he sold a half interest in the enterprise to his brother-in-law, Frederick W. Gress, who has since been his able and valued coadjutor, under the firm title of Wochholz & Gress. The large double store of the firm is situated at the corner of Cass and Superior streets, and the same is metropolitan in its facilities, stock and service in the various departments. The firm also owns and operates the principal coal elevator of Albion and deals extensively in grain, feed, lime, cement, etc. Mr. Gress has charge of the coal elevator and its allied enterprises and Mr. Wochholz gives his personal supervision to the large and well appointed mercantile establishment.

Distinctive public spirit has characterized Mr. Wochholz as a citizen and man of affairs. He has been aligned from early manhood as a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party, but he has refused to become a candidate for any public office save that of member of the Albion board of education, a position which he has held for the past nine years and in which he has done effective work in behalf of the city schools. He was for two years president of the Albion Business Men's Association, having been the first to hold this office and having been prominently concerned in the founding of the progressive organization. In the Masonic fraternity he has attained to the Knights Templar degree, besides being affiliated with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Wochholz has important capitalistic interests aside from those already mentioned. He is a member of the directorate of the National Spring & Wire Company, of Albion and Windsor, Ontario, and is a stockholder in both the Albion Chemical Works and the Albion Commercial & Savings Bank.

On May 26, 1889, there was recorded the marriage of Mr. Wochholz to Miss Emma Gress, who was born at Parma, Jackson county, Michigan, and they have two sons,—Louis F., who was born June 18, 1892, and Harold F., who was born June 26, 1896. The elder son was graduated in the University of Michigan on his twenty-first birthday, June 18, 1913, and completed in this great institution a five years' course in four years. The younger son was graduated in the Albion high school as a member of the class of 1914, the date of graduation having been June 11th. Both sons are sterling and popular young men of Albion, and their circle of friends is coincident with that of their acquaintances.

Frederick W. Gress. The ability to succeed in the strongly competitive walks of mercantile life is possessed by Frederick W. Gress, one of Albion's best known merchants, and of the well known mercantile firm of Wochholz & Gress.

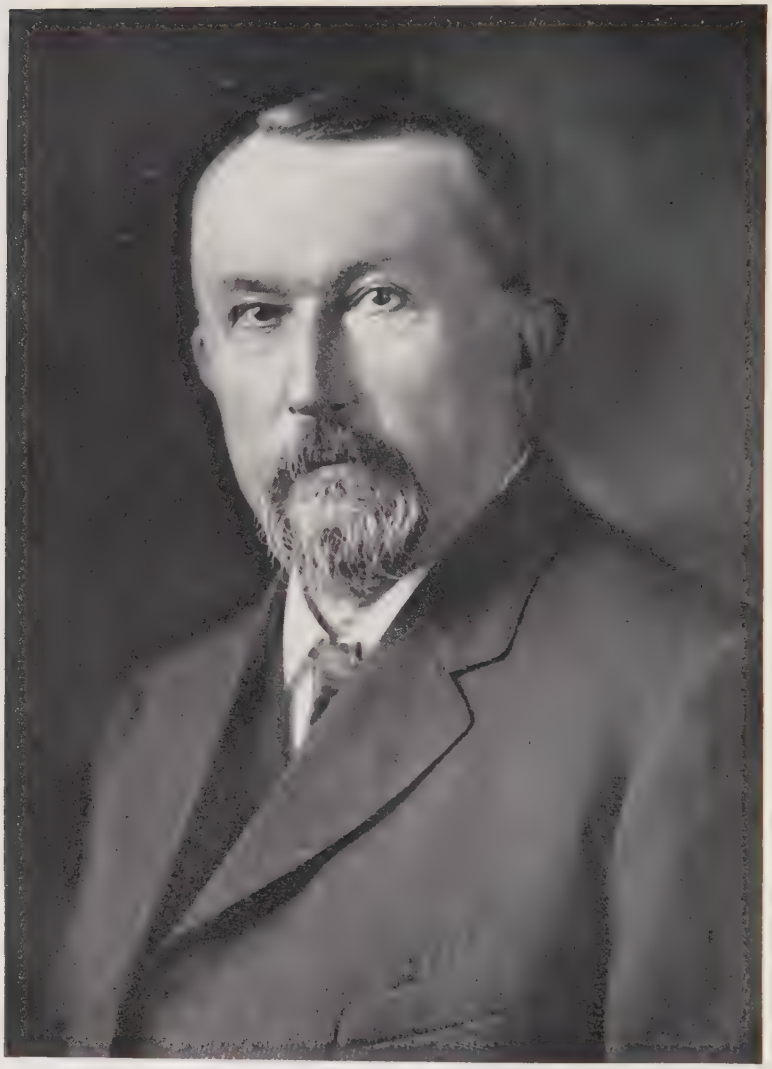
Of stanch German stock which has been conspicuous in the development and enterprise of many sections of America, Frederick W. Gress was born at Albion, Michigan, May 17, 1864. His father, John Gress, was a native of Germany, a blacksmith by trade, and died when his son Frederick was three years of age. The mother, whose maiden name was Wilhelmina Steinkrass was also born in the German fatherland, and after the death of her first husband married August Stecher. Mr. Stecher is also now deceased, and his widow lives at a good old age in Albion. Of the three children born to John Gress and wife, two are now living, Frederick W. and Mrs. Henry R. Wochholz, both of Albion. To the second marriage were born six children, of whom five are living as follows: George F.; Louis; Otto; Eva and Ella, twins, who are now respectively Mrs. John Dean and Mrs. Henry Penzotti.

Frederick W. Gress has spent practically all his life in Albion, was educated in the common schools, turned his attention to a trade, and for many years was one of the city's industrial workers. As junior member of the firm of Wochholz & Gress he is a leading business man, this being one of the most prosperous merchandise houses of the city. They conduct a large general store, supply the community with all kinds of merchandise, and also are extensive dealers in coal, wood, grain and feed. The partners are brothers-in-law, and they began business together in 1906. Previous to his mercantile career Mr. Gress put in twenty-one years in the employ of the Gale Manufacturing Company at Albion. For many years before he resigned from that establishment he was foreman in the malleable iron department.

Mr. Gress has other noteworthy relations with the community, is a member of the German Lutheran church, has taken the Knight Templar degree in the Masonic order with membership in Marshall Commandery No. 17, and also belongs to the uniform rank of the Knights of Pythias, Apollo Company, No. 23, of Albion. In his civic relations he served four years as a member of the city council from the First ward, and is Republican in his political principles. Besides his interest in the store, he is a stockholder in the Commercial and Savings Bank of Albion. On April 17, 1890, Mr. Gress married Amelia Reather. They have one daughter, Miss Margaret Ida Gress, who is a well educated young lady living at home, and a helpful assistant to her father as bookkeeper with the firm of Wochholz & Gress.

Julius J. Best. Within the past year Julius J. Best embarked in the real estate and insurance business in Jackson, and the indications are that his career on that line will be a successful and creditable one. Mr. Best came to this country from his native land, Poland, in May, 1898, and since that time he has been a resident of this city. He was born on July 19, 1881, and it is more or less interesting to follow the upward steps of his career thus far in America.

When Mr. Best first came to Jackson from Poland he entered the employ af the Lewis Spring & Axle Company, and for four years he was thus occupied, acting in the capacity of shipping clerk. For three years thereafter he was variously employed, and in 1905 he entered the service of W. W. Wright in the real estate and insurance business as a solicitor, and he continued with Mr. Wright until February 1, 1914, when he established a real estate and insurance agency on his own account. Prior to this however, and while still in the employ of Mr. Wright, Mr. Best had



Henry Schust

conducted a steamship agency at Jackson on his own account and also a foreign money order office, and he still conduts both the steamship agency and money order office in conjunction with the real estate and insurance business. His offices are located at No. 213 Carter Brothers Building.

Mr. Best is the son of John and Lucy Best, both now deceased, who spent their entire lives in their native land. One brother, Frank Best, followed him to America. He is now a prosperous grocer of Toledo, Ohio.

Mr. Best occupies a position of considerable importance in Jackson, not alone by reason of his business enterprises, but in some degree because of his standing with his brother Poles. The city has a Polish population of something like five thousand, many of them having come to America in very recent years and having but little knowledge of the manners and customs of their new land. These people find in Mr. Best a sympathetic friend and adviser, and they are always free to come to him with their problems. Mr. Best has studied hard since he established himself on American soil and he is comparatively familiar with the English language and with the methods of legal procedure of our courts, so that he is well equipped to act as a sort of "big brother" to his countrymen. A large proportion of the Jackson Polish Colony depend implicitly upon him and his word, and he directs them in the manner of the disposition of their savings as well as in other matters of vital interest to them. If they wish to send their savings back to their native land to those they left behind them, Mr. Best attends to the matter for them with the facilities at his command in his foreign money order department. On the other hand, if they wish to invest in Jackson property, Mr. Best is never chary of the best advice of which he is capable in regard to a satisfactory investment. And it is a source of much pride and pleasure to him that he is able to act as a friend to his fellow countrymen in their adopted country.

Mr. Best has, himself, made some judicious and profitable investments in Jackson realty, and he is rapidly gaining in financial standing in the city. He has most thoroughly demonstrated to the people of Jackson that a young man of foreign birth, with little or no educational advantages, may, by the application of a fair measure of energy and the possession of good habits, win a solid success in an American city, and the people of Jackson have a measure of pride in his achievements, and regard him as a valuable acquisition to the citizenship of the community.

Henry Schust. The president of the Schust Baking Company has for thirty years been one of Saginaw's leading business men. He established and developed a bread bakery, which in its time was notable for the high standard of its product, and since transferring his resources to the baking branch of the industry has made a business hardly second to any of its kind in the state, and the Schust crackers are now eaten by thousands of consumers who never visited Saginaw, where the big factory is located. Mr. Schust's character and reputation has given him a high place in his community, he is a man of honor and of high ideals and while always interested and a liberal contributor to the upbuilding of his city, has at the same time provided well for his immediate family, and all his children are a credit to him. Mr. Schust in spite of his long and active business career, and the large establishment of which he is at the head, is sure to impress a stranger as one man who has no cares or worries, and is happy and contented with every fortune that state has brought him.

Henry Schust is a native of Wurttemberg, Germany, born May 24, 1850, a son of John H. V. and Margaret (Schmidt) Schust. His education acquired in the schools of his native province was of a substantial character, and early in youth he began learning the

baker's trade as an apprentice in his native city. With his accumulation of savings, he finally went to Basel, Switzerland, being accompanied by his wife, whom he had married in Stuttgart, Germany. In Basel he engaged in the baking business for himself, and remained there from 1875 until April, 1882. In the meantime in spite of a fair prosperity, he had become soundly impressed with the great resources and opportunities offered in the United States, and this finally led to his selling out his business in Switzerland, and with a considerable amount of capital he arrived in Michigan and located at Cass City. A business career there of eighteen months proved somewhat disastrous, since he lost nearly all of his investments, and left Cass City, with a somewhat poor opinion of that locality. In the fall of 1883, he arrived in Saginaw, and with what remained of his capital bought a small bake shop on LaPeer Street. Being an expert baker, he applied himself with all the characteristic earnestness and industry of his nature to his undertaking, and in a short time was making goods which were very popular throughout the city. After his first success he bought a block on the corner of Sixth and LaPeer Streets, ground measuring eighty-five by one hundred and forty feet, and there erected a large and modern steam bakery. His business increased with rapid strides, and in time became the most important of its kind in Saginaw. In 1902, his success with bread having stimulated his enterprise in other directions, he started in a small way the manufacture of crackers and cakes. The Schust Baking establishment at that time gave employment to some twelve to fifteen people. The cracker business soon outdistanced the larger department entirely, and in a short time Mr. Schust erected additional factory room, and in 1907 sold out the bread bakeries altogether. At that time was organized the Schust Baking Company, whose plant covers nearly thirty-six thousand feet of floor space, employs upwards of one hundred hands, and the goods are shipped and sold on the markets of Chicago, Detroit, Cincinnati, and all the intermediate territory. There are two branch houses, one in Bay City, and one in Flint. Mr. Schust owns the majority of the stock, and has been president of the company since organization in the present corporate form.

A new plant will be erected on the west side, at the foot of Congress Street and Michigan Central tracks. Mr. Schust is building a new plant, and will be known as the Schust Baking Company. It will be erected at a cost of $100,000, with be five stories in height besides the basement, and it will be a concrete building.

Besides giving Saginaw one of its employing industries, Mr. Schust has done much for the upbuilding of his home city, in other ways. He has built and owned eight fine residence properties, besides business blocks, and has been public-spirited in every movement he has made. During recent years he has turned over the active management of the business to his sons, who are all capable young men, and rapidly advancing the business to still larger success. Their father took each of them into the factory at an early age, and thus they are familiar with practically every detail. At the present time, Mr. Schust takes little part in business affairs and enjoys a rest which is well earned after his long and busy career.

He and his wife are inveterate travelers. Mrs. Schust has made three European trips, and also spent several months in Yellowstone park and elsewhere in America. Mr. Schust has gone to Europe twice, once in 1905, and once in 1910. He and his wife have visited all the well known European centers, including Rome, and its historical vicinity, Switzerland, Algiers, Spain and elsewhere.

To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Schust were born ten children, four of whom are deceased. Those living are Fred, Emanuel Schust, who is vice president and manager of the Baking Company; Edward Schust, who

is general manager of the plant; Gustav Adolph, manager of the shipping department; Eugene, one of the traveling salesmen representing the Schust Baking Company; Margaret, wife of Gustav C. Heineman, of Saginaw; Sophia, widow of Charles Housner, of Saginaw. Mr. Schust is a Republican in politics, but has never manifested any desire for public office, and has several times declined such honor. He believes in and supports several church denominations, but is very liberal in religious matters. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Foresters, and is an honorary member of the Germania Society.

Morton Gallagher, M.D. A native of Canada, but since 1894 a resident of Bay City, Dr. Gallagher by his skill in practice and his high character and sterling qualities of citizenship, reflects great credit both on the land of his nativity, and the city of his adoption. He is one of the leading physicians of Bay City, enjoys a large private practice, and is well known in social and fraternal circles.

Morton Gallagher was born at Portland, Ontario, May 19, 1863. His parents were William and Jane Hanna Gallagher, his father a native of Ireland and his mother of Canada. The father came to Canada when nineteen years old, and spent his entire active career as a farmer until his death in 1897. He was born in 1811. The mother, who was born in 1820 and died in December, 1895, was reared and lived all her life in Ontario. The eighth in order of birth of a family of nine children, Dr. Gallagher at an early age had to rely on his efforts to earn his living and prepare for a career of usefulness both to himself and his fellowmen. After completing his high school work at Athens, Ontario, he spent two years as a teacher, and then entered Queen's College, where he was graduated in medicine in April, 1887. For seven years Dr. Gallagher was engaged in practice at Campbellford, Ontario, and then after six months of post-graduate study in the New York Polyclinic came to Bay City in 1894. His success here has been distinctive and has given him a practice which is equal to the best. For six years he has been honored by his fellow workers, with the presidency of the Bay County Medical Society, and his membership is also in the State Society and the American Medical Association. In Masonry the doctor has taken thirty-two degrees of the Scottish Rite and belongs to the Shrine, and is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Bay City Club and the Bay City Country Club, and gives his services to the city as a member of the board of education.

On Christmas Day of 1889, Dr. Gallagher married Miss Emily Tecker, of Centerton, Ontario, her father, Rev. William Tecker, having long been a well known minister in Canada, and now living in Toronto. Dr. Gallagher and wife have eight children as follows: Sherman G., born at Campbellport, Ontario, and now in the United States Army; Florence, born at Campbellford, March 17, 1892, and a graduate of the Ypsilanti Normal School; William H., born at Bay City, September 16, 1894, and a graduate in the high school; Fletcher T., born at Bay City, in March, 1896, and also a graduate of high school; Helen, born at Bay City in September, 1897, and in the high school; Marion N., born at Bay City, in April, 1899; Pauline, born in Bay City, in 1901; and Blanche M., born in December, 1906, at Bay City.

Rev. Casper M. B. Schenkelberg, pastor of St. John's Roman Catholic church, of Jackson, has now served about twenty years in his present capacity. His service has been a valued one to the church and the community, and the work of the church has prospered under his wise administration.

The St. John's church property, comprising a number of substantial and handsome brick buildings, will aggregate approximately $150,000, and is one of the most valuable and well kept parcels of property in the ownership of the church in Michigan. Besides the church, itself a handsome structure, there are St. John's Academy, a four-story brick building; the rectory and a home for the Sisters, and also a perfectly equipped heating plant.

The history of the church is a most interesting one, and unfortunately, lack of space forbids more than a brief mention of its experience here. It may be said, however, that it is the oldest Roman Catholic church in Jackson, founded by missionaries in 1841. The first resident pastor of the church was Father Carl Moutard, who assumed the duties of pastor in 1855. The corner stone of the first church edifice was laid in that year, since which time the church has been several times rebuilt. The present church was complete in 1896, one year after Father Schenkelberg took charge. The second pastor of the church was Rev. P. Dudley O'Brien, who served in the years 1870 and 1871. He was followed by Rev. Theophilus Buyse, who served a continuous pastorate from then until 1895, when he was relieved by the present pastor, who has since been in charge. The present church edifice was finished in the year that Rev. Schenkelberg assumed the duties of pastor, and in the nineteen years of his service since then he has brought the property up to its present valuable state, adding the Academy, the parsonage and the home for the sisters. Improvement has been sure and steady in the property, and scarce a year has passed that has not noted some needed addition to the well being of the church property as a whole. St. John's Academy was completed in 1901, and has been a tremendous impetus to the work of the church in the community.

Father Schenkelberg was born in Detroit on January 20, 1857, and received his early education in St. Francis Seminary of Milwaukee, where he spent twelve years. He was ordained priest in Detroit, on June 9, 1883, and for ten years thereafter, or until 1893 he was pastor of St. Mary's church at St. Clair, Michigan. His next pastorate was the Holy Cross church at Marine City, where he spent two and a half years, and since 1895 his service has been confined to his present pastorate.

William T. Bope. It is with distinctive satisfaction that in this work may be given a brief review of the career of William Thomas Bope, who may well be termed the dean of the bar of Bad Axe, judicial center of Huron county, for he has here been engaged in the successful practice of law for nearly forty years, and in point of years of consecutive practice within its borders he now takes precedence of all other members of the present bar of Huron county. He is not only a man of high professional and general intellectual attainments but he has ever shown a deep appreciation of the best ethics of his profession and has striven with much of ability and distinction to uphold its dignity. He has long controlled a large and representative practice, has commanded the unqualified confidence and respect of his colleagues at the bar, as well as of the general public, and in the meanwhile he has exerted potent influence in furthering the civic and material prosperity and progress of his home city and county, where he has a coterie of friends that is limited only by that of his acquaintances.

Mr. Bope finds marked satisfaction in reverting to the fact that the Wolverine state is the place of his nativity and that he is a representative of one of its pioneer families. He was born on a farm in Lapeer county, Michigan, on the 3d of January, 1853, and is a son of Dr. Philemon Jefferson Bope and Ellen M. (Sloss) Bope, descendants of sturdy

German ancestors who settled in the north of Ireland in the days of William of Orange. Dr. Philemon Bope was born at Lancaster, Ohio, and was a schoolmate and friend of Hon. John Sherman, who achieved national reputation. The wife of Dr. Bope was born on a vessel in mid-ocean, while her parents were en route from their old home in the north of Ireland to the United States. She was a daughter of Joseph Sloss, who settled in Michigan in the early '50s and became one of the honored pioneers of this commonwealth, where he lived for the remainder of his long and useful life. The paternal grandfather of him whose name introduces this review was a general of the southern division of the Ohio state militia in the pioneer era of the history of the old Buckeye state, and his son Philemon served as his aide-de-camp. Dr. Bope was graduated in Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, and he began the practice of his profession at Dearborn, Wayne county, Michigan, where his marriage was solemnized and where he continued his residence four years. His health had become much impaired and to recuperate his powers he, in company with his wife, passed a year at New Orleans, Louisiana. On his return to Michigan he located at Lapeer, where he continued in active and successful practice until his death. He died in 1866, at the age of forty-two years, and it was the irony of fate that his devoted wife met her death in a runaway accident, in 1861. Her husband also had a similar accident and was seriously injured and probably died later as a result of this accident. Also their eldest child, Charles M., was kicked in the head by a horse when he was a young man of nineteen years but lived several years after and taught school, but died suddenly from the effects of the accident. Frances E., the eldest of the four children, is now Mrs. George W. Carpenter, of Bad Axe, Michigan; and Elizabeth E. is the widow of Dr. Thomas B. McNabb, a pioneer physician of Fremont, Indiana. She now resides in Bad Axe.

William T. Bope was doubly orphaned when but thirteen years of age, but he was favored in the circumstances that permitted him to continue his educational work, his preliminary discipline having been received in the common schools at Lapeer. At the age of fourteen years he entered the Northeastern Indiana Seminary, at Orland, where he gained effective training in higher academic branches of study, and upon attaining to his legal majority he began reading law in the office and under the preceptorship of the firm of McBride & Morlan, of Waterloo, Indiana. At the age of twenty-three, to fortify himself fully for the work of his chosen calling, he returned to Michigan and was matriculated in the law department of the University of Michigan, in which grand old institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1876, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was forthwith admitted to the bar of his native state and his professional novitiate was served at Butler, Indiana. There he remained one year, at the expiration of which he removed to Manchester, that state, which place continued to be the stage of his professional endeavors for a period of equal duration. He then, in 1879, established his home in the little village of Bad Axe, Michigan, where he soon forged to the front as one of the strong and resourceful members of the Huron county bar and where his practice has kept pace with the development and upbuilding of the town and surrounding country. He has been identified with much of the important litigation brought forth in this county, his practice extending into the federal and supreme courts of Michigan, and his undeviating determination to make his work justify the name of his profession has made him an honored exponent of the law, with its supreme functions of conserving justice and equity. His character and his achievement have made him a man altogether of the unqualified esteem in which he is held, and his advice and counsel are frequently sought by

the younger members of his profession, his courtesy to them and all other confreres being marked by invariable consideration and a desire to prove helpful, as well as to inculcate appreciation of the dignity and sanctity of the law.

Mr. Bope long continued to be aligned under the banner of the Democratic party, and for sixteen years he served as a member of the Democratic state central committee of Michigan, besides being a delegate to nearly all of the state conventions of his party in Michigan. Though not ambitious for personal preferment he has been a zealous political worker and a specially effective campaign orator. His only definite service in public office has been confined to the line of his chosen profession, and he made an admirable record during his four years' incumbency of the office of prosecuting attorney of Huron county. In earlier years Mr. Bope did active campaign work as a stump speaker for the Democratic party, but he has never lacked the courage of his convictions, as shown by the fact that in the national campaign of 1912 he transferred his allegiance to the newly organized Progressive party and had the distinction of being made a member of its Michigan state central committee. He has been for twenty years an appreciative and honored member of the Michigan State Bar Association and since 1911 he has been the honored president of the Huron County Bar Association. He is a royal arch Mason, and is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is a charter member of the lodge at Waterloo, Indiana. He is the owner of an attractive home, besides income realty, in Bad Axe and also owns in Huron county 300 acres of excellent land, his farms being for the most part thoroughly improved and yielding due returns. He is a director and vice president of the Sebewaing State Bank, at Sebewaing, Huron county, and he has been liberal and progressive in his civic attitude, ever ready to lend his influence and co-operation in the furtherance of measures put forward for the best interests of his home city and county. Mr. Bope gives support to and attends the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his wife is a zealous member, her activities being potent in the various women's societies of her church, she being treasurer of the Ladies Aid of Bad Axe, as well as a popular factor in the best social life of the community.

At Butler, Indiana, in the year 1882, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bope to Miss Binnie E. Plowe, who was there born and reared and whose father, the late John Plowe, was a native of Ohio, where his parents were pioneer settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Bope have no children.

Melroy Andrew Corey. That wanting to do a thing real hard brings it around is a truth often overlooked. This Bay City business man, while between the plow-handles, wanted first of all an education, and went to work to get it. He wanted a business career and putting himself at the bottom learned a trade and made success come to him.

The senior member of this firm was born near Argo, Indiana, on a farm, May 17, 1861, a son of William Douglas and Cynthia (Alleman) Corey, both of whom were born in New York State. William D. Corey, when a child was brought by his parents, thrifty farming people to Marshall county, Indiana, and spent most of his life on a farm in that section. He was always an active factor in county politics, and towards the close of the Civil war went in as a Union soldier, and served until the end of the struggle. His death occurred in 1908 in Alabama, where his home had been for the past two years. The mother now resides in Rochester, Indiana. Of the four children, Melroy A. was the oldest, and the others are: William D. Corey, a farmer in Marshall county, Indiana; Molly, wife of George Harer, of Milford Junction, Indiana; and Ivy, wife of a Mr. Leland.

W. Scott Hobbs

Melroy A. Corey had his education in the country schools of Marshall county, Indiana, his early training in this way only aggregating about eighteen months. His ambition to get a further education was attended with difficulties, but he succeeded in taking courses in night schools, and also took a correspondence business course. At the same time he lived at home and helped his father on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age, and then returned to Warsaw, Indiana, and found a job as clerk in a hardware store and tinshop. After mastering the tinning trade, he went to work as a journeyman, and following his trade worked in various cities of the country. In 1902 Mr. Corey came to Bay City, and entered the employ of the Sullivan Plumbing & Heating Company, which had been established in 1874. Mr. Corey with proper faith in his own ability and judgment, bought the stock and fixtures, and in 1909, sold an interest in the concern to Claude Nichols, thus making the firm of Corey & Nichols under the able management of these partners. When they started they had only three men to do the work in addition to their own performance, and at the present time ten expert workmen are constantly in their employ. Their establishment is at 709 Washington Street.

Mr. Corey is affiliated with the Masonic Order, having taken the Consistory degrees in the Scottish Rite, and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics he is a Republican. In March, 1887, Mr. Corey married Miss Carrie E. Robinson, who was born in New York State, a daughter of Jasper Robinson, now deceased. To their union has been born one daughter, Diana Corey, who is a graduate of the Bay City High school.

W. Scott Hobbs, one of the largest contractors in the United States in the line of structural slate and blackboards, is prominently connected with an enterprise which has a direct bearing upon the commercial prosperity and industrial activity of Detroit, in which connection he has kept thoroughly in touch with the trend of modern thought and progress in the business world and manifested an aptitude for successful management that has made the concern of which he is the directing head an exceedingly profitable enterprise. He is widely known in the line of his calling, and on frequent occasions has been honored by appointment and election to positions in which his executive ability has served to promote the general welfare. Mr. Hobbs was born at Brownville, Maine, April 24, 1861, and is a son of Henry Wilson and Hannah (Wilkins) Hobbs.

William Hobbs, the grandfather of W. Scott Hobbs, was born at Frankfort, Maine, of English ancestors, and met his death by being thrown from his horse on the muster-field in his native state. He married Elizabeth Dickie, also a native of Maine and of English descent, and after his death she married Elijah Daw, of Maine. Henry Wilson Hobbs was born in 1828, in Maine, and there for many years was engaged in contracting. In 1880, with his son, W. Scott, he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he followed contracting until 1895, but in that year returned toward the East, and after residing about six months in Detroit, went to Attleboro, Massachusetts, where he lived a retired life until his death in 1906 He married Hannah Wilkins, who was born March 17, 1834, at Brownville, Maine, and she is still living, a resident of Attleboro, Massachusetts, aged eighty years. She is the daughter of Harry and Mary (Varney) Wilkins, and a member of the old Wilkins family, well known and highly honored in Maine.

W. Scott Hobbs was reared at Brownville, Maine, and there educated in the public schools. He early adopted the calling of his father, whom he joined in business as a young man, and when but nineteen years of age

accompanied him to Minneapolis, where they remained until 1895. In that year Mr. Hobbs established himself in his present line, his first work here being the placing of blackboards in the Central High school. From that time on until 1912 he had the blackboard contracts for every school built in Detroit with the exception of three, also fitted out many of the city's parochial schools, and did work in fifteen different states, although he now limits his contracting to the state of Michigan. He is numbered among those who in recent years have contributed to the business development and progress that have made Detroit one of the leading industrial centers of Michigan, and is well qualified for the successful conduct of the enterprise which he is carrying on, having wrought along modern lines and utilized the means at hand toward the acquirement of desirable success. Few of Detroit's citizens are better known in business circles of the city and in business organizations. He is a leading member of the Detroit Builders' and Traders' Exchange, of which he was treasurer in 1912 and 1913, and in the latter year became a member of the board of directors, a position which he still retains. He is a member of and very prominent in Star Council No. 89, Royal Arcanum, of which he is past regent; is president of Banner Council No. 170, National Union, and is state secretary of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and secretary of Lincoln Council of the same order. He has represented that same order as representative in the meetings of the national body every year since 1899, attending conventions in different cities, among them San Francisco, Minneapolis, Buffalo and Philadelphia.

Mr. Hobbs was married October 26, 1902, to Miss Castara Lucretia Brooks, who was born at Londonderry, Vermont, daughter of Elmer and Ellen (Timm) Brooks. The father was born at Londonderry, Vermont, in 1847, the son of Washington and Lucretia (Woods) Brooks, natives of Vermont, while the mother of Mrs. Hobbs was born at Norwich, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs there have come a son and a daughter: Virginia Ella, born July 29, 1905; and Wendell Wilson, born June 8, 1908.

John G. Clark. Who is familiar with the various counties of Michigan will recall that those in its "Thumb" district, so designated became of its relative contour as an integral part of a state whose outlines are comparable to those of a mittened hand, constitute one of the most attractive divisions of this commonwealth, with cities and towns recognized for progressiveness and general beauty. This section of the state claims as one of its thoroughly representative men of affairs the sterling citizen whose name initiates this paragraph and who is one of the foremost figures in the commercial and civic activities of Bad Axe, the thriving metropolis and judicial center of Huron county. Here his capitalistic interests are many and varied, and none has been more enthusiastic and liberal in promoting the advancement and material prosperity of the city and county, so that consistency is observed when he is given specific mention in this history of his native state.

John Galbraith Clark was born on a pioneer farmstead in Speaker township, Sanilac county, Michigan, on the 22d of April, 1877, and is a son of George C. and Mary (Galbraith) Clark, both of sterling Scotch descent. George C. Clark and his wife were both born in Canada shortly after the immigration of the respective families to America, settlement being made on farms near the city of London, Ontario, Canada. The paternal grandfather of John G. Clark was born and reared near the city of Edinburgh, and the Galbraiths had their home near Glasgow. George C. and Mary (Galbraith) Clark were reared and educated at London, Ontario, where their marriage was solemnized and whence they came to Sanilac county, Michigan, in the Centennial year, 1876. Mr.

Clark, a man of exceptional ability in the directing of business and industrial enterprises became one of the extensive land-owners of Sanilac and Huron counties, and he did much to further the development of this section of the state. In addition to reclaiming to cultivation a number of excellent farms he also made judicious investments in town realty and was specially prominent in connection with the upbuilding of Bad Axe. He suffered severe financial losses in the panic of 1893, but his versatility of expedient was equal to his courage, and he went to Alaska, where he largely recouped his fortune through his identification with extensive timber and fishing enterprises. Definite success attended his efforts and he finally settled in the city of Seattle, Washington, where he is now known as one of the largest timber operators in the state. A man of positive character and inflexible integrity, he has not only made his life a productive one but also seems to have imbued his sons with the intrinsic qualities that augur for success. The parents now have their home in the city of Seattle, but their names are held in high honor in that section of Michigan where they ever made their influence felt in a beneficent way. Of the five sons the eldest is George McMillan Clark, who was born on the 11th of November, 1875, near London, Ontario, and who was about one year old at the time of his parents' removal to Sanilac county, Michigan, where he acquired his early education. In 1893 he was graduated in the high school at Bad Axe, and thereafter he taught two years in the school in Colfax, Huron county. While thus engaged he was elected county clerk, in which office he served six years. He also began the study of law, and in 1906 he was admitted to the bar, upon examination before the Michigan supreme court. He is engaged in the practice of his profession at Bad Axe and is recognized as one of the versatile and most successful lawyers of this part of the state, besides which he has achieved high reputation as a campaign orator, through his services in support of the principles of the Republican party. He wedded Miss Eva Scott, and they have four children—June, Millicent, Mary and John. John G. Clark, whose name initiates this article, was the second of the five sons, each of whom has accounted well for himself. Donald, the third son, was born in Sanilac county and is now a prominent capitalist of Huntington, West Virginia, in which state he is largely interested in timber and mineral lands, though he went there after leaving the parental home with a capital of only five dollars. Archibald James Clark, the fourth son, has likewise depended upon his own resources in achieving success and is a prosperous banker at Brimley, Chippewa county, Michigan. Oliver Clark, the youngest of the sons, is successfully identified with banking operations at Reed City, Osceola county. Thus, though the parents are no longer residents of this state, the family has still representatives who are held fully upholding the prestige of the name.

John G. Clark is indebted to the public schools for the educational privileges of his youth, and he made good use of these advantages, as shown by the fact that after his graduation in the Bad Axe high school he was a successful and popular teacher for three years at Grassmere, Huron county, his career in the pedagogic profession having been initiated when he was seventeen years of age. At the age of twenty Mr. Clark assumed the position of clerk in the modest grocery store of Ezra H. Crosby, of Bad Axe, and two years later he not only was given the management of the business but had in meantime also won the heart and hand of his employer's daughter. Thus doubly spurred to ambitious effort, he put forth his best energies, with the result that he built up a large and prosperous enterprise, the most extensive of the kind in this

section of the state. In association with his father-in-law he expanded the functions of the business to include other lines of merchandise in addition to groceries, so that the business is a retail enterprise of general order, with a large and appreciative trade controlled. At the age of thirty years, while still largely interested in the Crosby Company, Mr. Clark became one of the organizers and incorporators of the Clark & McCaren Company, the first to engage in the wholesale grocery trade with headquarters at Bad Axe. He has been a dominating force in connection with the upbuilding of the substantial and constantly expanding trade of this important corporation, especially its operations through its outside territory, and is at the present time in charge of its general sales force and its traveling representatives. Further details concerning this business are given in the sketch of the career of James McCaren, on other pages of this work. Mr. Clark is interested in other local enterprises of important order, is the owner of three excellent farms in Huron county, and holds valuable realty in his home city, including his own attractive residence property.

Mr. Clark is a stalwart in the camp of the Republican party and has given effective service in the cause of the same. He served six years as secretary of the Bad Axe board of education and six years as a member of the board of trustees of the Eastern Michigan Hospital for the Insane, at Pontiac, a position to which he was appointed in 1907. He is affiliated with the Bad Axe lodge and chapter of the Masonic fraternity and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Clark began his business career in the capacity of driver of the delivery wagon for the Crosby grocery, and he reverts with earnest appreciation to the aid and encouragement given him by Mr. Crosby, who was long one of the most honored and influential citizens of Bad Axe, where he died in 1913, at the age of seventy years.

On the 10th of November, 1897, Mr. Clark wedded Miss Ida Crosby, daughter of his employer, the late Ezra H. Crosby, of whom mention has just been made: Mrs. Crosby, whose maiden name was Ellen Stuart, still resides at Bad Axe, and she was born in Wayne county, this state, a representative of a prominent pioneer family. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have a fine son, David Crosby Clark, who was born at Bad Axe on the 5th of March, 1901.

George L. Whitney. An enterprising and public-spirited citizen and wide-awake business man of Bad Axe, the county seat of Huron county, is George Lewis Whitney, who is mayor of the city and president of the Whitney & Chatfield Company, which conducts an extensive hardware and lumber business, based upon fair and honorable policies and also upon the personal popularity of the interested principals in the corporation. Mr. Whitney has won large and worthy success as a business man of stability and aggressiveness and has proved a most valuable acquisition in both business and civic activities at Bad Axe, where he has maintained his residence since 1891. Further interest attaches to his career by reason of the fact that he is a native son of Michigan and a member of a family whose name has been identified with the annals of this commonwealth since early pioneer days.

Mr. Whitney was born on a farm in Shelby township, Macomb county, Michigan, and the date of his nativity was February 14, 1865. He is a son of Horace Isaac and Mary Elizabeth (Jackson) Whitney, the former of whom was born in Chesterfield township, Macomb county, about eight miles northwest of the present city of Mount Clemens, and the latter of whom is likewise a native of the Wolverine state. The genealogy of

the Whitney family is authentically traced back to the time of the great Norman, William the Conqueror, who was a direct kinsman of Sir Turstin the Fleming, also known as Sir Turstin de Wigmore. As a reward for assistance in the wars of the period, William the Conqueror gave to Sir Turstin the Fleming, among other lands, that part situated on the Wye river in England and known as Whitney. At some time within the twelfth or thirteenth century a grandson of Sir Turstin the Fleming took up his residence at Whitney on the Wye, and thus, in consonance with the custom of the times, he acquired the surname of De Whitney, implying "of Whitney." The prepositional prefix was eventually eliminated and the family became known by the name of Whitney alone. John Whitney, a descendant of the family in England, came with his family to America, presumably on the ship "Truelove," and he settled at Watertown, Massachusetts, in June, 1635. Jason Whitney, a great-grandson of this progenitor of the American branch, was the great-great-grandfather of George L. Whitney of this review, and served in Captain Samuel Bullard's command in the Lexington alarm incidental to the war of the Revolution. Authentic data also show that Jason Whitney was a gallant soldier in the French and Indian wars, and that he received a wound that made him permanently lame. His son, Isaac, removed from New England to Middlesex, Ontario county, New York, and there became an extensive farmer. He was twice wedded, his second marriage having been with Mrs. Susanna Hall, who had five children by her previous marriage. Of the second union were born eight children, and after the death of her second husband Mrs. Whitney wedded a man named Dodge, one son, Lewis, being born of this marriage. Five of the Whitney children came to Michigan in the early pioneer days and they settled in Macomb county, where they became closely concerned with the development and upbuilding of that now opulent section of the state. From the college of heraldry in England has been obtained the following description of the Whitney coat of arms, which is retained by the American branch: "Arms-Azure, a cross chequeyor and sable upon a canton, gules; a lion rampant argent. Crest—a bull's head couped sable; horned argent; horns tipped with red. Motto—Mortis sed non ferox."

Jesse Whitney, grandfather of him whose name initiates this article, reclaimed from the sylvan wilds of Macomb county a productive farm, and he became one of the influential citizens of his community. Horace Isaac Whitney served with marked valor as a soldier of the Union in the Civil war, as a member of what was known as the "Bloody Thirtieth," and two of his sons sacrificed their lives in defense of the Union, as did also three uncles of the wife of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Whitney was reared to maturity in Macomb county, became a civil engineer but during the latter years of his life he was a prosperous farmer, having resumed his allegiance to the great basic industry under the influence of which he had been reared. He was an uncompromising advocate of the principles of the Republican party and was a man of positive convictions and mature judgment. He continued his residence in Macomb county until his death and his widow still resides at Washington, that county. Of the children of Horace I. and Mary E. (Jackson) Whitney the eldest is George L., to whom this sketch is dedicated; William Henry, who was a farmer in Washington township, Macomb county, died in 1910; Jesse Luther is a merchant in the village of Washington, Macomb county; John Jackson, the next in order of nativity, holds a position, under the civil service regulations, at Mount Clemens, this state; Helen is the wife of Julius Knapp and they reside at Washington, Macomb county; James Thomas is identified with the automobile business in the city of Detroit;

and Horace Frank is a farmer of Shelby township, Macomb county. These brief data show that the family still has many representatives in the county in which it was founded so long ago. By the father's first marriage there were two children, Herbert A., Mrs. Minnie Payne, of North Branch, Lapeer county. The mother of these two children was Marion Preston, of Shelby township.

George L. Whitney duly availed himself of the advantages of the public schools, including the high school at New Baltimore, Macomb county, and as a youth he learned the trade of carpenter, as well as that of builder of fanning mills. In 1891, at the age of twenty-six years, he established his residence at Bad Axe, Huron county, and after following the work of the carpenter's trade for three months he became identified with the planing mill and lumber business. In 1902 he here purchased the hardware and lumber business of F. W. Hubbard & Company, and for the continuing of the enterprise he formed a partnership with Robert Grandy. One year later Mr. R. Grandy sold his interest to Reinhart Kleinpell, and the firm of Whitney & Kleinpell thereafter continued the business until the 1st of March, 1912, when Mr. Kleinpell retired, his interest passing to Ray P. Chatfield. The business was forthwith incorporated under its present title of the Whitney & Chatfield Company, with Mr. Whitney as president and Mr. Chatfield as vice-president and secretary. Mr. Whitney has been the potent force in the upbuilding of the large and important business enterprise of which he is still the executive head and which is the most extensive of its kind in Huron county. He has proved a man of excellent initiative and administrative ability and his success has been on a parity with his recognized integrity and progressiveness. The company of which he is president has a large and well equipped hardware establishment and in its lumbering operations it utilizes several acres of land, the yards lying contiguous to the railroad and thus having the best of transportation facilities.

Bad Axe has no citizen who has shown more loyalty and liberality than Mr. Whitney, and the year 1914 finds him serving his fourth consecutive term as mayor of the thriving little city, besides which he is vice-president of the Bad Axe Board of Trade. As a master Mason he is affiliated with Bad Axe Lodge, No. 365, Free & Accepted Masons; his political allegiance is given to the Republican party; and he is a trustee of the local Presbyterian church, of which his wife and daughter are zealous members.

In October, 1890, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Whitney to Miss Elizabeth M. Curry, of Port Austin, Michigan. She was born in the city of Montreal, Canada, but was reared at Port Austin, Michigan, where her father, Robert Curry, established his home when she was a child. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney have one child, Jessie Margaret, who was born at Bad Axe, on the 22d of May, 1891, who was graduated in the local high school and who also graduated from the Michigan Agricultural College, at Lansing, 1914. The family is prominent in the best social life of Bad Axe and the Whitney home is known as a center of gracious and refined hospitality.

Paul Woodworth. In the profession that was honored and dignified by the services of his father, long numbered among the distinguished members of the Michigan bar, Paul Woodworth has achieved high prestige and success, and he stands today as one of the leading members of the bar of Huron county, being engaged in the successful practice of his profession at Bad Axe, the judicial center of his native county. He is a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of this county

and is one of the influential citizens of this section of the state, where he has fully upheld the high standing of the family name and proved himself loyal and liberal in all that pertains to the duties and responsibilities of citizenship.

Mr. Woodworth was born in the village of Caseville, Huron county, Michigan, on the 3d of September, 1869, and a son of Hon. Thomas B. and Mary Gertrude (Smith) Woodworth, the former of whom was born at Jamestown, New York, and the latter at Auburn, that state, where the respective families were founded in an early day. The original progenitors of the Woodworth family in America settled at Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1638, upon immigration from England, and the name has been closely and worthily linked with the annals of our national history during the long intervening years. Stephen Woodworth, grandfather of him whose name introduces this review, established his home in Michigan in 1866 and his son, Thomas Bell Woodworth, came to this state in the following year. The family record gives authoritative data to the service of its representatives as valiant officers and private soldiers in the war of the Revolution, as well as in the early Indian wars of the colonial era. It is most pleasing to record in this connection that Samuel Woodworth, a kinsman of the Michigan representatives of the family, was the author of that loved and classical song, "The Old Oaken Bucket," and that this same ancient bucket that gave title to the gentle ode is still hanging in the historic old well of the Woodworth homestead in New England.

Thomas Bell Woodworth was a graduate of the Cazenovia Seminary, in the state of New York, and in 1867 he came with his wife and their two children to Michigan, the other four children having been born in this state. He maintained his home at Caseville, Huron county, for many years and was one of the leading members of the bar of this section of the state, besides which he represented Huron county in the state legislature for two terms. He continued in the active work of his profession, at Caseville, until his death, which occurred on the 16th of January, 1904, his age at the time of his demise having been sixty-two years. He was a man of fine attainments and sterling character, and his name and memory are held in enduring honor in the county that so long represented his home. He was a valued member of the Huron County Bar Association and, as an effective exponent of the principles of the Republican party, he was specially active in campaign work in his county and district, being of his party's strong campaign speakers in Michigan. He was affiliated with the lodge and chapter bodies of York Rite Masonry. His widow still maintains her home at Caseville and is held in affectionate regard by all who have come within the compass of her gracious influence. Of the six children the eldest is Professor Philip Bell Woodworth, who was born at Auburn, New York, on the 17th of November, 1866. He was graduated in the Michigan Agricultural College, as a member of the class of 1886, and in the engineering department of Cornell University, at Ithaca, New York, in 1888. Thereafter he completed a two years' post-graduate course in the University of Berlin, Germany, and upon his return to the United States he became professor of physics in the Michigan Agricultural College, an incumbency which he retained twelve years. He is now holding the professorship of electrical engineering in the Lewis Institute, one of the admirable educational institutions of the city of Chicago. He is a member also of the firm of Rumler, Woodworth & Rumler, representative electrical patent attorneys in the great western metropolis, and as a lecturer on scientific subjects his services are in much demand in all parts of the Union.

In 1893 he wedded Miss Lucy Clute, daughter of the president of the Michigan Agricultural College, and they have four children—Paul Merrilee, Robert, Marian Clute and Gertrude Elizabeth, the daughters being twins. Robert S. Woodworth, the fourth of the children of Thomas B. and Mary G. (Smith) Woodworth, was graduated in the Michigan Agricultural College in 1894 and his promising career was terminated by his death on the 17th of July of the following year. Paul Woodworth, of this review, was the third son. Frederick L. Woodworth, the fifth son, was born at Caseville, Michigan, January 18, 1877, was graduated in the Michigan Agricultural College as a member of the class of 1893 and he is now one of the most successful and thoroughly scientific representatives of the agricultural industry in Huron county, his fine homestead being situated in Chandler township. He gives special attention to the raising of Jersey cattle and thorough-bred horses and blooded swine of registered type, his farm being the show place of its kind in Huron county. He married Miss Gertrude Lowe, who was born in the city of Jackson, this state, and who was his college classmate. They have four children—Clara G., Elizabeth, Thomas Bell, and Mary Lowe. Frederick L. Woodworth served two terms in the lower house of the state legislature and is, in 1914, serving his first term as a member of the state senate, in which he has recognized leadership, as did he also have while in the house. He is deeply interested in the work of farmers' clubs and in furthering the advancement of agriculture and stock-growing in his native state. John Woodworth, the next of the sons, died in boyhood. Gertrude Elizabeth, the only daughter, received special courses of instruction in the Michigan Agricultural College and the Lewis Institute, and she resides with her widowed mother at Caseville.

Paul Woodworth, the immediate subject of this sketch, gained his preliminary education in the public schools of Caseville and thereafter attended the Michigan Agricultural College for three years. In consonance with well defined ambition he then entered the law department of the University of Michigan, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1893 and from which he received his well earned degree of Bachelor of Laws. After his graduation Mr. Woodworth became associated with his honored father in the practice of law at Caseville, and his success was unequivocal. After this effective alliance had been maintained four years he passed two years as a gold-seeker in Alaska, and it is scarcely necessary to say that his experiences in this connection were far different than those he had encountered in his professional work. He made the trip to the famous Chilcott Pass with dog sleighs, and provender was transported to sustain life for eighteen months. He was meeting with appreciable success in the gold fields but was attacked with typhoid fever, which forced him to return to civilization. Thereafter Mr. Woodworth continued to be associated with his father in practice until January, 1900, when he was elected prosecuting attorney of his native county and removed from Caseville to Bad Axe, the county seat. He gave an admirable administration as public prosecutor and the popular estimate placed upon him was voiced in his successive re-elections to office, so that he served four consecutive terms. Since his retirement from office Mr. Woodworth has continued in practice at Bad Axe and he gives more special attention to the trial department of law business, in which he has won marked success and high repute. He has presented important causes before the state and federal courts of Michigan and also the supreme court of the United States. One of his most celebrated cases was in the defense of Dr. McGregor, and this attracted much attention. Mr. Woodworth now controls a large and representative law business, and he is

known also as an able advocate of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor, his work as a campaign speaker having been given with all of loyalty and ardor. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is active in the affairs of the Huron County Bar Association and holds membership also in the Michigan State Bar Association. He finds his principal diversion and recreation through hunting, fishing and athletic sports, in which last mentioned he made a splendid record during his student days in the agricultural college and the university. Mr. Woodworth still permits his name to be enrolled on the list of eligible bachelors in Huron county.

George E. English. The best ideals in non-metropolitan newspaper work are exemplified in the career of George E. English, who is editor and publisher of the *Huron County Tribune,* one of the representative papers of the progressive "Thumb" district of Michigan and one that, under his management and control, wields much influence throughout the section in which it circulates. The *Tribune* is now, 1914, in the thirty-ninth year of its existence, and few weekly journals in Michigan can show a record of greater consecutive publication. Further than this, Mr. English stands as an exponent of progressive ideas in his chosen field of endeavor and the office of the *Tribune* is equipped with the best of facilities for modern printing and book-publishing, special attention being given to the manufacturing of blank books for banking and general business purposes, the trade in this line covering a wide territory through the counties in the central eastern part of the state, the plant of the newspaper and job offices being unexcelled by any save those in cities of the size like Detroit and Saginaw. The office equipment represents an investment of fully $10,000 and includes Linotype machines, the most modern of press facilities and all other accessories demanded in a high-grade newspaper and book-manufacturing establishment. The building occupied was erected expressly for the purpose to which it is applied and represents an investment of $10,000, so that it may readily be understood that Mr. English is the owner of a very valuable property,—one that in a generic sense is the tangible evidence of his own ability and well ordered endeavors. This fine office is in the thriving little city of Bad Axe, the judicial center and metropolis of Huron county, and in addition to the publication of the *Journal* recognized as one of the model weekly papers of the state, the business has been expanded under the supervision of its present owner to include the special features of manufacturing bank books and other specialties in leather for business purposes, with a virtual control of bank-book work throughout several counties. Mr. English is essentially a progressive and public-spirited citizen and is worthy of definite recognition in this history of his native state.

George Ernest English was born in St. Clair county, Michigan, on the 19th of February, 1865, and is a son of William and Mary Ann (Mills) English, the former of whom was born in the county of Guelph, province of Ontario, Canada, and the latter in England, from whence she accompanied her father to America when she was a child, the family home having been established in the province of Ontario. William English and his wife were numbered among the sterling pioneers of St. Clair county, Michigan, where they established their home in the early '50s and where Mr. English reclaimed and developed a productive farm. He was one of the representative pioneers of that and Sanilac counties and, now venerable in years, he is passing the declining period of his life in the homes of his four sons, whom he visits in turn and each of whom accords to him the utmost filial solicitude. His cherished and devoted wife died

at Sandusky, Sanilac county, Michigan, in 1903, at the age of seventy-two years. She was a devout and consistent member of the Presbyterian church, as is also her husband, and in this faith their children were carefully reared. In politics Mr. English is an unwavering advocate of the principles of the Republican party and he has been an effective exponent of its cause. Of the nine children only four are now living: Sarah, who was the wife of William Cummings, of Port Huron, Michigan, died in 1913; James is a prosperous farmer of Sanilac county, as is also John; George E., of this review, was the next in order of birth; Dr. William F. is a representative physician in the city of Saginaw; and the other four children died in infancy.

After duly availing himself of the advantages of the public schools of his native county and teaching country schools for four years, George E. English continued his studies along higher academic lines in the Michigan State Normal School at Ypsilanti and in the Ohio Normal University, at Lebanon, in which latter institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1888. Thereafter Mr. English devoted one year to teaching in the public schools of Deckerville, Sanilac county, Michigan and at the expiration of this period he purchased the plant and business of the *Sanilac County Republican* at Sandusky, of which paper he continued the editor and publisher for twelve years. Under the administration of President McKinley he was appointed postmaster at Sandusky, Sanilac county, a position of which he continued the incumbent for seven years. In the meanwhile he had become active and influential in local politics and both in a personal way and through the columns of his paper he had effectively advocated the principles and policies of the Republican party. For four years he was chairman of the Republican county committee. In addition to publishing the *Republican* he became also the editor and publisher of the Croswell *Jeffersonian* and the Minden *Herald,* both in Sanilac county.

In 1902 Mr. English disposed of all of his interests in Sanilac county and removed to the city of Saginaw, where he assumed the position of assistant city and telegraph editor of the Saginaw *Courier-Herald.* One year later he resigned this place and went to Pontiac, Oakland county, where he purchased the Pontiac *Gazette,* which was at that time the oldest newspaper in the state. He changed the publication from a weekly to a daily paper and for the expanded business he organized a stock company, in which former Governor Warner and Hon. S. W. Smith, member of Congress, were associated with him. In 1906 Mr. English sold his interests at Pontiac and removed to Bad Axe, where he purchased the Huron County *Tribune,* of which he has since continued editor and publisher of the plant which he has developed into one of the best in this part of the state. The paper had much influence in the forming and directing of public sentiment in the territory through which it circulates, and is widely known for its high civic ideals and able editorial utterances, and it has proved a most effective exponent of the cause of the Republican party. The job-printing and blank-book departments control a large and substantial support, and the trade extends throughout several counties, as has been previously noted in this context.

Mr. English is a man of vital progressiveness and public spirit and is at the present time secretary of the Bad Axe Board of Trade, besides being also a member of the local board of education. He is a stalwart in the Michigan camp of the Republican party and in this state he has been a delegate to nearly every state convention of his party since the time of the late Governor Pingree, for whose nomination he worked vigorously in the convention. Mr. English is well known to the representative men of Michigan, is a student and a man of fine intellectual attainments, and he

takes special interest in the history of his native state, as well as in furthering popular appreciation and knowledge of the annals of the fine old Wolverine commonwealth. In the Masonic fraternity he has completed the circle of the York Rite bodies and his maximum affiliation is with the Lexington Commandery of Knights Templars. He and his wife are zealous members of the Presbyterian church in Bad Axe and Mrs. English is prominent in the social activities of the community, as well as in the support of charitable and benevolent work.

In June, 1891, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. English to Miss Ethel Hathaway, daughter of David M. Hathaway, of Lebanon, Ohio. Mrs. English was born in the same house as was her honored father and also received the advantages of the same schools. She was graduated also in a business college and for several years prior to her marriage she was a successful teacher of shorthand. Mr. and Mrs. English have three children, concerning whom brief record is made in conclusion of this review, all of the children having been born at Sandusky, Sanilac county: Irene, who was born on the 16th of June, 1893, was graduated in the Bad Axe high school and the Michigan State Normal School at Mount Pleasant, and she is now a popular teacher in the public schools of Bad Axe; David Vaughn, who was born August 18, 1895, is a student in the engineering department of the Michigan Agricultural College; and Helen, who is attending the Bad Axe schools, was born March 21, 1903.

While a resident of Sandusky Mr. English there had large real-estate holdings, and upon disposing of the same he made judicious investments in Bad Axe realty, where he has valuable property interests in this and other lines. His success has been worthy and pronounced and stands as the direct result of his own ability and earnest endeavors, the while he has so ordered his course as to merit and receive the unequivocal esteem of his fellowmen.

Hon. Albert Washington Atkins. When Albert Washington Atkins was elected mayor of Vassar, in 1913, the people of this thriving and progressive community voiced their appreciation of the good and helpful labors of one of its capable and energetic citizens. As a business man he had always shown himself fully able to handle affairs of an important nature and as president of the Tuscola County Agricultural Society he had given evidence of his public spirit and general usefulness, and since taking hold of the reins of municipal government he has demonstrated that the people made no mistake in entrusting to him the management of civic matters.

Mayor Atkins was named in honor of George Washington, having been born February 22, 1882, at Vassar, and is a son of Daniel Charles Atkins, one of the leading business men of this place, who through his own well-directed efforts, energetic labor and untiring perseverance has brought himself to the forefront among the men of this community. He came to Vassar from Canada, where in early life he had worked as a day laborer in sawmills. Believing that better opportunities awaited him in Michigan, he came to Clare county and in a modest way began operations in the lumber and sawmill business, his activities gradually building his enterprise up to large proportions. He had become one of the prominent factors in the business life of Clare county when the total destruction of his mills by fire left him without a dollar in the world. It was here that Mr. Atkins' indomitable courage and persistence asserted themselves, for he did not allow himself to become disheartened, but started again at the bottom of the ladder, accepting a postion with a friend, Mr. Clyne, who persuaded him to come to Vassar and enter his pump manufacturing works. Here he steadily rose in position as the years passed, and finally purchased Mr. Clyne's interests in the Clyne Pump Manufacturing Company, and for a

quarter of a century manufactured what was known as the Blue Force pump. In 1894 Mr. Atkins turned his attention to the implement business, and four years later established in connection therewith what has since become the largest hardware and furniture business in Tuscola county. He has always taken an active interest in the affairs of Vassar, and has been accorded all the honors in a public way that he has been willing to accept. In politics he is a Progressive Republican, his fraternal connection is with the Masons, in which he is past Master of the Blue Lodge, and his religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal church, where he acts in the capacity of deacon. His acquaintance throughout the country is wide, and his friends are legion. Mr. Atkins was married in Canada to Miss Jennie Graham. They have been the parents of eight children, as follows: Agnes, who is the wife of Frank Oakes, of Saginaw, Michigan; George, who is engaged in the undertaking business at Vassar; Mayme, who is the wife of Dr. Earl W. Sanford, of Marlette, Michigan; William E., a prominent clothing merchant of Vassar; Albert Washington, of this review; Thomas and Daniel, twins, the former of whom is associated with his father in business and in charge of the hardware and furniture department, which employs six persons, and the latter of whom is cashier of the Michigan Savings Bank of Vassar; and Josephine, who resides at home. All of the children were given good educational advantages.

Albert Washington Atkins was educated in the public schools of Vassar, but at the age of fifteen years began his business career in his father's hardware store, where he learned the business thoroughly from the bottom to the top, working industriously and continuously night and day in order that he might gain a foothold in the business world. In 1910 he bought the implement department of his father's business, and to this he has since devoted his attention, his ability, earnest labors and modern ideas having been instrumental in making this the large business enterprises of its kind in Tuscola county. As a member of the Board of Trade he has been able to advance the commercial and industrial interests of his community, and his abilities have been exercised in behalf of the public schools as a member of the Board of Education. In 1912 he was elected president of the Tuscola County Agricultural Society, and his fraternal connections are with Vassar Lodge, No. 163, F. & A. M., and the K. O. T. M., of which latter he has been commander for the past three years. He is also an Odd Fellow, treasurer of his lodge, a Past Grand, and a member of the Grand lodge for thirteen terms, and also a member of the Knights of Pythias and other secret societies. He has always taken an active part in politics, and in 1911 was elected township clerk on the Republican ticket. When the Progressive party was born in 1912 he was at once chosen leader of the Progressive forces in Tuscola county and subsequently stumped the county in behalf of the so-called "Bull Moose" party with much success. In 1913 he became the candidate of that organization for the office of mayor of Vassar and his general popularity and worth is evidenced by the fact that he was elected by a good majority over a mayor who had been in office for six terms. As chief executive of his city he has displayed good judgment, foresight and an appreciation of the needs of the community and the people, and is giving the municipality a clean, sane and business-like administration, living up in every particular to the promises made in his speech of acceptance.

Mayor Atkins was married December 25, 1903, at Vassar, to Miss Ella Sutherland, a native of Watrousville, Tuscola county, and daughter of Joseph Sutherland. To this union there has been born three children, of whom two are deceased, the other being: Carson, born at Vassar, March 30, 1905, and now attending the public schools.

Mayor Atkins is possessed of no mean literary ability, and from the following address, entitled "Vassar of My Dreams," which was delivered

before the congregation of the Presbyterian church, some idea of his ideals of citizenship and public service may be gained: "At one time where our village now stands was a vast forest, with a small stream running through it, now called the beautiful Cass, which derived its name from General Cass, then a public officer, who surveyed the river. Saginaw was first to be started, then coming up to the Cass to Tuscola, Vassar, and so on up. Saginaw is only a few years older than Vassar, but there is no comparison in size at the present. I have been advised that our village was named after a man by the name of "Vassar," who loaned and furnished the money to carry on the great lumbering business being done here at that time. This lasted for a period of years, carried on by Townsend North and Edmonds Bros., who were great benefactors to Vassar.

"By these men furnishing lots and homes to live in, our village began to grow. Many of course, whose names are forgotten, have contributed good service—their rewards are in our blessings; they labored and we have entered into their labors. The first school held in Vassar was in a small board shanty where the Preston residence now stands. The first public school was held on South Main street opposite the old tannery. Years later the present high school was built, also the McKinley and Townsend North schools have been added. Among the men at that time who lived and worked here and did something toward helping to bring about the present hopeful conditions were Townsend North, Harvey Harrington, John Johnson, Fred Bourns, Aaron Pennell, E. J. Hovey, B. W. Huston, Chancy Furman and Chancy Irons and others. By the way, I have been informed that William Furman was the first white child born in Vassar. Mrs. Elliott and Mrs. Bellows settled here in the early sixties and a number of others came at the same time.

"Vassar suffered many great losses during the early days. The war called many men away from their homes. A disastrous fire swept over our village and it was some time before it was revived. At one time Vassar was the county seat, and when that was removed it was a great drawback to Vassar. The building of cities figures largely in Bible history. The Biblical City was Jerusalem. The model of that was conceived to be the Heavenly Jerusalem. The writer of the Book of Revelations speaks of the city of God coming down from Heaven. The old teaching of which is, 'we have to build the cities to the model thus supplied.' When Moses was going to build the Tabernacle which was to be the center of the city life until they should finally settle in the land of Promise, God called Moses up to the mountain and showed him a vision and Moses saw all that was to be shown him. God gave him this final instruction: 'See that thou make all things according to the pattern that I have showed thee on the mount.'

"What has Vassar to be proud of today? Three fine churches; three live and wide-awake ministers who can get together and talk over things to help out the cause for which they are seeking. If, on the other hand, we, men and women as citizens of our town, could do likewise, we could see a vast improvement in the town and surrounding community. We cannot expect something from nothing, and if we expect to get anything we must first do or give something for it. We have today in our town things to be proud of, and also have things that are of no credit to us in the least, but most of this could be remedied if we could lay aside some of the things that now exist, and all pull together for the one thing, the building and uplifting of our town, which would lead to a better Vassar and a happier community. We have everything here with a few exceptions that any town of this size could ask for. We have our own municipal electric light plant and water works, which makes a savings of several thousand dollars a year to our citizens. For example, other towns nearby pay $50.00 per hydrant a year for fire protection, $2500.00 per year for lighting, which makes in these two items a saving of about $5000.00 per

year. The lights and water have been extended to the end of nearly every street within the village limits. Every main street and part of the cross streets in our village have been graveled at a very large expense to the town. Vassar today has a very small indebtedness compared with other towns of this size. Tax rates are low; water and light rates are low. We have an electric light plant and water works with its extensions which are worth twice our whole city indebtedness.

"It is on my heart that Vassar should be progressive; that we should make it useful for business and desirable as a place of residence. Desirable as a place where men and women would care to bring up their children—where there are features of beauty and educational advantages. The best we can attain, both as to the interior and exterior of the buildings and the instruction within the walls. To attain these best things, we must learn to work together. We wish well to our nation and to our state and are willing to work and sacrifice for the best results. But Vassar is our miniature state and nation—here we must live, here many of us will die, here we shall leave our record for good or ill. Republican, Democrat and Progressive are all right—so far; but, if they so divide us as a community that our own little state suffers, it is time to think whether we cannot leave the larger out of the question when we are considering the welfare of our own town and people.

"We cannot rule the world any more than we can live all over it at the same time. But this we can do. We can tend to our own vineyard and make it yield us all the profit we need for our temporal well being, and also the beauty that is equally needed if one's character and the character of our children are to be useful to men and pleasing to God."

Gustof A. Persson, M. D. It is scarcely possible, in these modern days, for a man to be a successful physician without also being a man of learning and of solid, scientific acquirements. Often the youth who feels the inspiration that ultimately leads him to the medical profession, finds his progress one of difficulty from lack of encouragement, opportunity or capital, and when all these drawbacks are overcome, through personal effort, battles have been won that make firm the foundations of character. In the medical profession of Mount Clemens, Dr. Gustof A. Persson is holding prominent position not alone because of his high attainments in the line of his calling, but because of his general talents in all important fields, and his success is all the more commendable in that it has been self gained. He is a native of Sweden, born at Helsingborg, July 23, 1875, and is a son of P. A. and Maria Augusta (Von Nordenfeldt) Persson, both natives of that country, where the father is engaged in the grain business. He has made several trips to the United States, but will probably spend the remainder of his life in his native land, as he has reached the age of sixty-eight years, while the mother is sixty-five. They have been the parents of five children, of whom Gustaf A. is the oldest.

The early education of Doctor Persson was secured in the private schools of his native country, following which he became a student in the University of Lund, Sweden, and after graduation, in 1891, came to the United States. Here he entered the University of Buffalo, New York, where he studied medicine for three years, and took a post-graduate course in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. Succeeding this, he entered Rock Island University, there taking a post-graduate course in the science department for two years, and this was followed by one year in Loyola University, from which he was graduated in 1898. With this thorough preparation, the Doctor began practice as house surgeon at Lexington Heights Hospital, but after two years went to Loomis Sanitarium, in the mountains of Pennsylvania, where he remained one year, his next field being Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, from whence he came to Mount

Clemens three years later. Here he has continued in general practice to the present time. Doctor Persson has never ceased being a student, having taken post-graduate courses in New York and at McGill College, Montreal, Canada. He belongs to the Michigan State and Macomb County Medical Societies, American Medical Association, and is an honorary member of the American Public Health Association. It is the Doctor's laudable ambition to keep fully abreast of the times in all modern discoveries, and he himself has done much research work, although he is conservative enough to adhere to the old and tried methods in the greater number of his cases. Socially, he is deservedly popular, and has numerous friends in business, professional and fraternal life, especially among his fellow-members in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Masons. He uses his right of franchise in supporting the nominees and principles of the Democratic party.

On May 7, 1902, Doctor Persson was married at Ottawa, Canada, to Miss Jessie Fisher Shaw, daughter of Charles S. Shaw, of that place, and two children have been born to this union: Christina Lucille, born in 1903, at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, and now attending school in Mount Clemens; and Gustof A., Jr., born October 12, 1912, in this city.

William Davies. In the person of William Davies, the thriving village of Vassar, Michigan, has a citizen whose aim it has ever been to advance the best interests of his community and to so conduct his own operations that they redound to the greatest public good. As president of the State Savings Bank he is the directing head of an institution that has an important position among the financial houses of Tuscola county, in stock circles he is known as a large and progressive operator, and his high character as a man and a citizen is shown by the universal confidence and esteem in which he is held.

Mr. Davies is a native of Wales and was born June 20, 1844, the seventh in order of birth of the nine children of James and Ellen (Cruse) Davies, honest, God-fearing agricultural people of Wales, who never left their native land. William Davies attended the public schools of his native community until he was eleven years of age, at which time he began to contribute to the family support. He was an ambitious and industrious lad, and managed to further his education through his own exertions. Feeling that America offered better opportunities than he could secure in Wales, he left his home at the age of twenty-three years and came to this country, locating at Grand Blanc, Michigan, where he secured employment as a farm hand. He was without influential friends, and had no capital, but thriftily saved his earnings and at the end of a year came to Tuscola county and for four months worked on a farm. His first venture in a business way was as a farmer on shares on a small tract of land, and thus he laid the foundation of his present large fortune. Mr. Davies was a persistent and energetic workman, and, believing confidently in the future growth and development of his community, invested his earnings from time to time in land, so that at one period in his career he was cultivating 640 acres. He also began trading in livestock, and for forty years did a large and successful business in this direction, his reputation for honesty and integrity being so well known in the county that he had no trouble in carrying through enormous transactions. He is still the owner of the first property that he purchased, adjoining Vassar, to which he added until it contained 100 acres, and in addition to this had 535 acres in Vassar township, all of which he cultivated until recent years. In 1870 Mr. Davies came to Vassar and erected a pleasant home, and this village has since been his place of residence. He became a director of the Exchange Bank of Vassar at the time of its organization, and this was reorganized and named the State Savings Bank of Vassar, Mr. Davies being elected president in 1909, a position which he still retains. A Republican in poli-

tics, Mr. Davies has served for many years as a member of the school board and has been instrumental in securing the present system of schools of which the citizens of Vassar are so justly proud. Aside from this service he has never held an office, although urged frequently by his friends to accept honors from his party. He has steadfastly declined because of personal interests, believing that he could better serve his community and its people by promoting material prosperity. His management of financial affairs stamps him as one of the able bankers of Tuscola county, and the confidence placed in his judgment, foresight and acumen by the people of this section has done much to popularize the institution's interests. His career has been one of constant industry and consecutive advancement, and his success in life should be all the more gratifying in that it has been entirely self secured. Mr. Davies is an active member of the Methodist church and has taken an active and helpful interest in its work.

In 1870 Mr. Davies was married to Miss Adelaine Sturgis, whose death occurred within one after her marriage. Mr. Davies has been three times married. His only child was by his present wife, Ida E. Lovejoy. This daughter is Emily Ida, who is a popular teacher of music residing at Vassar.

Max and Otto Zemke. In business circles of Caro there are few names better known or more highly esteemed than that of Zemke, representatives of which have always stood for honorable dealing and good citizenship. Max and Otto Zemke, brothers, are prominent dry goods and general merchants here, and their operations have been carried on in such a straightforward and honest manner as to win the confidence and esteem of their fellow-men, while as citizens they have at all times shown themselves ready to contribute to the welfare of the community in any manner that lies in their power.

The Zemke brothers are sons of Herman and Fredricka (Peters) Zemke, who emigrated to the United States from Old Stetten, Germany, in 1891, and settled at Vermontville, Michigan, where the father continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his life, and passed away in 1900, at the age of seventy-four years. Through honest effort and untiring labor he was successful in his ventures, and at the time of his death was known as one of his community's substantial citizens. The mother passed away in 1905, when sixty-nine years old. They reared a family of ten children to habits of thrift and industry, and educated them in a manner that fitted them well for the positions in life which they have since been called upon to fill. The children were as follows: Herminia, who is the wife of Albert Seiman, a teacher with a life tenure in office, at Klein Carzenburg, Germany; Theodore, who returned to Germany after residing in the United States for one year and is now a prominent and successful wholesale commission merchant of Berlin; Bertha, who is employed in the store of her brothers at Caro; Reinholdt, who is successfully engaged in farming on the old homestead at Vermontville, Eaton county; Richard and Herman, who are also farmers on the homestead; Frieda, who is the wife of Howard Cooper, engaged in the automobile business at Sumter, South Carolina; Erwin, who is employed in the store of his brothers at Caro.

Max Zemke was born at Klein Carzenburg, Germany, June 13, 1877, and there received his early education in the public schools. He was fourteen years of age when he accompanied the family to the United States, and here completed his schooling, attending the district institutions of Vermontville and the Ferris School at Big Rapids, where he took a complete business course and was graduated. Mr. Zemke began his business career with Lyon Brothers of Chicago, Illinois, as an office employe, and

after one year decided to go to the West, and accordingly removed to Cass Lake, Minnesota, where he secured a position as bookkeeper and clerk for the C. M. Taylor Company, merchants. Four years later he resigned his position and went to Deckerville, Michigan, and there in 1903 was joined by his brother, Otto, they forming a partnership and engaging in a general merchandising business. This venture proving very successful, they remained in business there for seven years, at the end of which period they sold out, being desirous of finding a larger field for their abilities. Accordingly, in 1910, they came to Caro and purchased one of the best corners on the Main street, where they erected a modern department store, on a lot 40x100 feet. Here they now occupy the entire three stories, with a floor space of 12,000 square feet, and carry a full line of dry goods and general merchandise, employing eleven people.

Max Zemke is a Democrat in his political views, but has not been particularly active in public matters, having preferred to give his entire time and attention to his business interests. Movements of a beneficial nature, however, have always received his stanch support, and he may at all times be relied upon to contribute to the best interests of his community. He is well known in Masonic circles, having joined the Blue Lodge of that order at Deckerville, in 1904, and has many warm friends therein. He has long taken an active interest in the work of the Presbyterian church, and is at this time serving as elder. Mrs. Zemke is active in the work of the Ladies' Aid Society, is a valued member of the Twentieth Century Club, and holds membership also in the Order of the Eastern Star. They reside in their pleasant home, a center of social culture and refinement.

Mr. Zemke was married October 5, 1904, at Deckerville, Michigan, to Miss Edith Clement, who was born at Carsonville, Michigan, daughter of Charles H. Clement, an early settler of Deckerville, where he has for some years been engaged in the hardware business. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Zemke: Marjory, born at Deckerville, January 12, 1909, and Louise, born at Caro, January 16, 1912.

Otto Zemke was born at the same place in Germany as his brother, Max, March 13, 1876, and was fifteen years of age when he came with his parents to the United States. He was given his early education in the public schools of the Fatherland, and after coming to this country attended the district schools and then took the business course at the Ferris School, Big Rapids, Michigan. After his graduation from that institution he adopted farming as his vocation, but after some experience in that line turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, and for five years acted in the capacity of clerk for Neaudeau Brothers, of Neaudeau, Michigan. In 1903 he joined his brother at Deckerville, and from that place came to Caro, where, as above related, the brothers have been very successful in their business ventures. Like his brother, Otto Zemke is a Democrat. He has joined other public-spirited citizens in promoting movements for the general welfare, and has withheld his support from no movement which promises the advancement of Caro's educational, commercial or moral prosperity. Fraternally, he is connected with the Masons and the Modern Woodmen of America, and in both of these orders has made and retained numerous friendships. Both he and his wife are active members of the Presbyterian church, and Mrs. Zemke is widely known in social and religious circles, being an untiring worker in the Ladies' Aid Society, a member of the Wixson Club and president of the Federation of Ladies' Clubs.

On September 17, 1903, Otto Zemke was married at Big Rapids, Michigan, to Miss Anna Oleson, a native of that place.

CARL SIELAND. Since the year 1747, when Marggraf, in Germany, discovered that sugar could be extracted from the common beet, that country had led all others in the beet sugar industry. However, during the past several decades the United States has been rapidly forging to the forefront in this enterprise, but this country is largely indebted to Germany for its prestige, for the Fatherland has furnished a number of the men who have made it possible for the American output to grow to such large proportions. One of the men who has devoted his entire life to this line of activity, and who claims Germany as his birthplace, is Carl Sieland, superintendent of the technical and mechanical departments of the American Beet Sugar plant at Caro, the largest works in the state of Michigan. He is a self-made man, and has won his way to his present high position through earnest effort and honest labor.

Mr. Sieland was born October 2, 1865, at Diedorf, Province of Saxony, Germany, the second eldest of the nine children of Henry and Marie (Mehler) Sieland. The father, who was a merchant and farmer all of his life, became a prominent man in his native town of Diedorf, and there passed away in 1908 at the age of seventy-two years, while the mother still survives at the old home in Germany. Beside Carl, one son is a resident of the United States, Albert Sieland, who is engaged in the manufacture of beet sugar at Santa Anna, California.

Carl Sieland was given a good education in the public schools of his native land, but at the age of fifteen years laid aside his books to work in the beet sugar factories of his native place. He began at the bottom, and gradually and thoroughly familiarized himself with each and every detail of the business, becoming known as an expert in every phase of beet sugar manufacture. After being employed in various factories of Germany, he joined six other sugar men, in 1890, and set out for California, where the beet sugar industry was just in its infancy. He had at this time no knowledge of English, but was able to secure a foremanship in a plant at Cheno, California, where he remained for five years, during which time this grew to be one of the important factories of the state and at the finish of Mr. Sieland's employment there was employing some 400 men. He was subsequently transferred by his company to Oxnard, California, where he took charge and started the sugar plant of that place, acting there as superintendent for some time. His next location was Leavitt, Nebraska, where another new factory was created by him, and for three months had charge, or until it was in good working order. He was then returned to Oxnard and in the following season was sent to Rockyford, Colorado, where he superintended the construction of the sugar factory, and in 1900 came to Caro, Michigan, which has since been his location. Here he took charge of the complete remodeling of the plant, becoming assistant superintendent, and in the early part of 1902 was given entire charge of the technical and mechanical workings of this, the largest beet sugar works in the state, where in the busy season from 450 to 500 persons are employed. In addition to the beet sugar all by-products are manufactured here, and the goods from the plant are shipped all over this and adjoining states. Mr. Sieland has devoted his entire career to his present business, and there are few men in the country who are better known in this line or who are considered more expert therein. He is thoroughly a home man, and is wrapped up in his family, finding his greatest pleasure when surrounded by his children in his pleasant home in Caro. He is a firm believer in the benefits of education, and it is his wish and intention to give his children the best of advantages in this connection. He also desires to take up life on a ranch, for, as he expresses it, "I have nine reasons therefor—my nine

children." He has been successful in a business way, and at present is a member of the directing board of the People's Savings Bank. Politically, a Republican, he has not cared greatly for public life, but has shouldered his shares of the duties of citizenship, and is serving very acceptably and conscientiously as a trustee of the city. With his family he attends the Roman Catholic church. During the fourteen years in which Mr. Sieland has resided in Caro he has formed a wide acquaintance, in which he numbers many warm friends.

Mr. Sieland was married first at Anaheim, Orange county, California, to Miss Theresa Knapka, who died in 1901 and was laid to rest in the cemetery at Bay City, Michigan. Two children were born to this union, both in California, Theresa and Rose. Mr. Sieland's second marriage occurred in Leopold, Missouri, when he was united with Miss Marie Vandeven, of that place, and they have had seven children, namely: Carl, Jr., and Clara, who were born at Croswell, Michigan; and Joseph, Edmond, Harold, Adolph and Bernard, all born at Caro.

Eugene Orlando Spaulding. Holding prestige as the pioneer dry goods merchant of Tuscola county and the leading department store proprietor of Caro, few men are better or more favorably known in this part of Michigan than is Eugene Orlando Spaulding. For thirty-six years a resident of this place, he has watched its growth and development and through his own helpful and well-directed activities has done much to stimulate business and add to his community's welfare. Mr. Spaulding was born in Monroe county, New York, September 7, 1849, and is a son of Charles W. and Ordelia (Osborn) Spaulding.

Charles W. Spaulding was given a thorough education, and in his youth learned the trade of machinist. This he followed until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he became a member of the famous New York regiment known as Gray's Sharpshooters, and continued to serve with that organization for thirty-four months, or until the close of the war, during which period he participated in some of the most hotly-contested battles of the great struggle between the states. When his military service was closed, with an excellent record, he removed to Iowa and settled on a farm, remaining there until 1870, when he came to Jackson, Michigan, and worked as a machinist for some time. He soon, however, returned to farming, in Barry county, and remained there until entering the employ of his son, Eugene O., at Caro, with whom he continued as cashier until the time of his death at the age of eighty-one years. Mr. Spaulding was widely known to the citizens of Caro and had their esteem and respect because of his many sterling qualities. He was married in Monroe county, New York, to Ardelia Osborn, also a native of the Empire state, who died at Caro at the age of seventy-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding were consistent members of the Methodist church, and were buried side by side in the Caro Cemetery. Two children were born to them: Edward A., who enlisted during the Civil War as a member of the New York Heavy Artillery and was terribly wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, losing one arm, being injured in the other, and receiving a shot in the head, and who is now successfully engaged in the real estate business at Tacoma, Washington; and Eugene Orlando.

Eugene O. Spaulding is indebted to the public schools of New York for his educational advantages, and his business career began when he was sixteen years of age, at which time he became a clerk in the stores of Rochester, there remaining three years. When he was nineteen years old, realizing the need for further preparation, he took a course in the Rochester Business College, upon leaving which he came to Jackson,

Michigan, and first worked as clerk for the firm of Sabin & Mason, the leading dry goods merchants here. He rose rapidly in their service, owing to his ability, fidelity and energy, and during the latter part of the eight years that he remained in their employ acted as confidential man and department manager. During this time Mr. Spaulding, being thrifty and ambitious, had carefully saved his earnings, and having built up a good credit decided it was time that he enter business on his own account. Accordingly, in 1878, he came to Caro and formed a partnership with a Mr. Burnham, under the firm style of E. O. Spaulding & Company. They began in a prosperous manner and after two years of business were encouraged to open a branch house at Saginaw, also known under the same name, but two years later Mr. Spaulding purchased his partner's interest in the Caro establishment and sold his holdings in the Saginaw store, and since that time has continued to concentrate his interests on the business of which he is now the proprietor. As the years have passed, Mr. Spaulding has added constantly to his holdings, and is now at the head of a business that is distinctly a credit to a city the size of Caro. Five departments are now maintained, one each for groceries, shoes and dry goods, millinery and carpets, and on the two floors there are utilized 13,000 square feet of floor space, while twelve or more clerks are necessary to handle the trade. This is the oldest established business in Caro and the largest in Tuscola county, and is a monument to Mr. Spaulding's enterprise, energy and honorable dealing. In addition to this business, he is interested in the manufacture of gas engines, the factory being located at Lansing.

While Mr. Spaulding has amassed a goodly competence, he has not gained a princely fortune, for his energies have not been devoted entirely to that purpose. On the contrary, he has divided his time between his business affairs and those interests which affect local improvement and progress, which strive to ameliorate the hard conditions of life for the unfortunate, and which affect man in his fraternal and social relations. Although methodical in his business methods, he has been generous in his charities, the extent of which are probably not known even to himself. He has ever been an advocate of a fair wage for a fair service, is broad-minded, liberal in his views, and tolerant of the views of others, and has the friendship and esteem of all men. Mr. Spaulding believes in getting all the pleasure out of life possible, and is very fond of travel. He takes frequent fishing and hunting expeditions, and goes on numerous automobile trips with Mrs. Spaulding, who, like her husband, is fond of nature and the woods. They have made twelve trips to the western coast, in addition to many journeys to the lakes of Michigan, and are contemplating an extended trip in 1915, when they will go to Panama by way of New York. Formerly a Democrat, Mr. Spaulding is now more or less independent in his views, and takes only a good citizen's interest in public matters. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has many friends. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, where he served as delegate to the Conference held at Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1912, and has ever taken an active interest in its work, being at present a member of the board of trustees. Mrs. Spaulding is also a consistent worker in this church, and belongs to the Ladies' Aid Society.

Mr. Spaulding was married at Sodus Point, Wayne county, New York, February 2, 1875, to Miss Emma Doxtater, a native of Rochester, New York, and a daughter of George W. and Clarissa (Baker) Doxtater. Two children have been born to this union. Clara O. married Henry Llewellyn Smith, a well-known banker of Portland, Oregon, and son

of Hon. John M. Smith, for some years probate judge of Tuscola county, and who now has two children—Nathalie, born in Chicago, Illinois; and Francis B., born at Freeland, Michigan. Charles W. is a graduate of Caro High school, and cashier of E. O. Spaulding & Son. He is the father of three children—Calvin, Elise and Amy.

Henry Binkle. When it is stated that Mr. Binkle is mayor of his native city it becomes evident that in this connection there can be no consistent application of the scriptural aphorism that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country." He is chief executive of the municipal government of the beautiful little city of Harbor Beach, Huron county, and his administration is being distinctively liberal and progressive, though marked by wise conservatism and by circumspection in directing the various departments of the city government. The mayor holds prestige as one of the most prominent and influential business men of the younger generation in Huron county, and here his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances. He has been closely identified with banking interests in Harbor Beach from the initiation of his business career, and was the organizer of the State Bank of Harbor Beach, of which he is cashier, besides which he is a member of the directorate of the Commercial Bank of Beckerville, Sanilac county.

Henry Binckle was born at Harbor Beach, then known as Sand Beach, on the 7th of February, 1880, and is a son of Philip and Lena (Whippler) Binkle, who still reside in this thriving little city, which has been their home for more than thirty years. The parents are natives of the province of Ontario, Canada, Philip Binkle having been born at Clifford, Wellington county, and his wife at Listowel, Perth county. In his native town Philip Binkle learned the trade of harnessmaking, and soon after his marriage he came to Michigan, in 1879, first settling at Whiterock, Huron county, but removing thence to Harbor Beach before the close of the same year. He is the pioneer in the harness business in this city, where he now has a well equipped establishment and controls a substantial and representative trade. He has given active assistance in the development and upbuilding of the city and county, and no citizen has more secure place in popular confidence and esteem, as he has been generous to a fault and is ever loyal and considerate as a friend, as will be readily assured by many who have been aided by him in time of need. In addition to his continued allegiance to the trade which he learned in his youth he also conducts the largest farm-implement establishment in Harbor Beach. He has applied himself with all of vigor and earnestness for many years and his success has been worthily achieved. He has manifested much judgment and ability as a dealer in real estate, and has handled a large amount of town and farm property. He served as treasurer of Sand Beach township, and was for several terms president and mayor of Harbor Beach, the designation of the office having been changed upon the obtaining of a city charter. He is a staunch Demcorat and has been an active party worker in Huron county. He was born April 21, 1858, and his wife was born January 13, 1860. Of their children, Henry, the present mayor of Harbor Beach, is the eldest; Anna is the wife of Albert W. Cowan, of Deckerville, Sanilac county; Edward is a clerical assistant in the State Bank of Harbor Beach; Carl is cashier of the Commercial Bank of Deckerville; Albert has active charge of his father's implement business; Clara and Lena remain at the parental home; and one son, William, died at the age of thirteen years.

Henry Binkle attended the public schools of Harbor Beach until he had completed the curriculum of the high school, and soon after his graduation he became a clerk and general assistant in the Huron County

Savings Bank. By faithful and efficient service he won advancement and he remained with this institution twelve years, during the last five of which he was cashier. In November, 1908, after his resignation, he effected the organization and incorporation of the State Bank of Harbor Beach, which bases its operations on a capital stock of $25,000, and of which he has been cashier from the time of incorporation, his ability and personal popularity both having come into effective play in the development of the substantial and representative business of the institution. He is likewise a director of the Commercial Bank of Deckerville, as previously stated, and he is secretary of the Harbor Beach Board of Trade, of the progressive civic ideals and policies of which he is a staunch supporter.

In politics Mayor Binkle is found aligned as an uncompromising advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party and he has given active service in behalf of its cause. He has served as treasurer of Sand Beach township, as city treasurer, and as a member of the city council. In 1911 he was elected mayor, and the best voucher for the efficiency and acceptability of his efforts in this capacity is that afforded by the fact that he was re-elected in 1912 and again in 1913, his record as chief executive standing specially creditable to the family name, even as had that of his father in a similar capacity.

In 1904 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Binkle to Miss Daisy Cunningham, who was born and reared at Harbor Beach, a member of one of the representative families of Huron county, and she is a popular figure in the leading social activities of her native city. Mayor and Mrs. Binkle have two children—Keith, born September 2, 1907; and Harriet, born November 11, 1910.

Charles H. Mann. It is doubtful if there has been a more forceful or helpful figure in the upbuilding and development of Flint than Charles H. Mann, who since 1899 has been identified with the city's interests in the field of real estate and loans. Mr. Mann is a Canadian, having been born near Port Dover, April 14, 1865, and is a son of Nathan W. and Elizabeth (Knapp) Mann.

Nathan W. Mann was born in Canada, and came to Michigan in 1866, settling at Mount Morris, Genesee county, where he established himself in a mercantile business. Later he moved to Clio, where he still carries on a successful venture, and is known as one of his community's thoroughly progressive men. He married Elizabeth Knapp, a daughter of Orson J. and Jane P. Knapp, who came to Genesee county from New York state about 1850 and engaged in farming. The father died in 1900 and the mother is still living, aged ninety-one years. Mrs. Mann was a native of New York. She died about the year 1866, leaving but one child. Mr. Mann has a half-brother, William H. Mann, of Detroit, who is engaged in the real estate business. Charles H. Mann was an infant when his mother died, and he was reared by his grandparents, William H. and Laura J. Mann, who settled in Genesee county about 1852, coming from Port Dover, Canada, and engaged in the mercantile business at Mount Morris. Mr. Mann received only ordinary educational advantages, attending the public schools of Mount Morris until reaching the age of twelve years, and finding his first employment as a clerk for H. G. Mann, of Mount Morris, an uncle in the general merchandise business. He continued to follow clerking for upwards of eight years, in the meantime thoroughly familiarizing himself with every detail of the business, and when he was but twenty years became the proprietor of a hardware establishment of his own at Clio. This was entirely a self-secured advancement, for the money with which he purchased his first modest stock had been saved from his earnings as a clerk. Mr. Mann continued in the hardware trade for some

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fifteen years, his business gradually expanding and widening its scope until it became one of the largest of its kind in that part of the state. For some years, however, Mr. Mann had had his eye on the real estate and loan business, and had carefully studied realty values, so that he eventually came to the conclusion that this field offered excellent opportunities for the man of energy, brain and foresight. Accordingly, in 1895, he disposed of his mercantile interests at Clio and for the following four years carried on a thriving real estate and loan business at that point. In 1899, desiring a more extensive field, he came to Flint, and here he has since continued. Mr. Mann has been one of the most important factors in building lines in the city. He has erected in the neighborhood of 200 buildings since coming to the city, and probably 125 residences alone were built by him in 1909 and 1910. He devotes his time principally to real estate and real estate loans. His transactions have ever been of a strictly reliable nature, and his presence among Flint's men of business adds to the city's prestige in commercial lines. Politically a Republican, he has found little time to devote to public affairs, his varied interests in other lines demanding his exclusive attention. He belongs to the Loyal Guards, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Board of Commerce, although he finds his greatest pleasure in his home, located at No. 821 Detroit street. He maintains well-appointed offices at Nos. 5 and 6 Fenton Block.

On August 6, 1889, Mr. Mann was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Hughes, a native of Genesee county, Michigan, and daughter of Stephen and Rose Hughes, an old family of Flint. To this union there has come one son: Charles H., Jr., born at Clio, Michigan, September 5, 1893.

Robert M. Jenks. As secretary of the Huron Milling Company and of the Mihlenthaler Company, Ltd., of Harbor Beach, where he has other large and important capitalistic interests, Mr. Jenks is known and honored as one of the most aggressive and influential business men and liberal citizens of Huron county, and he is a popular member of a family whose name has been conspicuously identified with the development and upbuilding up the Lake Huron coast counties of Michigan. Further details concerning the family achievement in Michigan may be found on other pages of this work—in the sketch dedicated to Bela W. Jenks, brother of him whose name initiates this paragraph, and in the memoir dedicated to their uncle, the late Jeremiah Jenks.

Robert Miner Jenks was born at Crown Point, Essex county, New York, on the 18th of August, 1859, and is a son of Jesse L. and Mary (Martin) Jenks, concerning whom adequate mention is made in the article descriptive of the career of their elder son, Bela W., on other pages of this history. Robert M. Jenks was about one year old when, in 1860, his parents came to Michigan and established their home at St. Clair, where he passed the days of his boyhood and early youth and in whose public schools he acquired his preliminary educational discipline. He made such advancement in his studies that as a lad of fifteen years he found himself prepared to take up a business course. He accordingly went to Mount Morris, Illinois, where he completed a thorough course in a well ordered commercial college. His active business career was initiated in the position of agent for the J. Jenks Steamboat Company, of which his uncle Jeremiah Jenks was the head and which had in commission a number of vessels on the Great Lakes. The corporation of J. Jenks & Company has been one that has, since incorporation and for many years prior thereto, stood forward as the exponent and medium of progressive enterprise in eastern Michigan, and with the same Robert M. Jenks has been identified from his youth to the present time, being now its secretary, as noted in the opening paragraph of this article. Un-

der this original title was produced the nucleus from which has been evolved the splendid industrial enterprise now represented by the Huron Milling Company, which is the pioneer in the field of manufacturing enterprise in this part of eastern Michigan and which gives employment to a corps of about 250 men, including man-skilled operatives and a number of persons of high scientific attainments. The products of the fine and essentially modern plant, which is one of the largest of its kind in the middle west, include corn starch, wheat starch, flour, macaroni, etc., with such important bi-products as the Jenks gluten food, doughnut flour, flue and several other valuable products. The corporation sells most of its extensive output in the eastern markets, and the concern figures as the largest dealers in wheat, oats, corn, beans, peas, etc., in eastern Michigan, if not in the entire state. The capacity of the company's wheat elevator at Harbor Beach is 110,000 bushels; of the coarse-grain elevator, 25,000 bushels; of the corn elevator, 35,000 bushels. It may well be understood that the operations of this corporation have had great influence in furthering the prestige of Harbor Beach as a manufacturing and commercial center, the while contributing materially to the general development and upbuilding of the beautiful little city and the country tributary thereto. The officers of the Huron Milling Company are as here noted: George J. Jenks, president; Lewis R. Speare, of Boston, Massachusetts, vice president; Bela W. Jenks, treasurer; Robert M. Jenks, secretary; and Gilmore G. Scranton, general manager.

In February, 1902, the Mihlenthaler Company, Ltd., of Harbor Beach, was organized with a paid up capital of $80,000, and the company was incorporated under the laws of the state, for the retailing of merchandise. For the use of the company were erected large and modern business and office buildings, and here has been developed a department store that would be a credit to a metropolitan center, the establishment being the largest engaged in the retail mercantile business in Huron county and the same affording employment to a large corps of clerical and office assistants. The company has as its official board of managers the following personnel: Darius Mihlenthaler, George J. Jenks, Bela W. Jenks and Oscar H. Kuchenbecker. Robert M. Jenks, subject of this sketch, is one of the principal stockholders of the company. Mr. Jenks is a member of the directorate of the Huron County Savings Bank, in his home city, and concerning him it may be said with all of consistency that as a man of affairs, as a broad-gauged and progressive citizen and as a genial and considerate gentleman he has gained and retained a circle of friends that is limited only by that of his acquaintances. He has supported those undertakings of generic order that have conserved the best interests of his home city and county, is a staunch Republican in his political proclivities, and he and his family are most prominent and popular factors in the best social activities of Harbor Beach. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, and Mrs. Jenks is a zealous member of Harbor Beach Presbyterian church, in which she is treasurer of the Ladies' Aid Society, a position she has held for several years, besides which she is actively identified with the leading social, literary, musical and benevolent organizations maintained by the ladies of her home community.

September 4, 1889, bore record of the marriage, at Harbor Beach, of Mr. Jenks and Miss Susie E. Chamberlain, the latter having been born at Almond, Allegany county, New York, and having been a child at the time of her parents' removal to Harbor Beach, Michigan, in 1871. She is a daughter of the late Almond W. and Matilda (Lockhart) Chamberlain, who continued to maintain their home at Harbor Beach until their death. Mr. and Mrs. Jenks have one son, Jesse Chamberlain Jenks, who was

born at Harbor Beach, on the 4th of August, 1890, and who was graduated in the local high school. He thereafter completed a thorough course in the engineering department of the Michigan Agricultural College, where he likewise studied chemistry, being graduated in the institution.

Oscar George Cowley, M. D. The numerous friends of this prominent physician of Vassar have been vindicated in their early predictions of success for him in his chosen calling. Energy, perseverance in whatever he undertakes, and many other strong traits of character are noticeable qualities in his nature, and these combined with his inherent ability and sympathy give him distinct prestige in the line of his calling. The same will power and determination which he manifested in gaining an education and a foothold have brought him to the front ranks, and although he has been engaged in practice for but ten years he has already achievements to his credit that many members of the profession would envy even after the better part of a lifetime of effort.

Dr. Oscar George Cowley was born January 23, 1881, at Peck, Sanilac county, Michigan, and is a son of Maurice and Sarah A. (Cash) Cowley. His father, a native of London, England, was educated in that city, and came to America in young manhood, settling in Sanilac county, Michigan, where he has spent his career as an agriculturist. A man of industry, perseverance and ability, he has succeeded in his business ventures, and at this time is the owner of a handsome property of 160 acres, on which he still carries on operations. He is a Republican in politics, and has been active in the ranks of his party for some years. Mr. Cowley was married at Cash City, Michigan, to Sarah A. Cash, who was born at that place, a daughter of Edward Cash, a native of England who was the founder of the family in America. He early settled in Sanilac county, engaged in lumbering on a large scale, and became the leading citizen of his community, Cash City being named in his honor. Four children were born to Maurice and Sarah A. Cowley, namely: Oscar George, of this review; Martha, who is the wife of William Cook, of Yale, Michigan; Jessie, who is the wife of Lee Cook, a brother of William, of Metamora, Lapeer county, Michigan; and Arthur, who resides with his parents on the old homestead.

Doctor Cowley received his preliminary training in the public schools of his home district in Sanilac county, and later pursued the curriculum of studies comprised in the course at the Ferris Institute. Having fully made up his mind as to his future vocation, he took up the study of his profession in the medical department of the University of Michigan, and after three years entered the Detroit College of Medicine and Surgery, where he remained one year, being graduated therefrom with his degree in the class of 1904. In the fall of that year he came to Vassar and established an office in a convenient part of the business district where he has since continued to successfully practice, and at this time his professional business comes from all parts of Tuscola county. He is a great student and passes much of his time in the perusal of the various journals devoted to medicine, it being his laudable ambition to keep fully abreast of the various changes and advancements which have marked the calling. He belongs to the Michigan State Medical Society, the Tuscola County Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and has served for some time as health officer, as well as a member of the school board. A man of pleasing personality, one cannot be long in his presence without realizing that he is a scholar and a man of gentlemanly attainments, and as a result he numbers many warm personal friends in his extensive acquaintance. Fraternally he is prominent in Masonry, being a Shriner and having attained to the thirty-second degree, and also holds

membership in the Order of the Eastern Star. In political matters he is a Republican, but he has never cared for nor sought office. His chief recreation is found among the books of his large and valuable library, but he is also fond of out-of-door life and the woods, finds much pleasure in hunting and fishing, and is an enthusiastic automobilist.

Doctor Cowley was married in Saginaw, Michigan, in 1903, to Miss Gertrude B. Smith, daughter of Earl K. Smith, a pioneer farmer of Sanilac county. One son has come to this union, Don. M., born at Vassar, in April, 1906. Doctor Cowley is president of the Vassar Rifle Club, and Mrs. Cowley is also well known in literary and social circles, being secretary of the Ladies' Literary Club, an active and helpful member of the Order of the Eastern Star and an enthusiastic worker in the Ladies' Aid Society.

Charles H. Frame. He whose name initiates this review is one of the progressive and successful business men of Harbor Beach, Huron county, where his interests are varied and important and of an order touching the general well being of the community. He here conducts an extensive lumber business, with well equipped yards, and he is vice-president of the Harbor Electric Company and president of the Croswell Telephone Company, the service of which extends through Sanilac county. Mr. Frame early became a sailor on the Great Lakes, and he was prominently identified with navigation interests for more than a score of years. He is well known along the Huron coast and has a host of friends in the state that has long represented his home.

Charles Henry Frame was born in the beautiful Georgian Bay district of the Provice of Ontario, Canada, the place of his nativity being the village of Wiarton, Bruce county, about twenty miles northwest of Owen Sound and at the head of Colpoy's Bay, the harbor of the village being one of the best on Georgian Bay. In this little maritime village he was born on the 20th of November, 1863, and his memory recalls the scenes of his early childhood in the town, where, perhaps, he gained his inspiration for the career of a sailor, though he was about five years of age at the time of the family removal to Michigan. He is a son of John and Sarah Elizabeth (Kribs) Frame, both of whom were born near Guelph, Ontario, and both of whom were reared and educated in their native province, where their marriage was solemnized and where the father followed the life of a sailor until 1868, when he came with his family to Michigan, his first location being at Chesaning, Saginaw county, and the family home thereafter having been maintained in turn at Ovid, Clinton county; Ionia, the judicial center of the county of the same name; Whitehall, Muskegon county, and Traverse City, Grand Traverse county. In 1880 permanent settlement was made by the parents at Harbor Beach, Huron county, and here the death of the honored father occurred in January, 1912, at which time he was seventy-six years of age. His widow still resides in the old homestead at Harbor Beach, and was seventy years of age at the time of this writing, in 1914. After coming to Michigan John Frame followed the life of a sailor on Lake Huron for many years, the major part of the time as owner and master of his own vessel, but during the later years of his life he had supervision of the lumber business of his son Charles H., of this review. Of the five children two died in infancy and Herman was twenty-five years of age at the time of his death. The younger of the two now living is Burton William Frame, who is employed by his brother Charles, in the capacity of foreman of the latter's corps of carpenters, retained in connection with the contracting department of the lumber business.

Charles H. Frame acquired his early education in the public schools

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of the various towns in which the family lived during his childhood and early youth, but he was only fifteen years of age when he began to earn his own livelihood, his attention being given to any kind of honest work that came within his powers. Finally he responded to the lure of the seafaring life, and for twenty years he continued to be a sailor on the Great Lakes. In time he became a master navigator and the owner of a number of sailing vessels, his long experience and genial nature gaining to him a wide circle of friends in navigation circles. In 1880, long before his retirement from the lakes, he began contracting along various lines, and in 1902 he engaged in the lumber business at Harbor Beach, initiating this enterprise primarily for the purpose of giving congenial occupation to his father, who assumed active charge of the business. The new venture proved successful from the start, and finally the business attained to such large proportions that Mr. Frame found it expedient to abandon entirely his association with the lake-marine service and give his entire attention to his lumber trade. In that year he amplified the enterprise by purchasing the lumber yards and planing mills of George W. Monroe, and the consolidated business has since been successfully continued under his direct management and control. Mr. Frame has done a successful contracting and building business in connection with his lumber and planing mill and has improved much real estate in his home city, where he is the owner of valuable business and residence properties. In association with four other representative business men of Harbor Beach, Mr. Frame effected the purchase of the property and business of the Fremont Farmers' Telephone Company, and brought about the reorganization and incorporation of the business, under its present title of the Croswell Telephone Company. He is president of the company and in this executive office has done much to extend and improve the service.

Mr. Frame is a Republican, and while he has not been a seeker of official preferment he has served as a member of the city council of Harbor Beach, as a matter of civic duty. He is a Knights Templar Mason and is affiliated also with the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoos, the last mentioned being the national fraternal organization of those identified with the lumber business.

At Bad Axe, the county seat of Huron county, on the 24th of October, 1892, Mr. Frame wedded Miss Linnie Jane Wade, daughter of Frederick and Sarah (Williams) Wade, natives of the Province of Ontario, Canada, and now residents of West Branch, Ogemaw county, Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Frame became the parents of three children, of whom one is deceased: Lloyd Stanley, who was born October 14, 1894, was graduated in the Harbor Beach high school and is now his father's assistant in the office of the lumber business; Lawrence, who was born February 23, 1897, died on the 7th of July, 1904; and Ruth Evelyn was born September 7, 1905.

Rowland Connor. Coming to Saginaw as a minister of the gospel, and for several years having charge of a church in that city, Mr. Connor was soon drawn into the field of practical secular life, was elected to the legislature, was admitted to the bar, and for more than twenty years has been one of the leading lawyers of Saginaw. Mr. Connor is a man of broad experience, of liberal education, and for half a century has been identified with newspaper and literary work, with the church and the law.

Rowland Connor was born in New York City, June 16, 1842, and was the oldest of three children born to John Henry and Catherine M. (Reiner) Connor, both of whom were natives of New York City, and spent their lives there. His father was active as a hardware merchant. He was born in 1809 and died at Brooklyn, in 1854. The mother was a

remarkable woman, and at her death in Boston, Massachusetts, in January, 1913, had attained the great age of ninety-eight years. The two other children in the family were: Addison Connor, who died in 1891; and Mrs. Emma Connor, a resident of Saginaw.

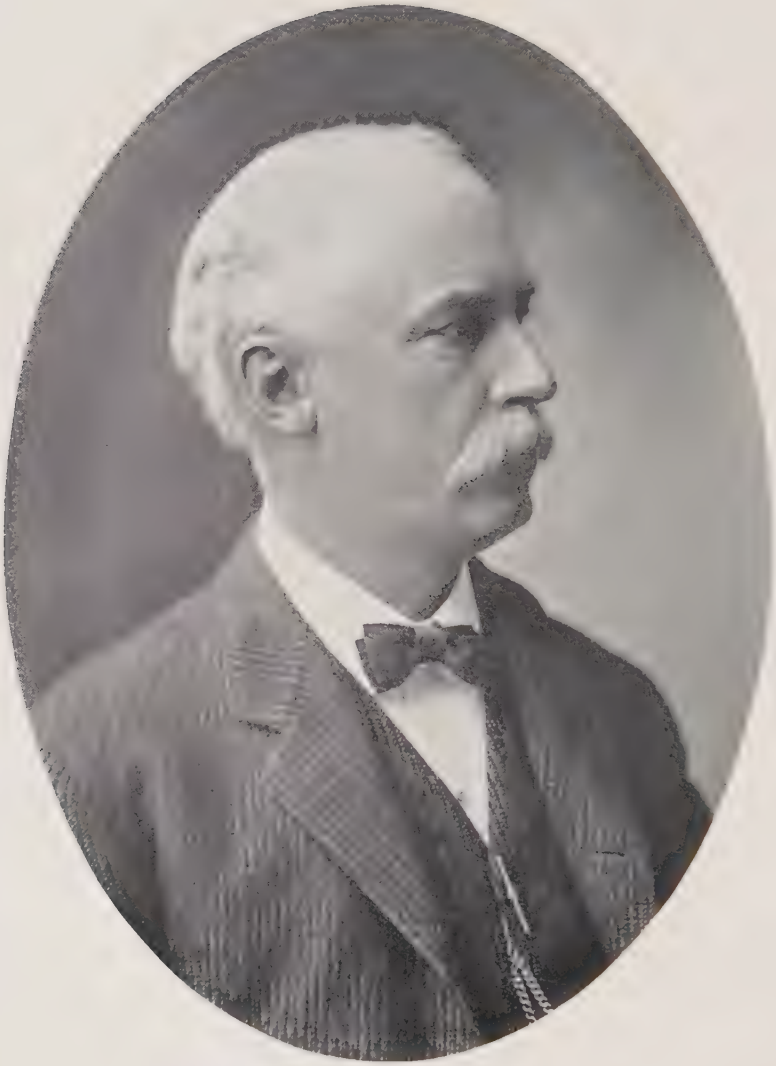
Rowland Connor is a graduate of the College of New York, taking his degrees of A. B. and A. M. in that institltion in 1863 and celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as an alumnus in 1913. In early life Mr. Connor became connected with newspaper work, and in 1870 bought an interest in the New York *Nation,* that being subsequently consolidated with the New York *Evening News.* During his newspaper career and also in connection with his other professions, he was a more or less regular contributor of news and special articles to the New York *Tribune,* the New York *World,* and many magazines. Soon after his graduation Mr. Connor entered the active ministry, and had charge of various churches, including some at Boston, North Hampton, Massachusetts, at Milwaukee, and in Saginaw. His work as a minister was concluded in 1889, when he was elected a member of the Michigan legislature, this entrance into politics causing him to leave the ministry. In 1890 he was admitted to the Michigan bar, and on retiring from the legislature took up the active practice of law at Saginaw.

Mr. Connor served as a member of the State Legislature two terms, was a member of the State Board of Pardons under Governor Warner, has served his home city on the board of education, and has been a worker, and in many ways directed his influence for the cause of education, religion, and general morality. He is Independent in politics, but cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Connor has membership in the Saginaw County and the Michigan State Bar Associations, is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, and is Grand Commander of the Knights of the Maccabees for Michigan.

At Boston, Massachusetts, in 1869, Mr. Connor married Miss Emma Hilton, who died in 1902 at Detroit. Her father Andrew J. Hilton was of a well known family of New Hampshire and of Boston. The two children born to the marriage of Mr. Connor and wife are: Miss Mildred, born in Boston in 1870; and Rowland M., born in Boston in 1871, and now a practicing attorney at Detroit.

Henry Tiffany Cole. It would be difficult to give too much credit to a man who during his active life in any community directs his strength and capabilities towards the upbuilding of those enterprises which add prestige to the locality and provide employment for many of its workers. To be at the head of such an industry requires more than ordinary ability and strength of purpose, purpose which is not easily deflected from a certain course. Among the men of Detroit, who have brought fame to their city in its commercial circles and have demonstrated their ability to cope with the keen competition of modern trade and commerce in such a manner as to make them leaders in their various lines, is found Henry Tiffany Cole, vice president and treasurer of the United States Radiator Corporation.

Mr. Cole is a native of Ohio, born in the city of Cleveland, June 29, 1870, and is a son of the late Delos O. and Isabella (Tiffany) Cole. The father was a native of New York state, born at Utica in 1834, and died in Detroit, in 1903, and was the son of Henry Stever Cole, who was of Holland Dutch stock, born at Schaghticoke, Rensselaer county, the Holland Dutch settlement on the upper Hudson river. Delos Cole moved from New York to Ohio and to Detroit in 1877. His wife was a native of Buffalo, New York, born in 1840, and is still residing in Detroit. She is the daughter of the late Lucius F. Tiffany, a banker of Buffalo, who



Thomas Munroe

was a cousin of Charles Tiffany, the noted New York jeweler. The Tiffany family was founded in America by Sir Humphrey Tiffany, a titled Englishman. Dr. Benjamin Tiffany, a direct ancestor of the Detroit Tiffanys, fought under General Starke of Revolutionary fame, and Mrs. Delos (Tiffany) Cole is a member of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of the Mount Vernon Society.

Henry Tiffany Cole came to Detroit with his parents when he was seven years of age. He received his education in the Detroit public schools, and in 1887 became a clerk in the wholesale carriage and hardware house of H. Scherer Company, of Detroit, continuing with that firm for a period of six years. In 1893 he became identified with the Capitol Heater Company, of this city, as treasurer, a company which became the United States Heater Company in 1895, and of which he was made secretary two years later. He was made vice president and general manager thereof in 1902, continuing as such until 1910, when the United States Heater Company merged with four other boiler and radiator concerns and formed the United States Radiator Corporation, of which Mr. Cole continues to be vice president and treasurer. Mr. Cole's activities in the business world of Detroit have done much to forward the city's interests, and while he has not been active in politics he has ever displayed a commendable willingness to aid in those movements in which men enlist for the public weal. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, the Detroit Club, the Detroit Athletic Club, the Country Club, the Grosse Point Hunt Club, and the Detroit Racquet and Curling Clubs.

Mr. Cole was married at Catskill, New York, in 1900, to Miss Alice Jerome Day, who was born at Catskill, the daughter of Jeremiah Day, a banker of that place, and a great-granddaughter of Jeremiah Day, who was president of Yale College in 1834. Since 1756 every generation of the Day family has graduated from Yale. Jeremiah Day, the father of Mrs. Cole was of the class of 1873, and was a noted Yale oarsman, and for his four college years was a member of 'varsity crew. Mr. and Mrs. Cole have two daughters: Eunice Tiffany and Ruth Spencer.

THOMAS MUNROE—WILLIAM MUNROE. In the story of the transformation of Michigan from a wilderness of forest and tangled vinery into a great commonwealth with nearly three millions of population, there is no episode more vital and absorbing than the meteoric rise of Muskegon from a mere trading post to the Queen of the lumber world. Her story is in epitome the story of Michigan—the story of the sturdy race of pioneers who in little more than a generation drove back the Indian, conquered his fastnesses of towering pines and hemlocks, and blazed the way for the farmer and the manufacturer.

Indissolubly linked with the tale of Muskegon's marvelous rise to the proud position of the world's greatest lumber producing center is the name of **Munroe.** In the forefront of Muskegon's builders they stand—Thomas Munroe, the elder brother, who for nearly thirty years devoted his brain and energy toward the upbuilding of the Thayer Lumber Company, one of Michigan's leading lumbering industries; and William Munroe, the younger brother, who assumed the burden at his brother's death and completed winding up the affairs of the great company. During the tragic days of reconstruction, when the lumber industry began to wane, mill after mill was torn down or burned, and the city's future looked darkest, it was Thomas Munroe whose sage counsel and keen business acumen kept the Thayer Lumber Company's mill in operation for years after his fellow-townsmen thought it had cut its last stick of timber. And since his death, his policies have been perpetuated by his brother and successor, William Munroe, whose name is synonymous with the development of Muskegon in recent years as a city of diversified industries.

Thomas Munroe was born at Rushville, Schuyler county, Illinois, October 26, 1844. On both the paternal and maternal side he came of true American stock. One branch of his ancestors came to this county in 1650: their descendants being afterward found in Connecticut, New York, Virginia and Maryland. Thomas Munroe, Senior, his father, a member of the Maryland branch, born January 4th, 1807, at Annapolis, Maryland, was educated at St. Johns College and Baltimore Medical College, practiced medicine for a few years at Baltimore, Maryland, and removed in 1834 to Jacksonville, Illinois, and later, in 1843, to Rushville, Illinois. He was a Christian gentleman of broad culture and a student of deep learning. During the war he was a surgeon in the Union army. He died April 23, 1901. Mrs. Annis (Hinman) Munroe, his mother, born at Utica, New York, December 10, 1815, was the only daughter of Major Benjamin Hinman, who served in the War of the Revolution under General Nathaniel Greene. She was thus a true Daughter of the American Revolution, and became a member of the order of that name April 26, 1898. In 1824 her brother was mayor of Utica, and she had the honor at that time of meeting the Marquis de La Fayette, defender of American and French liberties, on his American tour. Her death occurred at Rushville, Illinois, February 6, 1905.

There were seven children in the family, Thomas Munroe being the eldest, save one, who died in infancy. As a boy he attended the district school and the Illinois Wesleyan College at Bloomington, where he was a student for two years. His practical education began with six years of employment as a clerk in a general store at Rushville.

It was in 1870 that Mr. Munroe came to Muskegon and began the splendid career which made him so prominent among the builders of the city. Entering the office of L. G. Mason and Company, lumber manufacturers, as a book-keeper, his assiduous attention to his duties, keen judgment, and energy soon won him the confidence and esteem of his employers, and he was promoted to have charge of the office, and later made manager of outside work.

In February, 1878, when Nathaniel Thayer of Boston acquired ownership of L. G. Mason and Company's manufacturing plant and property, he recognized Mr. Munroe's superior talents, and placed him in charge of the business as superintendent. In 1881 the Thayer Lumber Company, successor corporation to the L. G. Mason and Company, was formed by Mr. Thayer and Mr. Munroe was made its superintendent. The story of the Thayer Lumber Company under Mr. Munroe's management is one of the inspirational chapters of western Michigan history. The company rapidly leaped to the front as one of the foremost of Michigan lumbering enterprises. It operated a mill built by L. G. Mason and Company in 1864, and in 1887 increased its capacity by the purchase of the Bigelow and Company mill, which it rebuilt. It owned large tracts of timber land in Newaygo and Missaukee counties, and for years was recognized as one of the city's most stable industries.

In 1896 the Company's supply of timber became exhausted. It appeared to everyone as if the mill must close. Finally the day came when the mill's whistle blew what all thought was its final blast. Employes of the company—many of them workmen who had given nearly a lifetime of service to it, others who were making payments on their homes—looked into the future with apprehension.

It was then that Mr. Munroe conceived the idea that has won him the everlasting gratitude of his fellow-citizens. Learning that the famous Canfield timber tract in Kalkaska county could be purchased, he made a trip to Boston in an attempt to persuade the members of the company to buy it. The country was just recovering from the panic of 1893, and Mr. Munroe's associates were apprehensive of business conditions and de-

clined to buy. He continued his solicitations, and in January, 1897, the purchase was made. The consideration was $1,250,000. In 1900 the company acquired of Charles F. Ruggles of Manistee an adjoining tract for a consideration of $450,000. The two deals form the largest transaction in the history of Michigan timber tract sales to that time.

Mr. Munroe's counsel did not only keep the mill in operation for a long period, but also resulted well for the members of his company. The profits were far in excess of his conservative estimate, and the excellence of his judgment was never more truly demonstrated.

Despite the close attention which he gave to the affairs of the Thayer Lumber Company, Mr. Munroe was actively engaged in many other enterprises. He was for many years a stockholder and director of the Muskegon Booming Company; its treasurer for four years, and in 1888 was elected its secretary. In 1880 he was one of the incorporators of the Munroe Manufacturing Company, which he served as president and general manager. This company operated for over twenty years a planing mill which was recognized, when at the height of its activity, as one of the foremost in the country. He was one of the members of the firm of Munroe and Brinen, manufacturers and wholesalers of lumber, of which his brother, William Munroe, was manager. Other business institutions in which he was interested were the Hackley National Bank, of which he was president for some time; the Grand Rapids-Muskegon Power Company, of which he was vice-president; the Newcastle Box Company, which he served as president; the Indiana Box Company, which he served as vice-president; the Muskegon Washing Machine Company, which he served as president; and the Muskegon Valley Furniture Company, Sargent Manufacturing Company, Grand Rapids Desk Company, Quinn Supply Company, Muskegon Traction and Lighting Company, and Citizens Telephone Company, all of which he served as director.

His well rounded life was not without its measure of public service. Always interested in the cause of education, he served for eight years as a member of the Board of Education of the Muskegon Public Schools. For most of this period he was secretary of the board.

In politics, there was never any question of Mr. Munroe's position. He was a faithful, energetic, uncompromising Republican, and held party loyalty as highly as he held loyalty to his friends. The esteem in which Mr. Munroe was held by Republicans of Western Michigan was evidenced when he was chosen as one of the representatives of the Ninth Congressional District to the National Republican Convention held at Chicago, in 1904, when Theodore Roosevelt was renominated for the Presidency of the United States.

Mr. Munroe was prominent in Masonic activities, and at the time of his death had received the thirty-third degree and was an honorary member of the Supreme Council at Cincinnati, Ohio. He joined the Masonic order in the city of his birth, becoming a member of Rushville Lodge, No. 9, May 29, 1869. Upon his removal to Muskegon, he changed his affiliation and became a member of Lovell Moore Lodge No. 182, February 21, 1877. He held the office of Senior Warden for two years, 1880 and 1881, and in 1882 was elected Worshipful Master, an office which he filled for the ensuing three years, and again in 1888. He became a member of Muskegon Chapter, No. 47, Royal Arch Masons, and was its Excellent High Priest from 1892 to 1895, inclusive. A further affiliation was with Muskegon Council, No. 54, Royal and Select Masters. In 1878 he became a member of Muskegon Commandery, No. 22, Knights Templar, and in 1889 and 1891 was Eminent Commander of this body. He received all the various degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and was Illustrious Commander-in-Chief of De Witt Clinton Consistory in 1903, 1904 and 1905.

His private life was beautiful. He was married June 19, 1872, to Miss Kathrine A. Jones, daughter of John R. Jones, of Remsen, Oneida County, New York. No children were born to this union. His nearer relatives were a sister, Miss Mary A. Munroe, of Rushville, Illinois; and four brothers, James E. Munroe, of Chicago, Illinois; Hinman Munroe and Charles G. Munroe, of Rushville, Illinois; and William Munroe, of Muskegon, Michigan.

The popular appreciation of Mr. Munroe as a citizen and a man was probably best expressed by the press of his home city at the time of his death, October 17, 1906, when it was declared of him:

"It is said that no friend in real need ever appealed to him in vain."

Thus briefly is his character epitomized: unswerving loyalty to his friends; zealous in the performance of his duties; living to the highest ideal of citizenship and contributing always his best to the city he called "Home."

William Munroe, the younger of the two brothers whose enterprise has done so much for the upbuilding of Muskegon, was born at Rushville, Schuyler County, Illinois, April 29, 1860. He was educated at Illinois College, Jacksonville, Illinois, graduating in 1882. His early choice of profession was the law, but his practical mind soon inclined toward more active pursuits. On April 17th, 1885, he came to Muskegon, joining his elder brother, Thomas Munroe. When the Thayer Lumber Company purchased the Swan, White and Smith timber tracts and sawmill property at a cost of $425,000, Mr. Munroe was placed in charge, and ran the mill for one year, when it was sold to Torrent and McLaughlin.

Thomas Munroe and William Brinen organized the firm of Munroe and Brinen, and William Munroe was made manager of the business. The firm did a general lumbering business, buying logs and converting them into lumber. On January 1, 1905, William Munroe was elected assistant treasurer of the Thayer Lumber Company, and made assistant to his brother, whose health was declining. Upon the latter's death, October 17, 1906, he succeeded him as superintendent and secretary and treasurer of the company. It remained for him to complete his brother's work in winding up the affairs of the company, which was finally dissolved in March, 1911, when its charter expired. Its vital successor is the W. J. Brinen Lumber Company, dealers in lumber both wholesale and retail, which Mr. Munroe helped organize among the old employes of the Thayer Lumber Company, and of which he is manager. The mill property of the Thayer Lumber Company was sold to Mr. Munroe, William Brinen and William J. Brinen.

In recent years Mr. Munroe's chief interests have been in box manufacturing concerns. He is vice-president of the Indiana Box Company of Elwood, Indiana, president of the Newcastle Box Company of Newcastle, Pennsylvania; and president of the La Belle Box Company of Martins Ferry, Ohio; the Vandergrift Box Company of Vandergrift, Pennsylvania, and the Elkins Box Company of Elkins, West Virginia. He is a leading stockholder and vice-president of the Hackley National Bank of Muskegon, and a director and stockholder in several leading Muskegon corporations.

Mr. Munroe married Miss Nellie B. McMillan, a daughter of William and Barbara (Reid) McMillan of Muskegon, April 3, 1889. Her parents were of Scotch nativity, and her father was for years prominently connected with the lumber industry of Muskegon. Four children have blessed the union; namely, Kathrine, a graduate of the Muskegon High School in the class of 1908, and a former student at Wellesley College; Helen, a graduate of Rogers Hall Academy, Class of 1911, and at present a student at Wellesley College; Thomas, a graduate of the Culver Military School of Culver, Indiana, class of 1912, and now a student in the Wharton

School of Commerce and Finance at the University of Pennsylvania; and William R. (nine years of age) a student in the public schools of Muskegon.

Mr. Munroe, like his brother, is a firm believer in Republican principles and has always been a staunch supporter of the party. Although disinclined toward politics, he served his home city for one year as alderman. He is a trustee of the First Congregational Church of Muskegon, of which Mrs. Munroe is a member.

Mr. Munroe's many public services are too numerous to recite, but he has always contributed generously of his time and best efforts towards the upbuilding of his home city. The many industrial enterprises in which he is interested form the backbone of the city, and much of Muskegon's prosperity is due to his wise direction. It is citizens of Mr. Munroe's type, who remained in Muskegon when the lumber industry waned and helped lay the foundations for a new industrial growth, whom the people of Muskegon recognize as the real builders of their city.

John Ferguson Seeley. Banking has been the field to which Mr. Seeley has devoted the energies of his active career for thirty-six years, and it is not only as a practical executive and as president of the Commercial Savings Bank of Caro that he has prominent relations with his community, but is also a recognized authority on financial and currency matters, and was one of the prominent men who in recent months contributed to the discussions relative to the reform of banking systems, and his suggestions were approved by the Treasury department as to the form of currency issues under the direction of the national government.

John Ferguson Seeley was born in Ovid, Seneca county, New York, June 27, 1844, a son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Kinne) Seeley. His mother's father was Captain Kinne, a veteran of the war of 1812. Mr. Seeley's father was born in Saratoga, New York, and his mother in Ovid of the same state. A special talent in manufacturing, financial and business affairs have been characteristic of the Seeley family for several generations. His father was an expert in the manufacture of steel, and became prominent as the inventor of a peculiarly shaped axe, with a characteristic bulge that made it known and popular all over the timber countries of the United States. It was called the Seeley axe. The father manufactured this axe at a shop in Ovid for many years. His expert knowledge in the tempering of steel and the form of the axe blade, which made it especially useful for wood chopping, gave his output a prestige which continued all his life. Had he obtained a patent on his axe, the invention would have been worth a fortune, but as it was he contented himself with a fair degree of prosperity and contributed gratis an important improvement to the world of mechanics. He and his wife were active members of the Methodist church and prominent people in their community in New York. The father died in 1888 at the good old age of eighty-seven, and the mother passed away in 1869 when sixty-seven years of age. On both sides the family is of English origin.

The only survivor of the nine children of his parents, John F. Seeley acquired his early training in the grade and high schools of Ovid and in the Seneca Collegiate Institute. Leaving home at the age of seventeen, he has from that time to the present been engaged in a varied experience which has led him from one stage of successful accomplishment to another, until he is one of the leading bankers of the state of Michigan. His first work was as cashier in the Erie Railroad Company's office at Dunkirk, New York, and three years later he went to New York City and was made a clerk in the correspondence department of A. T. Stewart

Dry Goods Company. He remained with that great commercial enterprise for a year and a half, and for a similar period was identified with other mercantile establishments of New York City. Returning home, he organized the co-partnership known as Seeley & Company, dealing in dry goods and similar wares, and for eleven years the company did a very prosperous business at Ovid. In the meantime Mr. Seeley had been seized with the western fever, and in response to the urgings of his desires in this line he sold out his interests in New York State, and 1878 moved to Caro, Michigan.

The beginning of his present extended and important relations with Tuscola county was the opening of a private bank, employing his own savings as the chief resources of the institution, which was known as the Tuscola County Bank. For nearly twenty-six years Mr. Seeley conducted a successful banking and real estate business, and in 1904 organized the Commercial Savings Bank, of which he has since been the active head. He is also a stockholder in other banks in Tuscola county, owns extensive real estate holdings and is one of the leading farmers of Tuscola county. He has taken an interest in fruit growing, and during the past few years he has put out fourteen hundred fruit trees of various kinds on a well situated farm near Caro. His contributions to the welfare and improvement of Tuscola county has taken the form of land development. In the course of a period of years Mr. Seeley has invested more than twenty-five thousand dollars in raw lands in Tuscola county, and has cleared up and improved nearly all of his property to first class productive farms, which are now highly valuable, and which increase the permanent wealth and resources of Tuscola county. Since locating here it has been Mr. Seeley's firm conviction that Tuscola county is a section whose prosperity will continue to increase as long as it remains the home of civilized men, and his judgment in that way has always been backed up by his varied investments. He is one of the largest dealers in real estate in the county.

In 1898 a gentleman from Germany called on Mr. Seeley and interested him in the beet sugar industry as carried on in Germany, and calling his attention to the fact that the United States was importing nearly $100,000,000 worth of brown sugar made from beets grown in Germany and France each year, and refining same here. He convinced Mr. Seeley, after several audiences, that beets rich in sugar could be grown in northern Michigan and around Caro, Tuscola county. Mr. Seeley became so deeply interested in the subject that he caused a few other citizens of Caro to join him in endeavoring to persuade farmers in the vicinity to grow beets, and after months of hard work and endeavor about 3,000 acres were contracted for as a beginning, conditioned upon a sugar plant being built at Caro. The enthusiasm of Mr. Seeley knew no bounds, and as a result a large sugar refining company was located at Caro in 1899, the second plant in the state to produce granulated sugar from beets grown in the locality. This sugar plant has been enlarged several times until now it requires over 10,000 acres of beets to supply it and produces 25,000,000 pounds of granulated sugar each year. All this was practically brought about by the untiring efforts of Mr. Seeley.

It has already been noted that Mr. Seeley has not confined his attention entirely to practical banking, but is a student of banking laws and currency problems. He is one of the original members of the Michigan State Bankers Association, of which he was an organizer, and has taken an active part in its affairs. On the subject of bank note currency, he addressed the American Bankers Association in 1912, and his plan of issuing paper money, if adapted, would save the government nine hundred thousand dollars in paper bills, and the life of currency would be

a third longer than that now in use. His address, with this and various other suggestions, met the hearty approval of Mr. McVeagh, then secretary of the treasury, who thanked Mr. Seeley for his valuable suggestions and expressed the hope that they might be adapted in any plan of currency legislation which should pass through congress. Mr. Seeley was appointed by Governor Ferris as commissioner to assist in the passage of bills for the prohibition of the shipment of liquor into dry territory, and on this commission served as a delegate during December, 1912, at Washington, D. C. His ideas on currency problems received wide publicity in the metropolitan papers of the country, and a number of editorial paragraphs were written in approval of his plan. While an active Republican, Mr. Seeley has always preferred to exert his influence on public affairs through the medium of his private business and through bankers and other semi-public bodies, and has refused nomination from his party for the legislature, an honor which was equivalent to election. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church, of which his family are members. Naturally Mr. Seeley is a business man whose name is not only known and spoken with respect in his home county, but enjoys a wide acquaintance among men of prominence and influence throughout the United States.

In 1867 at Hamilton, Ontario, Mr. Seeley married Miss Mattie P. Grover, who was born in New York state, and graduated from the Wesleyan Female College of Hamilton, Ontario. Her death occurred in February, 1894, suddenly while visiting a daughter in Ann Arbor. She became the mother of four children, and the two now living are: Lewis G. Seeley, who graduated from the local high school and the University of Michigan and is now cashier in his father's bank; Laura, who is the wife of Sabin Hooper, a banker at Boyne City, Michigan. In August, 1895 Mr. Seeley was married at Midland, Michigan, to Miss Emily Fuller, who was born in Saginaw. Her father, Rev. O. E. Fuller, was one of the first graduates from the University of Michigan, for many years served as a pastor of the Episcopal church, and is now deceased. His daughter, Mrs. Seeley, graduated from the Ypsilanti Normal school and became a teacher and for eight years taught in the public schools of Caro, later was advanced to the office of principal and then of superintendent, and concluded her term of service as an educator as a teacher in the girl's high school of Brooklyn, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Seeley are the parents of three children: Clinton Fuller Seeley, Alice Seeley, and Barrett K. Seeley, students in the Caro high school.

Harry B. Hutchins, LL. D. The successor of Dr. James B. Angell as president of the University of Michigan, Dr. Hutchins, though a New Englander by birth and early training, is a graduate of the Department of Literature, Science and the Arts of the institution of which he is now the head, and has had a long and distinguished career in the law, in original scholarship, and as a teacher and educational administrator. Dr. Hutchins was acting president of the university during the year 1897-98, and again from October 1, 1909, until June 29, 1910; at the latter date he was formally chosen president.

Of New England colonial stock, a son of Carlton B. and Nancy Walker (Merrill) Hutchins, Harry Burns Hutchins was born at Lisbon, Grafton county, New Hampshire, April 8, 1847. Educated in the common schools, in the New Hampshire Conference Seminary at Tilton, and Vermont Conference Seminary at Newbury, at the age of nineteen he entered Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, but impaired health compelled him to withdraw during the same year. After his

recovery he studied for a time anatomy, physiology and surgery at the University of Vermont and at Dartmouth College, his intention at that time being to make medicine his career. About that time his parents moved to Michigan, and in 1867 he entered the University of Michigan, and was graduated Bachelor of Philosophy in the class of 1871. During his undergraduate career Dr. Hutchins was editor of the *Chronicle*, the official student paper of the university, was class orator in his senior year, and one of the speakers at his commencement. The year following his graduation was spent as superintendent of public schools at Owosso in Shiawassee county, but in 1872 he returned to Ann Arbor as instructor in history and rhetoric at the university. During the following year Dr. Hutchins was advanced to the grade of assistant professor. For four years he instructed classes in the subjects named, and at the same time studied law. His admission to the bar was followed by resignation from the university faculty, and the beginning of active practice in partnership with his father-in-law, Thomas M. Crocker. The firm of Crocker & Hutchins maintained offices both in Mount Clemens and Detroit, and for eight years represented a large and important clientage in all the courts of the state.

Dr. Hutchins in 1883 was an unsuccessful candidate on the Republican ticket for the office of regent of the university, and in the following year was recalled to the university as Jay professor of law. His legal scholarship and administrative ability caused him in 1887 to be chosen by the trustees of Cornell University to organize the law department of that institution. The eight years spent at Ithaca were exceedingly fruitful and securely established his own reputation as an educational organizer and director, and the Cornell University Law School was placed on a sound basis and had grown to be one of the leading law schools of the United States.

Since 1895 Dr. Hutchins has been permanently identified with the University of Michigan, having been made Dean of the law department in that year. In 1897-98, during the absence of President Angell as United States Minister to Turkey, Dr. Hutchins served as acting president of the university, a service, taken in connection with other qualifications, which undoubtedly made him the first choice ten years later when the ruling body had to select a successor to the venerable Doctor Angell.

His various official honors as an educator indicate his qualifications in that field. Dr. Hutchins is also a profound lawyer and original scholar. He is a member of the New York and Michigan Bar Association, the American Historical Association and the Michigan Political Science Association. Several volumes of the Michigan supreme court reports were revised and annotated by him. In 1894 Dr. Hutchins published an American edition of the English work, "Williams on Real Property," having revised and adapted that familiar authority to the requirements of American usage. Other evidences of his scholarship are: "Hutchins's Equity Cases," published in 1900; the biography of the late Judge Thomas M. Cooley, in the general work entitled "Great American Lawyer"; consulting editor of the "American and English Encyclopedia of Law and Procedure"; and numerous contributions as a member of the advisory board to the "Michigan Law Review." Dr. Hutchins has also been the recipient of many scholastic honors, and received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Wisconsin in 1897. Dr. Hutchins is a Republican in politics. On December 26, 1872, he married Miss Mary Louise Crocker, daughter of his former law partner, the late Thomas M. Crocker, of Mount Clemens.

William K. Clute. A member of the Michigan bar for twenty-five years, William K. Clute has become recognized not only in the state, but in the nation as an authority on the question of water rights, and in that highly important and extremely technical branch of law few men have had more successful experience. He was recently one of the government prosecutors in a big suit involving the power rights along the course of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, and has acted as special counsel for the City of Grand Rapids in its matters relative to acquiring the power rights in Grand River for city purposes.

William K. Clute, whose father was a prominent lawyer before him, was born at Ionia, Michigan, September 6, 1865. His parents were Lemuel and Ellen (McPherson) Clute, his mother being of Scotch parentage, while his father was born in New York State of a Holland family. His father began practice at Ionia, Michigan, in 1864, and spent all his active career in that city.

William K. Clute received his education in the public schools at Ionia, and is a graduate of the Michigan Agricultural College. He studied law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1888. His practice was begun in association with his father, and so continued until the fall of 1900. In that year he was elected prosecuting attorney of Ionia county, serving two terms from 1901 until 1905. His ability as a lawyer was accorded special recognition in 1906 when he was appointed assistant United States Attorney for the western division of Michigan. His service in that capacity continued until December 1, 1910. From that date until October 1, 1912, came his work as special assistant United States attorney in the suit of the United States Government for the condemnation of all the land and water power right at Sault Ste. Marie north of the line of the then existing canal, and as far as the international boundary. This litigation involved damages or claims for damages ranging from nothing to more than six millions of dollars. These claims were preferred by the owners of property along the canal for the alleged water-power rights, pertaining and inherent in the land. The government claimed that it was not liable for damages for such rights, since the movement was one undertaken under an Act of Congress in the interest of navigation. The United States Supreme Court finally upheld the case of the government's counsel, and decided that the United States be not held for damages for water-power taken and the power companies against whom the condemnation suit was brought were allowed nothing, since the property taken was primarily for navigation, and since the navigable waterways of the United States are the property of the nation, and it was unnecessary to pay damages to the riparian owners for water power rights in case the improvement of navigation took over the power possibilities.

Mr. Clute's residence for over eight years has been established at Grand Rapids, his law offices being in the Michigan Trust Building.

Mr. Clute has membership in the Michigan State Bar Association, the Grand Rapids Bar Association, and fraternally he is affiliated with York Lodge of the Masonic Order and with the Columbian Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons. He belongs to the Highland Golf Club. Mr. Clute married August 6, 1890, Miss Lillie E. Sears, daughter of Lucien E. Sears, of Lansing, Michigan. They are the parents of one son, Donald S. Clute. The residence is at 571 Madison Avenue.

Rev. Francis H. Gres, pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Bay City, Michigan, was born December 4, 1853, in the south of France. During his fifty-eight years as student and faithful laborer in the spiritual field, he has won the approbation of the church and the love of the

people on both sides of the Atlantic, and few priests have been more earnest and zealous in their holy work.

Father Gres in his boyhood attended the schools of Rodez, his native city, but his theological education was pursued in Brittany, where he graduated in 1877, and in the same year was ordained to the priesthood, taking his vows in 1878 in the Society of the Holy Ghost. His scholarship and zeal made him eligible to a responsible position and he was sent to be a professor in the seminary college at St. Pierre, in the Island of Martinique, West Indies, which city was, only a few years ago, destroyed by the terrible eruption of Mount Pelee. After six years of educational work here, Father Gres returned to France and served eight years as a missionary priest. In 1892 he came to America and located at Detroit, Michigan, where he was assigned as assistant pastor of St. Joachim's Church, and remained there until June, 1894, when he came to Bay City as assistant to Father Roth. In 1900 he was appointed pastor of St. Joseph's parish, and is now on his 21st year here. His pastorate has been marked with large accessions to the church and a great increase in the church school and enthusiasm among the people. The academy in connection with St. Joseph's church is managed by the Dominican Sisters, a body of holy women whose reputation for piety and scholarshp extends all over the world. Nearly all the grades are represented here and careful and thorough instruction is afforded in all ordinary branches, in the classics and in music. Accommodations are provided in the classroom for 350 pupils.

St. Joseph's Church (French) from 1869, when Father Girard took charge of the parish, until 1900, when Father Gres, the present pastor, was appointed, has had a rapid succession of pastors. Father Girard remained until January 1, 1872. Father Delbar succeeded him, but remained only until the last of December of the same year, and Father Cantor, the latter's successor, continued here until August 31, 1873. Father Grilli, an Italian priest, supplied for a few months, or until November 23, 1873, and was succeeded by Father Van Strallen, a Hollander, who remained until March 1, 1875. Father Grilli then again took charge and remained until June, 1875, when Father Kemper, a German, took charge and remained until October 19, 1879. The priest who followed him died in 1880, and the next pastor was Father Ebert, who remained but a short time. The latter was succeeded by Father Thibeaudau, who continued here six years and died in 1886, and was succeeded by Father Vitali, an Italian, who remained until August 21, 1887. Following this, Father Guerin remained seven years. In 1888 the parish fell into sore straits, due to unsettled financial conditions in the country. Father Thibeaudau had built the new church in 1880, and a debt of $6,000 burdened the congregation. The parish was therefore placed under the charge of the Holy Ghost Fathers Society, which relieved the diocese of the burden, while the parish still remained under the jurisdiction of the bishop. Rev. F. J. Roth, C. S. Sp., was accordingly sent here in 1888, and on June 20, 1894, Father Gres, the present pastor, was appointed assistant. When Father Roth left, in March, 1895, the debt of $6,000 had been cleared. He was succeeded by Father Danglezer, and the good work of the Holy Ghost Fathers was still further evidenced by the erection of a fine and commodious parsonage at Third and Grant streets on property adjoining the church lot. In 1900 Father Danglezer returned to France, and Father Gres assumed charge of the parish, which now includes about 500 families and is one of the largest in the valley.

Frank Dyke Jenks was born at St. Clair, Michigan, on March 11, 1864, and is a son of Bela Whipple and Sarah (Carleton) Jenks, both

of whose ancestors were among the earliest settlers of New England, and occupied many positions of trust and prominence in Colonial and Revolutionary times.

He attended the public schools of St. Clair and graduated from the high school in 1879, and after working about one year in the office of the Wyandotte Rolling Mills Company, at Wyandotte, Michigan, and about two years for his father in lumbering near Allegan, Michigan, he returned to St. Clair and attended Somerville school as a special student for one term, going from there to Ann Arbor high school from which he graduated in 1883. After attending literary department of the University of Michigan for one year, class of 1887, he returned to Port Huron where he has since resided.

Mr. Jenks bought out one of the largest lumber yards in this section in 1889, and has been prominently identified with this industry since that date. Among his other business activities has been the building of several large grain elevators in this country and Canada and also one in Scotland, which was the first modern grain elevator in the history of that country.

He early became connected with the vessel business on the Great Lakes, and in 1901 formed the Port Huron and Duluth Steamship Company, which now has three large modern passenger and package freight steamers, operating between Port Huron, Michigan and Duluth, Minnesota, and is its president and active head.

He is also president of the South Park Lumber Company, vice-president of the American Machinery Company, chairman of the Factory Land Company, and connected with other industries in Port Huron, and his energy and judgment have been of great value to the various industries with which he has been identified.

Politically Mr. Jenks has been allied with the Republican party and while not taking an active part in politics he has been honored by his fellow townsmen with several local offices, having been alderman of the Second Ward for two terms, from 1890 to 1894; a member of the Board of Water Commissioners, 1895 to 1899; City Comptroller in 1896; and City Assessor from 1896 to 1899.

Mr. Jenks is a member of the Masonic Order including the Blue Lodge Chapter, Knights Templar and Mystic Shrine, and is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has been Master of Port Huron Lodge No. 58, F. and A. M., and was for some years a member of the Board of Control of the Michigan Masonic Home, and has acted on various committees of the Grand Lodge of Michigan.

On October 12, 1887, he married Kate Sanborn, daughter and only child of General William Sanborn and Nancy (Howard) Sanborn. Her mother's family, the Howards, were large lumber operators from an early day and the Sanborns were also important factors in the lumber industry of this section. Her father served with distinction in the Civil War, and was wounded while in command of his regiment at the battle of Chickamauga.

Mr. and Mrs. Jenks have three children, William Sanborn, born October 23, 1888, a graduate of the literary department of the University of Michigan, Class of 1910, and is now the General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Port Huron and Duluth Steamship Company, and who married Miss Elizabeth Sukey at Minneapolis, December 21, 1912, Carleton Howard, born July 24, 1893, now a student in the literary department of the University of Michigan, Class of 1915, and Edward Whipple, born August 30, 1900, now attending the public schools of Port Huron.

Lee E. Joslyn. For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Joslyn has been a member of the bar of Michigan, his home having been in the state since boyhood, and both at Bay City and at Detroit his official career has been one of usefulness and prominence, especially as referee in bankruptcy first in the Bay City district and since 1910 his home has been at Detroit, where he is now referee in bankruptcy for the Detroit district.

Lee E. Joslyn, who was born at Darien, Genesee county, New York, July 23, 1864, a son of Willis B. and Amy R. (Mason) Joslyn, represents an old French-English family and one that has been identified with American history since the early colonial days. The Joslyn name was taken from France to England about 1090, soon after the close of the reign of William the Conqueror. The American branch was founded in 1635 in Massachusetts, and many of the name were locally prominent in that colony. Jabez Joslyn, great-grandfather of Lee, was a soldier on the American side during the war of the Revolution, and in 1800 founded the family in the state of New York. Jabez, son of this revolutionary soldier, moved from New York to Michigan about 1861, and his death occurred at Bay City, Michigan, in 1869. He was the father of Willis B. Joslyn. On the maternal side the Mason family was also of colonial settlement in New England, gave several members to the American army during the Revolution, and Mr. Joslyn's mother was a cousin to Hon. William E. Mason, a former United States senator from Illinois. Willis B. Joslyn, the father, had his home in the state of New York until 1871, lived in Pennsylvania from 1871 to 1873, and on coming to Michigan located at Dryden in Lapeer county, and in 1889 moved from that locality to Bay City, where the remainder of his years were spent and where he died at the age of seventy. His widow died in 1902 at the age of seventy-five.

Lee E. Joslyn attended public school in his native town in New York, was about ten years old when the family moved to Michigan, in 1881 was graduated from the Union school at Dryden, Lapeer county, and soon after took up the study of law under Judge William W. Stickney of Lapeer. Later his law studies were pursued under Judge George H. Durand, at Flint. In the meantime it was necessary that he provide for his own livelihood, and his way was paid chiefly by teaching in the district schools during the winter seasons. In 1883-84 Mr. Joslyn was principal of the graded school at Otisville in Genesee county, and later for one year was principal of the First ward school in Bay City. With his admission to the bar at Bay City in 1886, his active practice of the profession began in that locality, and while his practice as a lawyer has been of a substantial character much of his time during the past twenty-five years has been devoted to public affairs. In 1888 Mr. Joslyn was elected circuit court commissioner of Bay county, and that office was followed in 1892 by his election as prosecuting attorney of the same county. His retirement from the latter office was followed by some years of active private practice, but in April, 1904, came his appointment as referee in bankruptcy at Bay City. On the death of Harlow P. Davock, who held a similar office in Detroit, Judge Swan of the United States circuit court for the Detroit district appointed Mr. Joslyn to fill the vacancy. The duties of both offices in Bay City and Detroit were administered by Mr. Joslyn until November 21, 1910, when he resigned from the Bay City district and received the regular appointment as referee in bankruptcy for the Detroit district. Since then his home has been in Detroit.

Mr. Joslyn has been prominent in the affirs of the Independent Order of Foresters in Michigan, a fraternal organization with which his affiliation began in 1887. In 1892 the order elected him high counselor and in the following year high-chief ranger for the state, and in 1894 high-chief ranger, besides which he represented the high court of Michigan as dele-

Lee E. Joslyn

gate to the supreme council of the world at Chicago in 1893, and in the city of London, England, in 1895. His relations with the Masonic order include thirty-two degrees of the Scottish Rite, and other fraternities holding his membership are the Knights of the Modern Maccabees, the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Joslyn belongs to the Detroit Board of Commerce, the Detroit Club, the Detroit Golf Club, the Bay City Country Club, to the Detroit Young Men's Christian Association, and with his wife has membership in the North Woodward Presbyterian church. He manifests a keen interest in all affairs relating to the civic and material prosperity of his city and state. In 1893 Mr. Joslyn married Miss Alice L. Wilson, daughter of F. L. Wilson, of Bay City. Their four children are: Lee E., Jr., a student in the Michigan University; and Alan W., Laura Alice and Mary Anne.

Isaac B. Auten. In giving record concerning the representative men of affairs in Tuscola county it is imperative that special mention be made of the honored and influential citizen whose name introduces this review and who has played an important part in furthering the civic and material development of the county and particularly of Cass City, his place of residence. Mr. Auten has been prominently identified with the banking business in Tuscola county for many years and in the matter of continuous service he is now one of the oldest representatives of this important line of enterprise in this part of the state. He was organizer of the Cass City Bank, of which he is still the executive head, and he has also wielded large and beneficent influence through his extensive and well directed real-estate operations. He also controls a large and substantial business as an insurance underwriter, and is essentially one of the positive forces in furthering the continued advancement and the well-being of the county in which he has maintained his home for the past thirty years, and in which he commands unqualified popular confidence and esteem.

Isaac Bodine Auten was born in Ovid township, Seneca county, New York, on the 6th of October, 1854, and he is a representative of families whose names have been worthily linked with American history for many generations. He is a son of Thomas and Johanna (Bodine) Auten, both of whom were likewise natives of Seneca county, in the idyllic lake district of the Empire state. The father was born in 1815, and his death occurred in 1878. His wife, who likewise was born in 1815, survived him by about fifteen years and was summoned to eternal rest on the 15th of June, 1893, at the venerable age of seventy-eight years. The Auten family was early founded in the state of New York, and there its representatives stood exemplar of honest worth and productive industry as one generation followed another on to the stage of life's activities. The maternal ancestral line of the subject of this sketch is traced back to a valiant soldier of the Revolution, Cornelius Bodine, who became a pioneer settler in the fine lake district of central New York. In 1802 he established his home in Ovid township, Seneca county, where he devoted the remainder of his life to agricultural pursuits. He was a descendant of Jean Bodine, a sterling French Huguenot, who was born in the village of Medis, France, in 1645, and who was one of the many French Huguenots who fled their native land to escape the persecutions incidental to the revocation of the famous Edict of Nantes. He found refuge in London, England, where he was naturalized on the 14th of October, 1681. In the following year he came to America and established his home on Long Island, New York, where his death occurred in 1695. He was one of the strong political figures in France in the seventeenth century and was a man of fine character and mentality. Certain of his descendants in

America crossed over from Long Island to the mainland and from Perth Amboy, New Jersey, made their way from the mouth of the Raritan river to its source, this expedition leading to the establishment of members of the family in New Jersey. Francis Bodine was a resident of Cranbury, Middlesex county, New Jersey, in 1745, and was the founder of the branch that became prominent in southern New Jersey and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. John Bodine, a son of Francis, served seven years as a gallant soldier in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution, and during this long period of patriotic devotion he was able to visit his family only once. He participated in many engagements, including the battle of Monmouth, and he was captain of his company at the time of receiving his honorable discharge. He died in the year 1826. Abraham Bodine, ancestor of him whose name initiates this article, married Adrientje Janse, of an old Holland Dutch family in New York, and of their nine children one was Cornelius, who likewise was a Revolutionary soldier and patriot and took part in the battle of Monmouth. Peter Bodine, maternal grandfather of Isaac B. Auten, died in Seneca county, New York, in 1843, and of his seven children the youngest was Johanna, mother of Mr. Auten.

Thomas and Johanna (Bodine) Auten became the parents of eight children, and of the number only three are now living: Martha Cecelia, who is the widow of William Seeley and resides at Elmira, New York; Isaac B., who is the immediate subject of this review; and Dewitt B., who owns and resides upon the fine old homestead farm of his parents, in Seneca county, New York.

Isaac B. Auten has been in the most significant sense the architect of his own fortune, for he initiated his independent career when a mere boy and has pressed steadily forward to the goal of large and worthy success, the while his character has been moulded, and made symmetrical by the discipline. In his native county he received a grammar-school education but he was only thirteen years of age when he signified his intense desire to begin work for himself. His parents consented to his leaving home and working out his own salvation. At Havanna, New York, he found employment in a grocery, and eight months later he went to the village of Ovid, in his native county, where he became clerk in a grocery store. There he later obtained a clerkship in the dry-goods store of John F. Seeley, and here he received in compensation for his services the stipend of twelve dollars a week. He continued in the employ of Mr. Seeley three years and his desire for broader experience then led him to remove to the city of Rochester, New York, where he entered the employ of a representative wholesale dry-goods firm, his salary at the start having been but one-half that which he had received while in the employ of Mr. Seeley. Remaining with the Rochester wholesale house for four years, he there gained special advancement in the department to which he was assigned, and he became an expert in all matters pertaining to laces. Upon leaving Rochester Mr. Auten went to Springfield, Massachusetts, to assume charge of one of the largest lace stocks in the Eastern market. His superior knowledge of lace values and other details of the business gained to him the tender of a responsible and remunerative position in Manchester, England, but he refused this overture. He remained at Springfield until 1884, when his old friend and former employer, John F. Seeley, decided to come to Michigan to engage in business and solicited the co-operation of Mr. Auten. At Caro, the judicial center of Tuscola county, Mr. Seeley established a bank, and of this new institution Mr. Auten became cashier, a position which he retained for twelve years, within which he did much to develop the enterprise to substantial proportions. In the autumn of

1895 Mr. Auten removed to Cass City, where he became an interested principal in the organization of the private banking firm of Auten, Seeley & Blair, his associates being John F. Seeley and Capt. Lemuel C. Blair. Upon the death of Captain Blair, Mr. Auten purchased his interest in the business, and later purchased the interest of John F. Seeley, and he has since continued as the executive head of the strong and popular banking institution, which is one of the oldest in Tuscola county and which has long retained a large and representative patronage, the bank being still conducted as a private institution and under the name of the Cass City Bank of I. B. Auten.

Mr. Auten has proved an executive and financier of mature judgment and great circumspection, has ordered his course along the undeviating line of integrity and honor and has retained at all times the confidence of everyone with whom he has had dealings. Through his business operations he has met and gained the friendship of many of the prominent capitalists and representative men of Michigan, and has had charge of important investments for them. He has made a specialty of real-estate loans, largely upon farm properties, and has been specially successful in the handling of realty in his section of the state. He has been essentially optimistic in regard to the future to his home city and county, and has shown his faith through his public spirit, his progressive policies and the investment of his capital. He is the owner of three fine farms near Cass City and also much valuable real-estate in the village.

Mr. Auten is liberal and independent in his political proclivities and gives his support to men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment, without reference to partisan lines. He has shown special interest in educational matters and in the furtherance of those things which promote high civic ideals along general lines. Both he and his wife are zealous members of the Presbyterian church in their home city, and he is a member of its board of trustees.

In the autumn of 1884 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Auten to Miss Elizabeth H. Libby, daughter of the late Dr. Abial Libby, of Richmond, Maine. Mr. Auten is a leader in church, literary and social activities in Cass City and is a gracious and popular chatelaine of the attractive family home. Mr. and Mrs. Auten have two children: Madelaine, who was born at Caro, Tuscola county, on the 20th of July, 1889, was graduated in Denison University at Granville, Ohio, and in the Domestic Science department of Columbia University, New York City; Meredith Bodine Auten was born at Caro on the 18th of April, 1891, and was graduated in historic old Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Maine, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He is now cashier of his father's bank at Cass City.

John C. Corkins. The present efficient postmaster of Cass City is also known as one of the prominent members of the bar of Tuscola county, where his success and precedence afford the best voucher for his professional ability. He is junior member of the representative law firm of Broaker & Corkins, in which his associate is James D. Broaker, of whom individual mention is made on other pages of this work.

Mr. Corkins is a native of Michigan and finds a due measure of pride and satisfaction in this fact, the while his unfaltering loyalty to his native state is shown by his continuous residence within its borders and by his here proving the possibilities of attaining success and honors in a personal way. John Calvin Corkins was born on a farm in Van Buren township, Wayne county, Michigan, on the 4th of May, 1873, and is a son of Calvin and Melissa (Leonard) Corkins, who were like wise born in Van Buren township, where the respective families were

founded in the pioneer epoch of Michigan history. This is further assured when it is stated that in Wayne county, in which is situate the beautiful city of Detroit, Anson Corkins, an uncle of the subject of this review, was the first white child born in Van Buren township, September 22, 1827. Calvin Corkins, who was born in the year 1831, has continuously retained his residence in Wayne county during the long intervening years and was long and actively identified with agricultural pursuits, in connection with which he accumulated a valuable landed estate. At the venerable age of eighty-three years (1914) he maintains his home on one of his farms in Wayne county, and he is one of the honored and influential pioneer citizens of that section of the state. His cherished and devoted wife was summoned to the life eternal in 1901, at the age of sixty-two years, and of the four children surviving her, John C., of this review, was the second in order of birth. The eldest of the children is George A., who is a prosperous farmer of Wayne county; Wilmer H. resides upon and has supervision of one of his father's farms, in Washtenaw county; and Mary A. remains with her father, having charge of the home since the death of her mother.

In the public schools of Wayne and Washtenaw counties John C. Corkins gained his preliminary education, and this discipline was supplemented by higher academic study in the Michigan State Normal School at Ypsilanti. After devoting two years to teaching in the schools of Washtenaw county Mr. Corkins was matriculated in the Detroit College of Law, he having been twenty-four years of age at the time of entering this admirable institution, in 1897. He completed the prescribed curriculum and was graduated as a member of the class of 1900, duly receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws and being forthwith admitted to the bar of his native state. Mr. Corkins had a desire to visit the western part of our great national domain and felt assured that in that section of the country he would find opportunities for successful work in his chosen profession. Soon after his graduation, therefore, he established his residence in the city of Butte, Montana, where he entered into a professional partnership with Edwin Fisher, with whom he was there associated in active practice for three years, under the firm name of Corkins & Fisher. Though the firm built up a successful law business Mr. Corkins eventually felt the superior claims made upon him by the state of his nativity, and he has had no cause to regret the decision made by him when he severed his professional alliance at Butte and returned to Michigan, at the expiration of the period noted above. Soon after his return Mr. Corkins assumed connubial responsibilities, and he then located at Caro, the judicial center of Tuscola county, where he continued in the practice of his profession for eight months. He then, in the autumn of 1903, removed to Cass City, in the same county, and in this thriving village he has since continued in active and successful practice, as a member of the leading law firm of Broaker & Corkins, the business of which extends into the various courts of the state and has been of important order, implying the retention of a representative clientage.

Mr. Corkins has shown special progressiveness and public spirit and has been an influential figure in local affairs and as a representative of the Republican party in this section of the state. He most effectively administered the matters pertaining to the municipal government of Cass City, of which he was mayor for five years, and he now finds the great part of his time and attention demanded by his duties in the office of postmaster, to which he was appointed in 1910, by President Taft. He is one of the wheelhorses of the Republican party in Tuscola county, and has been a valued and effective campaign speaker, besides having served as a delegate to virtually every county convention held

by the Republicans of Tuscola county within the period of his residence here. Mr. Corkins gives his support to enterprises and undertakings that in a generic or specific way tend to advance the best interests of his home city and county, and in 1907 he was one of the organizers of the Cass City Telephone Company, of which he is secretary and general manager. He did most aggressive and effective work in enlisting local capital for this enterprise, and the company has provided facilities and service of great benefit to the community. Mr. Corkins attends and gives liberal support to the Evangelical church of Cass City, of which his wife is a zealous member.

Mr. Corkins has been twice married. On the 14th of October, 1903, he wedded, at Brookville, Pennsylvania, Miss Minnie Fell, who was born in Washtenaw county, Michigan, and who was a daughter of William Fell, who is a prominent manufacturer of woolen goods at Brookville, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Corkins passed to the life eternal in 1911, and her remains rest in the beautiful village cemetery of Cass City. She is survived by three children, and it is a singular fact that all were born in the year 1905: Helen and Ivan, twins, were born January 2, of that year, in Cass City, and here the daughter Lucille was born on the 16th of December of the same year. On the 22d of March, 1912, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Corkins to Miss Lena Muck, who was born and reared in Cass City and who is a daughter of Adam Muck, who still resides in this place and who is one of the sterling pioneer citizens of Tuscola county.

Theron Wilson Atwood was born at White Oak, Ingham county, Michigan, January 3, 1854, and is a son of Henry P. and Emily (Wilson) Atwood. The family was founded in Michigan in 1835, when Zenas and Hulda (Perrington) Atwood, the grandparents of the subject of this review, came to Ingham county. They were natives of the Empire state, and sturdy, reliable pioneers, taking up their homes in the midst of the wilderness and aiding in paving the way for future generations. Zenas Atwood died in 1854, while the grandmother survived him for a time and was about eighty years of age at the time of her demise. Henry P. Atwood was born in New York, and, with the intention of entering the ministry, had attended Oberlin (Ohio) College. He was about fourteen years of age when he accompanied his parents to Michigan, and here decided upon a legal career, and from the time of his admission to the bar until his retirement about ten years before his death he was one of the successful practitioners of Caro. He passed away in 1897, at the age of seventy-five years. He served as county clerk of Ingham county, on the Democratic ticket, an office in which he served one term, and later, during a part of the Civil war, he served as prosecuting attorney of Tuscola county. The issues of the great War of the Rebellion, however, had changed his political views, and he resigned the office of prosecutor before the expiration of his term, in 1865, on account of ill health. In 1872 and 1874 he was re-elected to that office on the Republican ticket, having transferred his allegiance to that party. The mother, also a native of New York, passed away in 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Atwood were the parents of six children, as follows: Lydia, Theron Wilson, Martha, Almira, Mabel and Antoinette.

Theron W. Atwood was given excellent educational advantages in his youth, attending the public and high schools of Caro and subsequently the law department of the University of Michigan, from which institution he was graduated in 1875 with his degree. For a time thereafter he was associated in practice with his father, but at the time of the elder man's retirement succeeded to the business, which he has continued to carry on until 1904.

One of the leaders of the Republican party in his county, Mr. Atwood is a strong party man, and has been honored on various occasions by election to public office. He capably served Tuscola county for eight years in the capacity of prosecutor, was state senator from his district from 1892 until 1896, a member of the railroad commission for four years and a member of the constitutional convention. He has been identified closely with enterprises that have had a direct bearing upon the material growth and development of his section, in the promotion and management of which he has displayed marked executive and organizing ability.

A man unspoiled by wealth and position, his democratic spirit has won him the regard of all with whom he has come into contact, and it may be truly said that he has friends in all walks and conditions of life.

In September, 1875, Mr. Atwood was married at Caro, to Miss Clara E. Gibbs, who was born in this city, daughter of Melvin Gibbs. Their children, all born at this place, are as follows: Newton B., who is president of the Caro Electric Light Company; Alice; Merrill G., who is president of the Caro Water Works Company; Adeline; Florence; Theron Wilson, Jr., who is a student at the University of DePauw; Helen, who is attending Alma College; and Frank Ellet, who is a public school student.

Baxter Leroy Carlton. Mention of any of the well known business men of Jackson, Michigan, must of necessity include something specific with regard to Baxter Leroy Carlton, founder and former owner and editor of the Jackson *Daily Patriot*, but now retired from his connection with the paper, and from all business activity. The Detroit *News* of June 26, 1887, published an article so interesting in its general subject matter and affording so many details in the career of this veteran journalist that it is properly incorporated in this sketch of his life. The article is quoted verbatim, due credit being given to the *News* as its source:

"B. L. Carlton, the managing head of the *Patriot*, is the veteran editor of the newspaper fraternity of Jackson, and he has the good will and respect of his contemporaries to an unusual degree. He is of English and German ancestry, and was born in West Middlebury, New York, June 3, 1839. After a few years in the common schools, he, at the age of thirteen entered upon newspaper work in LeRoy in his native state, and has followed the business closely ever since.

"His first trip west was made on the *Western World*, one of the three magnificent steamers then connected with the Michigan Central, and plying between Buffalo and Detroit. He first located at Niles, Michigan, in 1855, working two years on the *Inquirer*, a Republican journal established by his brother, Monroe Guy Carlton. In 1857 he settled in Jackson, and was at first employed on the *Patriot*, and afterward on the *Citizen* as a compositor.

"His initiatory knowledge of the exacting duties of daily journalism was acquired in 1860 in the *Citizen* office under C. V. DeLand, who became Colonel of the First Michigan Sharpshooters and who thought the exciting times warranted a daily issue. The enterprise was for a while enthusiastically prosecuted. The only telegraph station in the city was then located in the old Michigan Central Passenger station, and to this point Mr. Carlton, who was detailed to secure the report, used to wend his way in the early twilight of the morning, after working at the case up to nine o'clock the previous night. Here some of the most interesting events of that historical period were taken down with pencil as they were rapidly read to him from the printed strips which passed through the hands of the operator. The work required intense application and a memory that would retain and bring accurately forward

whole sentences. The reports were sent through with hardly a break and the young writer frequently arose from his cramped position with stiffened fingers, and strong in the impression that daily newspaper work was anything but pastime.

"In March, 1862, he first entered upon the publishing business on his own behalf, establishing the Jackson *Eagle*, an independent weekly, which ultimately became a warm supporter of General George B. McClellan, and for that capable and accomplished soldier he cast his first presidential vote. After four years of successful publication the *Eagle* was merged in the *Weekly Patriot*, established in 1844, and the firm of Carlton & Van Antwerp formed, which has now lasted twenty years. The junior partner, Major W. W. Van Antwerp, still retains his interests, although since his appointment as postmaster two years ago he has been entirely disassociated with the editorial and business management.

"At the age of twenty-three Mr. Carlton accepted the nomination from the Democrats of Jackson for city recorder, and after one of the hotly contested campaigns of those days, he, with a portion of the ticket, was defeated, the adverse majority in his case being but fifteen. This was his first and last experience with public office, and to this timely political check and narrow escape he attributes much of his business prosperity and practical enjoyment of life.

"Few newspapers have been more carefully and intelligently managed than the *Patriot*, and it runs with even regularity in all its details. Its editor thoroughly enjoys his work, and nothing affords him more pleasure than to note the remarkable progress made by the interior press. To one who has watched its growth for the past quarter of a century its present elevated standing in his own state is a matter of pride and gratification."

It must be remembered that this article is copied from an issue of the year 1887, so that there are additional details to be appended to the above sketch. Among them is the death, in 1887, of his business partner, Major Van Antwerp, a brave soldier and excellent citizen. The firm of Carlton and Van Antwerp founded the *Daily Morning Patriot* in 1870 and continued the publication of both daily and weekly until the sale of the property in 1889, Mr. Carlton acting as editor and sole manager from the time Major Van Antwerp assumed his duties of postmaster under the appointment of President Cleveland until the paper passed into other hands. The old employees with Dr. Carlton, before his withdrawal, were retained by the new proprietors, and three of them have since become part owners, managing the paper with marked success; indeed, the *Patriot* from the year of its inception down to the present time has been an important and influential factor in the public welfare of Jackson.

Since 1889 Mr. Carlton has lived a life of retirement, enjoying his friends and his books, and with his virile pen influencing the local public mind to betterment of civic conditions.

Mr. Carlton was married October 22, 1860, to Miss Margaret Graham, daughter of Robert Graham, one of the pioneer merchants of Jackson, and prominently identified with its early history. Mrs. Carlton died September 19, 1895. Five children were born to them, four daughters and a son.

Mr. Carlton is a Mason with Knights Templar affiliations, and is the oldest living member of Jackson Lodge No. 50, F. & A. M. He became a member of the order in 1860 and in 1862 was given the degrees in Jackson Commandery, No. 9, K. T. He is an ardent lover of the altruistic principles and precepts of this noble and far-reaching organization.

A Democrat all his life, Mr. Carlton has had much to do with shaping and promoting the local interests of his party during his long service

as a journalist. For more than a quarter of a century he was a vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal church.

By selection of the city council he served as a member of the Carnegie Commission which had charge of the building of Jackson's beautiful and stately public library. He acted as secretary of the commission for two years while the details of its construction were being perfected. For several years previous to the erection of the new edifice he was president of the board of directors of the old public library, and his resignation of the office because of impaired health was received with regret by the community.

The West Main street home of Mr. Carlton was built by him thirty-six years ago. At that time it was accounted one of the choice residences of Jackson, and at present, notwithstanding the erection of numerous costlier and more modern types of dwellings, its architecture and surroundings are dignified and pleasing. The house was built entirely of clear white pine, a grade of lumber whose scarcity and price now make it practically prohibitive for building purposes. The magnificent elms and maples which surround his home and attract the attention of passers-by were planted by him and are a monument to a kindly, public-spirited gentleman of fine tastes and literary attainments.

Frank Lee Millis. This is a name which has been borne successively by three generations in Oakland county. As farmers, as lumbermen, as merchants, and as sterling, upright citizens, the men of the Millis name have impressed themselves upon their community and state, and have always been successful, have accepted greater burdens and obligations than the majority of men, and have acquitted themselves honorably in all their activities.

Frank Lee Millis is now the pioneer lumber dealer in Pontiac, having a business which has a consecutive history since it was established by his father many years ago. He was born September 1, 1853, in Bloomfield, Oakland county, Michigan, a son of John D. and Fannie Frances Fuller (Fuller) Millis. The grandfather, Samuel Millis, was the founder of the family in Michigan, having located in Oakland county and was one of the pioneer farmers in this vicinity. He and his family were devout members of the Congregational church, and both grandparents are now at rest in the Oakhill cemetery at Pontiac. John D. Millis was reared to manhood on the Oakland county farm, and entered upon a career as a merchant and business man in Pontiac. Among his activities was pork packing and grain. He owned a saw mill and operated extensively in the lumber regions of Lapeer county. He owned and operated one saw and shingle mill and was one of the men who did logging and lumbering on a large scale. Among the farmers in Lapeer and Oakland counties, his name was one of the best known. In character he possessed the old-style honesty and hardihood and integrity of the true pioneer stock. He had a firm belief in the future growth of Pontiac, and nearly all his surplus wealth was invested in such a way as to demonstrate this faith. A Democrat, he steadily refused to accept any political honors, and did his best public service through his quiet and efficient citizenship and business accomplishment. He and his wife now rest in the family plot in Oakhill cemetery in Pontiac.

There were four children, two of whom are deceased: Hattie A., now deceased, was the wife of Henry Mead, of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan; Elmer P. Millis, who was a prominent farmer in Lapeer county, and also a sawmill owner and lumber operator with his father. He was terribly mangled in a farm implement machine and died from the injuries in 1910. Fred M. Millis, the youngest of the family has taken a prominent part in the upbuilding and business affairs of Pontiac, was for many

Kenneth Badgley

years associated with his brother, Frank L., in the lumber and coal trade, and now lives retired in Poniac.

Frank Lee Millis grew up in his home city, attended the public schools, and at the age of nineteen began his active career when he went to Lapeer county and found employment in the lumber camps of his father. His experience there continued until he was an expert in all the phases of lumber operation, and was his father's assistant for ten years, overseeing the work in the woods during the winter, and in the saw and shingle mills during the other seasons. In 1875, going to Saginaw, he was employed one year by the firm of Hill & Cuskey. From there he went to Bay City, and for a time was with Switzer and Eastwood. Returning to Pontiac, he was married and for two years was with his father-in-law on a farm. He then engaged with his brother Fred as a partner in the lumber and coal business, conducting the establishment formerly controlled and operated by his father, and enjoyed a large and successful business as partners until 1910. At that date Fred retired, and Mr. Frank L. Millis has since continued the lumber and coal yard, maintaining the same high standards in the business which were set by his father many years ago. In fact, Mr. Millis is only a more modern type of the same sturdy nature as was possessed by his father. He is of the straightforward character of an old-school gentleman, and enjoys the highest esteem of his friends and associates in Oakland county. Since attaining his majority he has cast his vote with the Democratic party, and for seven years represented the first ward as alderman. In 1885 Mr. Millis married Miss Ella M. Benjamin, a native of West Bloomfield, and a daughter of George W. Benjamin, a pioneer farmer who lived on the farm where he was born until the close of his life. Mr. and Mrs. Millis have one daughter, Hazel Florence, now the wife of Cash W. Bowers of Pontiac. Mr. Millis resides in and owns the homestead which his father built in 1861. It is in its original part one of the land marks in the residence district of Pontiac. However, he has remodeled and enlarged the old home, until it now contains twenty-seven rooms, and is modern in all its appointments and comforts, being regarded as one of the finest and most homelike residences in the city. It is located at 34 Bagley street. His wife and daughter are members of the Congregational church, and to that denomination he gives his support.

Verne W. Badgley. Though still a comparatively young man much distinction and many worthy accomplishments have fallen within the lifetime of Verne W. Badgley. Mr. Badgley is the present register of deeds of Jackson county, has practiced law with success at Jackson for a number of years, is a lover of country life, and a prosperous farmer, and probably no citizen in his section of the state is better known.

Verne W. Badgley was born on a farm six miles from Jackson, November 25, 1876. His parents were Dennis and Sarah (Christopher) Badgley, his father now deceased, and the mother living in Jackson City. Educated in the public schools and reared on a farm, Mr. Badgley has always retained his affection and interest in farming and despite the requirements of professional and official life he still has his home in the country. His law studies were pursued chiefly in the University of Michigan, where he graduated with the class of 1899 and with the degree of LL. B. For ten years he was in active practice as an associate of his brother, Forrest C., under the name of Badgley & Badgley. In the fall of 1912 Mr. Badgley was elected on the Democratic ticket, to the office of register of deeds, and has had charge of the office since January 7, 1913. Though the year 1912 was Democratic throughout the country, and all normal political conditions were changed, it was in the nature of a

personal tribute to Mr. Badgley that he should be elected, since Jackson County had for years held a considerable Republican majority.

Mr. Badgley belongs to the Jackson County Bar Association, is affiliated with the Masons, the Elks, and the Maccabees, belongs to the Jackson City Club and the Chamber of Commerce, and can be found ready to support any worthy measure for the advancement of his community. Three miles south of Jackson, Mr. Badgley owns a fine farm and that is his home, an automobile taking him back and forth between the fields and his office daily. He has never been able to break away from the country in favor of city life, and though he has long enjoyed a large professional practice, and has the duties of a county office besides, he follows his long established custom of early rising, and every morning milks several cows before breakfast, and in busy seasons helps out with the general farm work. On June 27, 1906, Mr. Badgley married Miss Mabel C. Pinegar of Jackson.

During his campaign for the office of register of deeds the Jackson *Morning Patriot* said editorially of Mr. Badgley, concerning his qualifications and personal character, statements which may be reproduced in this connection: "Born in the country, raised in the country, educated in the country schools, with the advantages which come from a final course at Ann Arbor, Verne W. Badgley, the Democratic nominee for register of deeds, combines all the qualities which guarantee the satisfactory performance of the duties of this office. His knowledge of the importance of the correctness of all details referring to property and its transfer, his training in methodical observance of all these essentials, his reputation for faithfulness and integrity, his acquaintance with the real estate and personality of the county, his age and his energy in business matters, all appeal to the general public, who generally are inclined to encourage and extend aid to those who possess and use their gifts so unobtrusively. His training and natural inclination make the office suited to him, and the county is fortunate that he is so well equipped for the position. The name of Badgley and the members of the family of Badgley have been favorably known for three generations to the people of the county, and in the nomination of Verne the Democratic party placed before the people one who will in all ways be found to be efficient, and who will make a record for himself in the conduct of the affairs of the real estate of the county."

James D. Broaker. In the county that has been his home from early childhood, Mr. Broaker has attained to marked prestige in his chosen profession and is known as one of the representative members of the bar of Tuscola county, even as he has the distinction of being a scion of an honored pioneer family of this favored section of the state. He is engaged in the active practice of his profession at Cass City, as senior member of the firm of Broaker & Corkins, in which his coadjutor is John C. Corkins, the present postmaster of Cass City and a representative citizen of whom specific mention is made on other pages of this publication. He whose name initiates this paragraph has served as circuit-court commissioner of Tuscola county and also as prosecuting attorney of the county, his special familiarity with the work of each of which important offices has led to his retention at the present time, 1914, as deputy in each of these positions.

James Densmore Broaker was born on a farm in Escott township, Leeds county, province of Ontario, Canada, and the date of his nativity was March 18, 1863. He is a son of James B. and Lois (Thompson) Broaker, the former of whom was born in Scotland and the latter in England, and his parents are now numbered among the venerable citizens and honored pioneers of Tuscola county, Michigan; their marriage was solemnized in Leeds county, Ontario, and in 1865, when their son,

James D., of this review, was about two years of age, they came to Michigan and numbered themselves among the pioneer settlers of Tuscola county, where the father became interested in lumbering operations, farming and merchandising, his residence being maintained for many years at Ellington. He became the owner of valuable farm property and had much influence in the material and civic development of the county, where he served for half a century as justice of the peace. He is now living retired in Cass City, at the venerable age of eighty-three years (1914), and his wife has attained to the age of seventy-two years. Of their eight children, all are living except one: Addie, who is deceased, was the wife of Thomas P. Zanders, a well known attorney of Unionville, Tuscola county; Nina is the wife of Charles W. Stacy, who is engaged in the banking business at Akron, this county; Alfenia is the wife of Rev. Richard Cleaver, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Big Rapids, Michigan; Lotta is the wife of Charles Campbell, a representative merchant of Caro, Tuscola county; Lois M. resides in the city of Saginaw; Myrtle is the wife of George Galmitzer, of St. Paul, Minnesota; Mary T. is a popular teacher in the public schools of Lansing, Michigan; and James D., of this review.

James D. Broaker completed the curriculum of the high school at Caro, judicial center of Tuscola county, and thereafter he continued his studies in the Michigan State Normal School at Ypsilanti, in which connection he gave his attention specially to the study of law, which he prosecuted also under effective private preceptorship. He was admitted to the bar in 1886 and forthwith put forth his professional "shingle" in Cass City, where he has since continued in the active practice of his profession, and where he has assured precedence as one of the representative members of the bar of this part of the state. The firm of which he is a member controls a large and representative practice, extending into the state and federal courts, and he has been identified with many important causes presented in litigation, his ability as a trial lawyer being clearly proved through the work which he has achieved and his power as a counselor being based upon thorough knowledge of the science of jurisprudence.

Reared by his father in the faith of the Republican party, Mr. Broaker has not deviated in his allegiance and he has given yeoman service in behalf of the party cause. He has been active as a campaign speaker, but has had no ambition for public office save that in line with the profession of law. He served four years, 1904-08, as prosecuting attorney of Tuscola county, and is now assistant prosecutor of the county, as is he also assistant circuit-court commissioner, the full office of which he retained for the long period of sixteen years. Mr. Broaker is affliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is one of the popular and public-spirited citizens of the county in which he has lived from childhood. He was one of the organizers of the Cass City Telephone Company, is one of its largest stockholders and holds the office of president of this prosperous corporation. Mr. Broaker has made judicious investments in real estate in Tuscola county, where he is the owner of a fine landed estate of four hundred acres, and in addition to general farming he devotes special attention to the raising of high-grade live stock, including Ayrshire cattle and standard-bred horses.

On the 12th of November, 1889, Mr. Broaker was united in marriage to Miss Mamie E. Bader, of Cass City. She was born at Bridgeport, Ontario, Canada, but was reared and educated in Michigan, to which state her parents removed when she was a child. She is a daughter of John and Eleanora (Fisher) Bader, who were born in Germany and who passed the closing years of their lives in Michigan. Mr. and Mrs.

Broaker have two children, both of whom were born in Cass City. Florence Marie, who was born October 13, 1894, was graduated in the Cass City high school and is a student in the University of Michigan; and James Kent, who was born August 12, 1903, is attending the public school of Cass City.

JAMES MCCAREN. There is all of propriety in according in this publication special recognition to Judge McCaren, who is one of the well known and most highly honored citizens of Huron county. He served with marked ability as judge of the probate court of Sanilac county, and has been a prominent factor in connection with business activities of importance. He is a native of the state in which he still maintains his home and is a scion of one of its sterling pioneer families. Through personal ability and effort he has won definite success and prestige, and no citizen of the "Thumb" district of Michigan has more inviolable place in popular confidence and esteem. Judge McCaren resides in the thriving little city of Bad Axe, the judicial center of Huron county, and is known as one of the most loyal and progressive citizens of the place.

James McCaren was born in Bridgehampton township, Sanilac county, Michigan, on the 12th of December, 1857, and is a son of Andrew and Martha (Smith) McCaren. Andrew McCaren was born in Ireland on the 11th of June, 1820, and his death occurred December 15, 1910, at which time he was ninety years of age,—one of the veritable patriarchs and pioneer citizens of Michigan. He was reared and educated in his native land and in the autumn of 1847, in company with a companion named Kearns, he embarked at Glasgow, Scotland, and set forth to seek his fortunes in the United States. The voyage was made on a sailing vessel, and the young Scotsman landed in the port of New York city in December of the year mentioned. Mr. McCaren's surplus cash, which was very limited, was stolen from him on shipboard, and on arrival in New York the two young men pawned their watches, to secure money to pay their fare to Boston. In the latter city Mr. McCaren obtained employment in cutting ice and he remained in Boston eight years. There, on the 25th of November, 1855, he wedded Miss Martha Smith, who was born in his own country and who had come to America in 1848, about a year after his arrival. Shortly after his marriage Andrew McCaren determined to remove to the west, in search of better opportunities. He went to Mahoning county, Ohio, where he remained one year, and he and his wife then decided to seek a home in the pioneer wilds of Michigan. They made their way to Detroit, which was then little more than a village, the trip from Cleveland having been made by one of the Lake Erie vessels, and after remaining a few days in the future metropolis of the state they continued their voyage up into Lake Huron, making Lexington, Sanilac county, their destination. In pursuance of their investigation of the country in this district of the state they soon took a stage passage to what is now Cherry Creek, where Mr. McCaren obtained employment in the Mason lumber camp. He was thus engaged during the first winter and in the following spring he purchased forty acres of land, this proving the nucleus of the fine farm which he eventually reclaimed in Sanilac county. He endured his full quota of the trials and hardships of the pioneer days, was one of the early settlers of Sanilac county, and became one of its honored and influential citizens. He continued to reside on his old homestead farm until his death, his devoted wife having preceded him to eternal rest by a number of years. From the rude log cabin of the pioneer days Mr. McCaren made advancement till he was the owner of a well improved landed estate of

two hundred acres, equipped with excellent buildings and bearing every evidence of thrift and prosperity. He was active in the organizing of Bridgeton township and was one of the influential forces in the regulation of public affairs in the township and county. He continued his active labors until his advanced age compelled his retirement, and he attained to the patriarchal age of ninety years, as has been previously stated. His wife passed away in 1907, at the age of seventy-eight years. Their names merit enduring place on the roll of the sterling pioneers who did well their part in the development and upbuilding of that section of the fine old Wolverine state. Of the five children the firstborn was James, to whom this review is dedicated, and another son, Andrew, Jr., died in boyhood. Nancy is the wife of Hugh McNair, of Brown City, Sanilac county; William J. is president of the Exchange Bank at Carsonville, that county; and Robert J. is engaged in the mercantile business at Carsonville.

Judge James McCaren passed the days of his childhood and youth under the conditions and influences of the pioneer days and he continued to give his father effective assistance in the development and other work of the home farm until he had attained to the age of twenty-three years. In the meanwhile he had laid the foundation for his ultimately well rounded education by attending the country schools whenever opportunity afforded. At the age noted he went to Carsonville, where he was employed four years as clerk in various mercantile establishments. He then initiated his independent business career by investing his savings in a stock of general merchandise, in the purchase of which he became associated with his brother William J., under the firm name of McCaren Brothers. They built up a substantial and prosperous business at Carsonville, and William J. McCaren still remains one of the representative merchants of that place. At the expiration of eight years Judge McCaren sold his interest in the enterprise and assumed the position of cashier of the private bank conducted by Frank W. Hubbard and John Ryan at Sandusky, Sanilac county, and he continued as a valued executive of this institution for a period of ten years, when he retired to assume the office of probate judge of the county, a position to which he was elected in 1890, and of which he continued the efficient and valued incumbent for a long period of eight years, at the expiration of which he resigned, after an administration that had gained to him the highest of popular approval and that had given him secure vantage ground in the esteem of the people of Huron county. The Judge has ever been a stalwart and effective advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, but his supporters and friends have known no partisan lines in commending his work as a public official. At the time of his retirement from the probate court a local newspaper gave the following statements: "The voluntary withdrawal from the political arena by Judge James McCaren takes one of the most prominent and influential Democrats in the 'Thumb' of Michigan out of politics. There is not another Democrat in this section of the state who could have accomplished what Judge McCaren has in the past eight years in overcoming a Republican majority of 3,500 in this county and stepping gracefully into the office of judge of probate for two terms, while the remainder of his ticket was overwhelmingly defeated. As a citizen Judge McCaren is quiet and unassuming, always willing to put his shoulder to the wheel to advance any interest which he believes to be for the betterment of Sanilac county. * * * As judge of probate he has made one of the best, if not the best, presiding officers that ever graced the chair of that court. Fair, just, upright and honorable in the handling of the large number of es-

tates that have come before him, with very few appeals, has made him an ideal judge. Many a widow and orphan to whom he has given friendly and sound advice have made themselves his life-long friends. Many an estate has been kept intact and not been depleted by unnecessary legislation, and this result has been accomplished by the gracious counsel given by Judge McCaren to the contestants. We believe that in the whole history of the county no public servant has ever stepped down and out and carried with him more kindly words of commendation than the Hon. James McCaren."

Judge McCaren is a member of the directorate of the State Bank of Snover, Sanilac county, and is a stockholder in the Bank of McGregor, that county. In the autumn of 1909 he assisted in the organization of the wholesale grocery house of Sleeper, McCaren & Clark, of Bad Axe, Huron county, to which thriving little city he removed with his family. The business is incorporated under the laws of the state and the Judge has been secretary and treasurer of the company from the time of its organization. The business has had a wonderful development and the house is now one of the largest of its kind in the "Thumb" of Michigan, throughout which territory it controls a substantial and profitable trade, based on honorable dealings and effective service. The well equipped establishment carries adequate stock in each of its departments and it is represented through its trade territory by five traveling salesmen. Judge McCaren has proved a most careful and progressive executive and it is largely due to his efforts that this wholesale business has been built up to its present substantial and constantly expanding proportions.

In the Masonic fraternity Judge McCaren has received the chivalric degrees, being affiliated with the Bad Axe commandery of Knights Templar, and he attends and supports the Presbyterian church, of which his wife and children are members.

At Carsonville, Sanilac county, in the year 1881, was solemnized the marriage of Judge McCaren to Miss Helen Graham, who was born at Harbor Beach, Huron county, where her father, Robert Graham, was a well known miller and representative citizen. Judge and Mrs. McCaren became the parents of five children: Mary is the wife of Harry E. Howe, who is a chemist by profession, and they reside in Rochester, New York; Grace is the wife of Richard Sullivan, of Bad Axe, who is a traveling salesman for the wholesale grocery house of Sleeper, McCaren & Clark; Winifred is the wife of Dr. Robert J. Quinn, who is engaged in the practice of his profession at Burke, South Dakota; and Gertrude and Sandford remain at the parental home.

Daniel P. Deming, M. D. Large of mind and large of heart was the distinguished physician and noble citizen to whom this memoir is dedicated. For forty years he devoted himself to the practice of his profession at Cass City, Tuscola county, and his life was one of significant consecration to the humane vocation of which he was one of the leading representatives in this section of the state and which he honored and dignified by his exalted character and great services. As a mere youth Dr. Deming gave evidence of his intrinsic patriotism by entering the Union service as a soldier in the Civil War, and in all the relations of life he ever afterward exemplified the same quality of loyalty that made him a faithful and gallant soldier of the republic. His life history offers both inspiration and incentive, and even the brief record possible of incorporation in this publication cannot fail to bear its lesson. He was the founder of the Pleasant Home hospital in Cass City and made this a model institution for the alleviation of human suffering and distress.

His was the deep and abiding sympathy that transcended mere emotion to become an actuating power for helpfulness, and in his profession as well as in his attitude as a citizen he stood for all that is best in human thought and action.

Dr. Daniel P. Deming died at his home, on Seeger street, Cass City, on Monday, December 22, 1913, aged 69 years, and the entire community mourned his loss with a sense of deep personal bereavement. His death was the direct result of septic poisoning contracted only a few days previously, while in the discharge of his professional duties, and his fine physical powers were indicated by the fact that prior to this time he had not known a day's serious illness within a period of thirty-five years.

Dr. Deming was a scion of one of the fine old pioneer families of Michigan and was born on a farm near Clarkston, Oakland county, this state, on the 18th of December, 1844, so that he was sixty-five years of age at the time when he was summoned from the stage of his mortal endeavors, secure in the affectionate regard of all who knew him. His parents were natives of the state of New York, which gave a very large quota to the settlement of Michigan in the pioneer epoch of its history. The lineage of the Doctor on both the paternal and maternal sides is traced back to staunch English origin and the respective families were founded in America in the colonial days. The father, who was born near the head of beautiful Seneca lake, New York, was a scion of about the sixth generation of the Deming family in America, and in his native state he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. He came to Michigan within a short period after the admission of the state to the Union and became one of the prosperous pioneer farmers of Oakland county, where he also followed the work of his trade. Both he and his wife passed the residue of their lives in that county, and their names find place on the roll of its sterling pioneers.

Dr. Deming was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm which was the place of his nativity, and his early educational advantages were those afforded in the common schools of the locality and period. In the autumn of 1861, as a youth of sixteen years, he subordinated all other ambitions to tender his services as a soldier in the Civil War, and enlisted in Company I, Tenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry. Concerning his service the following data are available: "The regiment was ordered to report to General Halleck, at Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee, and after taking part in the conflict at that point it became a part of the Army of the Cumberland, first under General Rosecrans and later in the command of General Sherman. Dr. Deming served three years and nine months and was one of those who took part in the march from Atlanta to the sea. He was wounded in the battle of Resaca, Georgia, and remained in the service until June, 1865, when, at the close of the war, he returned home." The Doctor participated in many sanguinary engagements marking the progress of the great internecine conflict and his record as a youthful soldier was marked by utmost fidelity and patriotic valor. In later years he perpetuated the more gracious memories and associations of his soldier days by retaining membership in the Cass City post of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was one of the most appreciative and honored comrades.

After his return to Oakland county, at the age of twenty-one years, Dr. Deming entered the high school at Clarkston, and in 1869 he was graduated in this institution. He thereafter devoted three terms to teaching in the schools of Ottawa county, and his preliminary study of medicine was carried forward under the preceptorship of Dr. O. C. Joslyn, of St. Johns, Clinton county. In 1871 he was matriculated in

the medical department of the University of Michigan, and after taking a two years' course he returned to St. Johns, where for one year he was associated in practice with his former preceptor, Dr. Joslyn. He then fortified himself further for his chosen calling by the completion of an effective supplementary course at the Long Island Medical College in Brooklyn, New York, his work at this institution being finished in 1883.

In the autumn of 1873 Dr. Deming established his residence at Cass City, Tuscola county, and he called this place his home during the remainder of his long and useful life. Here he rose to eminence in his profession, to which his devotion was on a parity with his recognized ability, and he was ever known as a most liberal and public-spirited citizen. During the earlier years of his residence in Cass City he conducted a drug store in connection with his professional activities, and for several years he served as postmaster of the town. The Doctor made judicious investments in local real estate, and in 1904 he remodeled his business block on Seeger street converting the same into an admirably equipped private hospital, to which he gave the consistent name of Pleasant Home hospital. He made this one of the noble institutions of this part of the state and since his death it has been successfully conducted by his widow, who is a trained nurse and who had long been his able and valued coadjutor in much of his professional work. The hospital privileges are extended to all physicians and its appointments in every respect of the most modern type, with the best of sanitary provisions and with facilities not usually found in towns of the population of Cass City. Doctor Deming took special pride and interest in his hospital, and made it a power for good in the community. Concerning the honored subject of this memoir the following estimate has been given: "Dr. Deming had always been an active and energetic man, both mentally and physically. Outspoken in his views, he was never afraid to state his position on any public question, and his public spirit induced him to give liberally of his time and labor to any movement which tended for the betterment of the town and community. Several times his fellow citizens honored him by election to positions of trust. He served as village trustee, as a member of the board of education, as health officer of both village and township, and as the incumbent of other offices. At his funeral members of the Tuscola County Medical Society acted as pallbearers and members of the Grand Army of the Republic as honorary pallbearers. The remains were laid in the family vault in Elkland cemetery."

Dr. Deming was a man of high intellectual attainments and of broad and well defined opinions. He was humanity's friend and labored with all of zeal and devotion for the aiding and uplifting of his fellowmen. He was an appreciative student of history and science and his private library, general and professional, remains one of the most comprehensive and select in Tuscola county. The Doctor had no love for money for its own sake but duly valued it for the good uses to which it could be applied. He won distinct success as one of the world's workers, and his life was guided and governed by the highest principles. He had a deep reverence for the spiritual verities, but was not bound by dogma or creed, showing his independence of thought by acknowledging himself an agnostic and ever standing ready to defend his convictions, though giving to others the right to think as they would. There was naught of bigotry or intellectual intolerance in his makeup, and he made his life count for good in its every relation. He was a Republican in his political allegiance and was identified with the Tuscola County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

On the 18th of October, 1877, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Deming to Miss Clara A. Armstrong, daughter of James and Ordell Armstrong, who came to Michigan from Indiana. Dr. and Mrs. Deming became the parents of five children,—Harriet C., Irene H., Charles Orrin, Margaret A., and William C. Three of the children survive the honored father, Irene having died in infancy and Margaret having passed away in February, 1908. Besides his wife and the three children Dr. Deming is survived by four brothers,—Henry, of Missouri; Elisha, of Silverwood, Michigan; Egbert, of Everett, this state; and Orrin, of Oakland county. A number of years prior to his demise Dr. Deming erected a fine residence of eighteen rooms, in which his family still maintain their home, and this beautiful residence is one of the most attractive in Cass City. Mrs. Deming gives close attention to the Pleasant Home hospital, which is a consistent monument to her honored husband.

Edward Goodsell Kay and E. Earl Kay. As bankers and business men the Kay brothers are among the most active leaders in the little city of Bancroft, where the older is cashier and the younger brother is assistant cashier of the State Exchange Bank. They belong to one of the oldest families in Shiawassee county, the Kays having located here during the decade of the forties when all the country was new, and when the services and labors of the first generation were largely devoted to pioneer tasks. The Kay brothers belong to the third generation in this part of the state, and their enterprise and progressiveness are as valuable to the modern community as the work and activities of their father and grandfather were to their respective times.

Edward Goodsell Kay was born February 21, 1886. Though of an old family of Shiawassee county, his birthplace was Brown county in Dakota territory. His parents, Fred M. and Jessie (Goodsell) Kay are now living at Corunna, the county seat of Shiawassee county. The father was born in Shiawassee county, while the mother is a native of the state of Pennsylvania. Grandfather Edward F. Kay came to Michigan during the early forties, locating in Shiawassee county, where his time was alternately given to farming and to preaching the gospel in the Presbyterian church. He was one of the old-time circuit riders, traveling about from place to place, and preaching the gospel to scattered communities in what was then an almost wilderness country. He was a man of exceptional education and an expert accountant, being employed for ten years by the Union Trust Company and the James Knoll Dry Goods Company, of Detroit. The last ten years of his life were spent in association with the Hutton Real Estate Company of Detroit. Mr. Fred M. Kay, the father, after finishing his education, became a victim to the western fever, and went out to Dakota territory, where he met Jessie Goodsell, whom he afterwards married, and he took up a claim in Brown county, and there his son Edward was born. Three years were spent on that claim, at the end of which time he sold out and engaged in the hotel business at Hecla, where he was known both as a landlord and as the local postmaster. His residence in Dakota territory continued altogether for five years, at the end of which time he returned to the old home in Shiawassee county, bought and operated a farm for ten years, and in 1901 began the grocery business in Corunna. There his establishment has been one of the prosperous stores in the retail district for more than ten years. Public honors have also come to Fred M. Kay, in the shape of township offices, and twelve years of service on the school board. His politics is Republican, and fraternally his associations are with the Knights Templar Masons, and the family worship in the Baptist church. There were just two sons in the family, Edward G. and E. Earl.

Edward G. Kay was a child when the family returned to Shiawassee county, and most of his education was attained in the Corunna public schools, in addition to which he had business training in the Owosso Business College. Early in his youth his ambition was definitely directed to a career as a banker, and what he has accomplished at a very early age has been due to the direction and concentration of his progress along one line. In the vacations while he was attending school, he learned the trade of machinist, and also of packer. His first regular work was as a stenographer for Hon. John T. McCurdy, a prominent attorney at Corunna. His work with Mr. McCurdy was in 1906, after which he spent eight months in apprenticeship and without pay as stenographer and assistant bookkeeper for the Old Corunna State Bank. That was his introduction to the business which he had chosen for his life's occupation. At the end of the eight months, his abilities had been demonstrated so that he was made regular bookkeeper. Two and a half years later in 1909, he took a place as assistant cashier for the State Exchange Bank of Bancroft, and in January, 1911, was made cashier of this important local institution. Since that time Mr. Kay has had entire charge of the management of the bank.

While all his time is devoted to business affairs, his recreation is afforded by automobiling, and he is one of the vigorous and public spirited young citizens of the town. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Financially his interests also include investments in a mercantile establishment in Corunna. Mr. Kay has membership in the Baptist church, is a Republican in politics, and at the present time a member of the town council of Bancroft.

E. Earl Kay, the younger brother of Edward G., was born in Brown County, Dakota, in 1888, had a public school education at Corunna, Michigan, and his business career likewise started in the Old Corunna State Bank. Later he was bookkeeper with the State Bank of Perry, Michigan, and in February, 1911, succeeded his brother as assistant cashier and bookkeeper for the State Exchange Bank of Bancroft.

Mr. E. E. Kay was married March 18, 1913, to Miss Kathrine Marie Jillson, a native of Fort Wayne, Indiana, and a daughter of Calvin E. Jillson. Mrs. Kay is a graduate in music from Ypsilanti Normal College, and is an active member of the Congregational Church choir. Mr. Kay, like his father and brother, is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Knights of Pythias. He has one of the pleasant homes to be found in the thriving little town of Bancroft.

John Hiram DeHart. Frank K. DeHart. The largest mercantile enterprise in the city of Vernon in Shiawassee county is conducted by the DeHart Brothers. Their enterprise in this locality has been continuous for more than thirty years. With a broad experience and ability in business they have united the basic principles of square dealing and strictest integrity, and year after year have served the community both in the capacity of merchants, and as public spirited citizens.

John Hiram DeHart was born October 13, 1847, in Wilcox county, Alabama, a son of Jacob and Frances Jane (Taylor) DeHart. Both parents were born on Staten Island, New York, and after their marriage settled in Wilcox county, Alabama. His father, a carriage maker by trade followed that vocation thirteen years in Alabama, and then early after the discovery of gold on the Pacific Coast, went out to California, and returned after two years, with more than the average profit made by such ventures. His little fortune as a gold seeker was invested in a fine farm in Washtenaw county, Michigan, near Salem. It was con-

ducted successfully, and was increased in acreage, and the senior DeHart continued as one of the prosperous farmers and leading citizens of Washtenaw county, until his death in 1879. His wife followed him in death in 1880. Their remains rest in Rose township in Oakland county. There were seven children, and the only survivors are the two brothers now engaged in business at Vernon.

John H. DeHart was a small child when the family moved to Michgan, and his early education was received in the Union schools of Fenton, and Genesee county. At the age of nineteen, having qualified himself for teaching, he followed that vocation nine winter terms at Grand Blanc in Genesee county. The summer months were spent in work on the farm, and finally with his savings he opened a small stock of drugs in Holly, with a partner, under the firm name of DeHart and Salisbury. Six months later the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. DeHart opened a combination drug and grocery store in North Newburg, in Shiawassee county. That was his location three years. In 1879 his stock was removed to Vernon. There he engaged in business on a larger scale, with George Cooper as partner under the name of Cooper and DeHart. In 1881, Mr. Cooper sold his interests to Frank DeHart, and the firm of DeHart Brothers was continued with excellent success ever since. Theirs is the largest grocery and drug business in Vernon, and their stock is housed in their own brick block. They also own a fine farm in Vernon township, and pleasant homes in the city.

John H. DeHart has always interested himself in community affairs, served twelve years as superintendent of the county poor house, and has held the offices of township clerk and treasurer. In earlier years his political support was given to the Democratic party, but he is now an equally ardent Prohibitionist. For thirty-three years his official membership in the Methodist Episcopal church has kept him in the office of steward.

Mr. John H. DeHart has been three times married. In 1873 he became the husband of Louisa H. Chappel, who died in 1893, leaving one daughter, Clara Belle, wife of Guy A. Norton, of Detroit. The second wife was Miss Carrie H. Person, who died in September, 1904. The present Mrs. DeHart was formerly Miss Emma R. Strong, a native of Vernon, and a daughter of Dr. Harrington and Sarah W. (Clark) Harrington, the Harrington family having been among the pioneers of Shiawassee county, and having owned and resided on one farm for half a century. Mr. DeHart during his long career has been very active in the upbuilding of his home town, and his name in that community is a synonym for energetic enterprise and good citizenship.

Frank DeHart, the younger of the two brothers was born June 26, 1853, at Salem, Washtenaw county, Michigan, and was educated in the schools at Fenton. From the age of seventeen until twenty-eight he lived with his parents and was associated with his father on the farm. Then in 1881 he left the farm and bought the Cooper interests and became a partner with his brother. He is owner of a half interest in both the farm and the store at Vernon.

On June 27, 1881, occurred the marriage of Frank DeHart with Miss Mary Mead. She was born in Genesee county, and her parents, Ezra and Elizabeth (Davis) Mead, were among the early settlers of Genesee county, her father long a prominent farmer and now deceased. Mrs. Mead lives at Grand Blanc. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. DeHart, Edith and Ruth. In politics his support is given to the Democratic party, his church is the Methodist, and he is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, and for two years served as township treasurer.

Captain Frederick Dana Standish. Long prominent in business, athletic and general social affairs of Detroit, Captain Standish belongs to one of the pioneer Michigan families and is secretary and treasurer of the Kurtz Paper Box Company, a large and important local industry of which he was one of the organizers more than twenty years ago. His name has long been prominent in Michigan on account of his splendid record as an official with the Michigan Naval Reserves from the inception of that organization until a few years ago, and also on account of his record in amateur water sports, having for years stood as one of the crack oarsmen in the country.

Frederick Dana Standish was born at Romeo, Macomb county, Michigan, November 15, 1852. He is in the seventh generation from the Captain Miles Standish, of the "courtship" fame, and is a great-grandson of Samuel Standish, who made an interesting record as a Revolutionary soldier. His father, the late John D. Standish, who was born in New York state October 1, 1818, and died at Detroit December 2, 1884, became a pioneer settler in Oakland county of the territory of Michigan in 1836, was a teacher for several years, later became a merchant at Pontiac and at Romeo, moved to Detroit about 1859, was in the commission trade, also a pork packer, and invested the proceeds of a successful business career in pine lands, becoming an extensive lumber operator and establishing the first saw mill in Otsego county. The town of Standish in Saranac county was founded by him and named in his honor. From 1880 until his death he served first as city assessor and then as a member of the board of assessors of Detroit, and at the time of his death was president of the old Detroit Market Bank and a director in the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company. He was married at Pontiac in 1841 to Miss Emma L. Darrow, of Connecticut, who died July 25, 1884.

When the family moved to Detroit Frederick D. Standish was about six years old. His education was acquired in the public schools, including attendance at the old Capitol high school, which occupied the building formerly utilized as the Capitol of the state when Detroit was the seat of government. He also attended the Mount Pleasant Military Academy in Sing Sing, New York. After a varied experience in business at Detroit, in 1892 Mr. Standish was one of the organizers of the Kurtz Paper Box Company, and has been treasurer from the time of incorporation, and for a number of years has been secretary and treasurer of the company.

His success as a business man is not the only fact which gives him a high place in Detroit citizenship. As one of the crack amateur oarsmen in the United States, he made a reputation that was national in this form of athletics, and has always been vitally interested in both land and aquatic sports. In 1868, when about sixteen years old, he first showed special skill with the oars, and made his first public appearance in 1871. His regular participation in regattas and other aquatic sports continued up to 1896, and during that time in all the more important amateur events held from Duluth to New Orleans and from Canada to the city of Washington he pulled an oar either as an individual or as member of a crew, and helped to win many trophies for his home organization.

When in the full tide of his honors in this branch of sports, the following editorial appeared in the *Spirit of the Times* of New York, on August 23, 1890:

"Mr. F. D. Standish of Detroit (Mich.) Boat Club, the latest addition to the executive committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, though still a young man, is a veteran oarsman and his record has never been beaten. After several minor club races he made his first really public appearance as an oarsman at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, July 12, 1871, in the third annual regatta of the Northwestern Amateur Rowing Association, where his six-oared crew finished fourth for the association

F. D. Standish

championship. His first successful efforts were in the fifth annual regatta of the N. W. A. R. Association at Toledo July 23rd and 24th, 1873, where he won the junior fours and sixes and was second in the senior sixes. Since then he has rowed and won races every season and now in 1890, in the twentieth consecutive year of his racing career, he wins the senior pairs of the Mississippi Valley A. R. A. regatta at Duluth, Minnesota, July 23rd, the senior pairs and fours at the Northwestern regatta at Detroit, Mich., August 5th and 6th, the senior pairs at Canadian Association regatta at Montreal, Canada, August 11th, and the senior championship pairs at the National regatta on Lake Quinsigamond, at Worcester, Mass., August 11th. Did any other amateur ever row for twoscore years and celebrate his twentieth successive season by winning five senior races in open amateur regattas, including one national championship?"

The records which Mr. Standish established and the medals won by him made his name well known among all followers of this branch of sport, and he continued to serve for a number of years as a member of the executive board of the National Association of American Oarsmen. It might also be added he began his forty-sixth consecutive season January 1, 1914, by rowing a racing shell two miles over the course on Detroit river. During the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893 he won, with Mr. Frank Lyon, the pair oared championship in the world's regatta.

It was apparently only following out the bent of these earlier activities and associations which led Mr. Standish to his interest and prominent participation in the Michigan Naval Reserve. In February, 1894, he became one of the organizers and charter members of the Michigan Naval Reserve, which had been authorized by Congress some years previously with the object of stimulating interest in the navy. Up to that time the states of Massachusetts and New York had been the only ones where such reserves had been organized. Mr. Standish was elected ensign upon the completion of organization, and then advanced to lieutenant, junior grade. The government turned over to the reserve the old sloop of war Michigan, in which the cruises were made, and the general course of instruction and training conducted. So much enthusiasm was aroused that Theodore Roosevelt, then assistant secretary of the navy, came out and made a cruise with the Michigan reserve, and, realizing how inadequate the Michigan was, used his influence so that in 1897 the U. S. S. Yantic was turned over as a more appropriate training ship for the reservists. Upon the declaration of war with Spain the Michigan Naval Reserve offered to man a ship, and, upon the acceptance of their offer by the Navy Department, were the first to start from the west for active service.

At the enlistment of the reserve into the regular service, the officers were set back to subordinate positions and regular naval officers given command, Mr. Standish being commissioned an ensign in the regular service. The Michigan reserve, with its eleven officers and two hundred and seventy men, were detailed for service on the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite, and were on duty about Havana, Santiago, and also in Porto Rican waters. In January, 1902, Congress granted a bounty of fifty thousand dollars to the crew of the Yosemite for the sinking of the Spanish vessel Antonio Lopez off San Juan, Porto Rico. Mr. Standish was with the reserve through all its service, and after his return from the war was promoted to executive officer of the Yantic with the title of lieutenant commander, and in 1900 succeeded Commander Strathearn Hendrie in the command of the Michigan Naval Brigade. Under his direction the naval reserve gradually outgrew its quarters, and in 1908 he went to Washington to make application for a larger and more modern ship. As a result of his mission, Secretary of the Navy Newberry assigned one of Admiral Dewey's captures, the Don Juan de Austria, which at the time

was undergoing thorough repairs and overhauling at the Portsmouth navy yard, for the use of the Michigan reserves. Mr. Standish was put in command on the ship on its voyage through the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes to Detroit, and the safe conduct of the Don Juan from Atlantic waters to the docks in Detroit was an exploit which has an important place in the annals of the Michigan Reserve and reflected great credit upon the skill of its commander. For the purpose Mr. Standish took twenty men to Portsmouth, where he fitted out the ship for the trip, and after all the details were perfected Executive Officer Duffield came on with the balance of the crew, numbering over one hundred men. It required exactly two weeks to get the Don Juan from Portsmouth to Detroit, and it was a delicate and difficult undertaking, taxing the skill of the commanding officer many times. In passing through the locks it was necessary to lighten the ship, since its draft was fifteen and a half feet, while some of the locks had only fourteen feet of water above their sills. Much praise was given to Mr. Standish for the able manner in which he handled the ship.

With the arrival of the Don Juan a second battalion of the reserves was formed, and Mr. Standish was then advanced to the rank of Captain, an office which has since been abolished by action of the legislature. Captain Standish retired from the reserve in 1910, after having served with distinction and varied usefulness for seventeen years. He is now commander of the Michigan Division of the Naval and Military of the Spanish-American war and Senior Vice Commander in Chief of the National Commandery. Captain Standish also served on the staff of Governor Bliss, and on that of Governor Warner for the entire three terms of the latter's administration, and during this time made many trips throughout the country with these governors. He was for ten years a member of the State Military Board.

On December 17, 1878, Captain Standish married Miss Carrie Hubbard, daughter of the late J. S. Hubbard of Detroit, for many years superintendent of the Michigan division of the American Express Company. Mr. Standish and wife have two sons: William Colburn Standish, now manager of the Detroit branch of the United States Tire Company, married Miss Marion Eddy, daughter of Frank W. Eddy of Detroit, and has one son, Frank Eddy Standish; Sherwood Hubbard Standish, secretary of a steel castings company in Wisconsin, by his marriage to Miss Mary Boyd Bransford, daughter of C. W. Bransford of Owensboro, Kentucky, has one daughter, Virginia Caroline.

Nolton Bigelow. For more than a quarter of a century has Mr. Bigelow been numbered among the progressive and representative merchants of Cass City, Tuscola county, where he conducts a substantial and extensive business as a dealer in hardware, stoves, ranges, farm implements, etc. His two sons are now associated with him in the enterprise and are well upholding the high prestige of the family name, which has been most prominently and worthily linked with the civic and business interests of Cass City and which stands exponent of the best ideals of business activity.

Nolton Bigelow claims the old Empire state as the place of his nativity, but he has been a resident of Michigan since infancy, his parents having been numbered among the honored pioneers of Oakland county, where they established their home within ten years after the admission of the state to the Union. He whose name initiates this article was born in Dutchess county, New York, on the 31st of March, 1848, and is a son of Edmund James Bigelow and Eleanor (Butler) Bigelow, the former of whom was born in the state of New York and

the latter in England. Edmund J. Bigelow was reared and educated in Dutchess county, New York, where his marriage was solemnized and where he was employed in cotton mills. In 1847 he came to Michigan and purchased a tract of land in Oakland county. After erecting a pioneer log house he returned to New York for his family, who forthwith came with him to the new home. The family endured the vicissitudes of pioneer life and the father reclaimed his land to cultivation, becoming one of the substantial farmers and representative citizens of Oakland county, where he reared his children to lives of usefulness and honor and gave to them the best possible advantages. Edmund J. Bigelow was the owner of one of the fine farms of Oakland county at the time of his death and was seventy-five years of age when he was summoned to eternal rest. His first wife, mother of the subject of this review, died in 1856, and his second wife survived him by a number of years. Of his six children only two are now living, Nolton, of this review, and Mrs. Marietta Chafee, who is the widow of John Chafee and who resides in the city of Ann Arbor, Michigan.

To the pioneer schools of Oakland county Nolton Bigelow is indebted for his early educational privileges, and this discipline was supplemented by his attending the public schools in the city of Detroit for two and one-half years. His first independent earnings were obtained through his labors as a farm hand in Oakland county, and his work in this way was instituted when he was eighteen years of age. Prior to that he had assisted in the work and management of his father's farm, and he had waxed strong of mind and body through the invigorating discipline involved. Finally he engaged in farming on his own account, and he was a successful representative of the great basic industry of agriculture, in Oakland county, until 1888, when he sold his interests there to turn his attention to merchandising. In the year mentioned Mr. Bigelow left his farm and removed to Cass City, Tuscola county. He had purchased a stock of hardware and upon coming to Cass City he consolidated this with that of James P. Howe, with whom he became associated under the firm name of Howe & Bigelow. Under such conditions was laid the foundation for the large and prosperous business which he now controls and which places him among the leading merchants of Tuscola county, where his reputation for fair and honorable dealing has never been assailed and constitutes his best commercial asset. At the expiration of seven years Mr. Howe retired from the firm, his interest in the business being purchased by his partner, Mr. Bigelow, who thereafter conducted the enterprise in an individual way until he gave an interest in the enterprise to each of his two sons, who have proved able coadjutors and are known as energetic and popular young business men. Mr. Howe, the former partner of Mr. Bigelow, is now a resident of California.

Mr. Bigelow erected the substantial and commodious brick building, of two stories, in which his hardware business is conducted, and he is the owner also of other valuuable realty in his home city, including his attractive residence. He has not hedged himself in with the mere affairs of personal advancement but has stood exponent of utmost civic loyalty and public spirit,—a citizen always ready to lend his aid in the furtherance of measures for the general good of the community. In politics he was arrayed as a supporter of the Republican party until the organization of the Progressive party, in 1912, when he transferred his allegiance to the latter in consonance with his convictions and his admiration for the party's distinguished leader, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. He and his family hold membership in the First Methodist Epis-

copal church of Cass City, and he is a valued member of its board of trustees.

The year 1871 bore record of the marriage of Mr. Bigelow to Miss Sarah A. Foster, daughter of Samuel Foster, who was a pioneer farmer, as well as a representative contractor and builder of Oakland county. Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow became the parents of three children,—Samuel F., Frederick A. and Eleanor.

Samuel F. Bigelow, the elder of the two sons, was afforded the advantages of the Cass City public schools, including the high school, and he was reared in the business conducted by his father, so that he is familiar with all details of the same. He became associated with the conduct of the hardware store upon leaving school and finally was admitted to partnership, as was also his brother, the firm name having since been N. Bigelow & Sons. Samuel F. wedded Miss Jennie Walmsley, who was born and reared in Tuscola county, a daughter of Andrew Walmsley. The five children of this union are Florence, Laura, Alice, Andrew and Charles.

Frederick A. Bigelow likewise completed the curriculum of the Cass City high school and his business career has been in every sense similar to that of his brother. He married Miss Caroline Fenn, who was born at Shelburne Falls, Franklin county, Massachusetts, and who is a daughter of Rev. James W. and Eilzabeth (Hawley) Fenn, now residents of Cass City, and the father being a retired clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Bigelow have a winsome little daughter, Eleanor, who was born February 2, 1911. Mrs. Bigelow is a musician of much talent, devotes considerable attention to teaching the "divine art" and is at the present time chorister of the Methodist Episcopal church of Cass City. The representatives of the Bigelow family are popular and valued factors in the best social life of the community, and he whose name introduces this article has played an important part in the progressive movements that have brought advancement and prosperity to Cass City.

Charles T. Parris. George William Parris. The Vernon Milling Company is now a valuable local industry in Shiawassee county. When it was bought by the older of the two Parris brothers, about seven years ago, the property was in a run-down condition, and was no longer considered a "going concern." It requires special enterprise to build up a decadent industry. Charles T. Parris was a practical mill man, had a thorough experience in all branches of the business, and on taking charge soon discovered and eliminated the sources of waste and in a year or so had the mill on a paying basis. About three years ago his brother George W. joined him and they have since expanded their enterprise, dealing in grain, coal, and various other products, and now do a flourishing trade in all the country about Vernon.

Charles T. Parris was born in Gratiot county, Michigan, August 16, 1859, a son of George William and Eliza (Murdon) Parris, natives of England, who came to Michigan in 1849. George Parris who died in Gratiot county in 1859 was an honored and thrifty laboring man, but died too soon to provide for his family as he would have desired. His widow passed away in 1898. There were five children. Joseph C., the oldest, is now a merchant and real estate man at Grand Rapids; the next is George William; Emma, died at the age of twenty-one months; Elizabeth died at thirteen years; and the youngest is Charles T. Parris.

Charles T. Parris was educated in the public schools of Genesee county, and in the Flint schools. Owing to his father's early death, it

became necessary that all members of the family become self-supporting as soon as possible, and when thirteen years old Charles T. Parris began making his own way. His first employment was as a farm hand, at seven dollars a month. There were some years of interruption to his schooling, and he entered the school of Flint at the age of nineteen, and was a student there for one year. He then began his mercantile experience, and for three years he was employed at small pay as a clerk for William McD. Edwards. His next work, lasting one year, was a second clerk in the shoe department for the Smith, Bridgman & Company, and following that he got his first practical experience in the milling business when he took charge of the books and shipments and other details for the Thread Flour Milling Company of Flint. At the end of three years, the firm sent him to Bay City to take charge of a wholesale fruit and produce business. At the end of three years he returned to Flint, and became junior partner in the firm of Kendrick, Leadbetter & Company, dealers in produce, eggs and poultry. His interest as partner was sold out at the end of one year, and in March, 1890, Mr. Parris rented a grain elevator at Durand. He continued the grain business at Durand for eleven years, and later he bought a clothing store at Durand, in company with Mr. A. B. Freeman, that firm conducting business as Freeman & Parris for five years.

In 1906 Mr. Parris traded his interest in the clothing business for a half interest in the Vernon Flour Mills. In 1910 his brother George joined him as equal partner, and under their combined management the mills have been rehabilitated, and are now a modern one hundred barrel capacity mill, with a standard product that has the deserved high reputation and ready sales throughout this section of Michigan. In addition to the milling business, the brothers have added a stock of coal, tile, salt, and cement, have built in the vicinity of the brick mill warehouses and sheds, and introduced many improvements that marked the progressive character of their enterprise.

Mr. Charles T. Parris served as township treasurer, two years, is now village trustee, and a member of the school board. Politically his allegiance is given to the Prohibition party. He is a trustee of the Methodist church at Vernon, is affiliated with the Knights of the Maccabees, and is county chairman of the Prohibition party. Mr. Parris was married in 1888 to Miss Hattie A. Freeman, who was born in Muskegon county, a daughter of DeWitt Freeman. Mrs. Parris died in 1896, and on August 16, 1898, Mr. Parris married a sister, Clara M. Freeman. There are two children by the second marriage. Susan Alice Gwendolen, and Charles Llewellyan DeWitt Parris.

George William Parris, the partner of Charles T. in the large business conducted under their joint name in Vernon was born on the Chipman farm in a little red cottage in Oakland county, January 31, 1853. His early schooling was in Ionia county, in the Maple Rapids District, and at the age of seven he started to work on the farm of Albert G. Russell, with whom he lived. After one year of farm labor, he spent two years as clerk for Chatterton Brothers, at Hubbardston. Jewett Chatterton then put him in charge of his store at Muir, and Mr. Parris remained one year with Chatterton's successor, John W. Cowman. Failing health then caused him to give up the confining duties of a store, and through one year in the pine woods of northern Michigan, where he followed the rugged work of a lumber camp, his health was restored, and he returned with one hundred dollars in savings, this being put out at interest. Jewett Chatterton again employed him in his store at Muir, and at the age of twenty-five Mr. Parris bought a half interest with his brother Joseph, in Belltown. Two years later the stock was moved to

Kent City, where the brothers did a successful business. On May 12, 1885, Mr. Parris sold his interests to his brother Joseph, and then bought a small place in Kent City, and during the summer season, operated a tubular well boring outfit, and the winter months were spent in buying furs. That was his chief line of enterprise for several years, and was conducted as a profitable business. In 1890 Mr. Parris traded his home in Kent City for a farm in Muskegon county, and continued as a farmer for eighteen years. Selling out in Muskegon county in 1910, he has since had a half interest in the mill and general supply business at Vernon. On November 2, 1882, at the home of the bride in Muskegon county, Mr. Parris married Addie Stinson, a daughter of Thomas C. and Katherine (All) Stinson, a prominent pioneer family. Thomas C. Stinson, who served as a body guard for General Thomas during the Civil War, was killed in a railway accident and died October 18, 1900, at the age of seventy-seven. His wife died November 26, 1895, at the age of seventy-two. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Parris, namely: Winnie I., wife of Miller L. Hurst of Battle Creek; Thomas G., a miller employed at the Parris Mills in Vernon; Faye F., a bookkeeper in Battle Creek; and Bessie E., at home. All the children were given excellent educational advantages, and the family are members of the Methodist church.

Joseph Frutchey. The attributes that make for worthy and unequivocal success have been significantly manifested in the career of Mr. Frutchey, who has been dependent upon his own powers and resources in winning advancement and who is now numbered among the essentially representative and influential business men of Tuscola county, where he is secretary and general manager of the Cass City Grain Company. His character and achievement will entitle him to specific recognition in this history.

Mr. Frutchey was born near Easton, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on the 27th of September, 1872, and is a son of Amuel and Lydia S. (Ettinger) Frutchey, both of whom were born and reared in the old Keystone state, where the respective families were identified with agricultural pursuits. In 1878 Amuel Frutchey came with his family to Michigan and established his residence on a farm of 120 acres, in Oakland county. He rented this property and his energy and business acumen eventually enabled him to gain distinctive success, though he had his full share of hardships and vicissitudes. After working the rented farm two years he purchased 40 acres of land, one mile north of the village of Big Beaver, Oakland county, but this property he sold one year later, then returning to the place which he had previously rented and which he gave his supervision for another year. With his savings he then engaged in the buying and shipping of cattle, the most of his stock being bought in the "Thumb" counties of Michigan and the cattle being driven through to Detroit for final shipment or for sale in that market. By his indefatigable industry and good management Mr. Frutchey began to accumulate an appreciable capital, and after about one year in the cattle business he removed to Deford, Tuscola county. About three miles southeast of this village he finally purchased 240 acres of fine land, and in addition to giving careful attention to the cultivation and improvement of his farm he also continued successful work as a buyer and shipper of cattle. Three years after he had established his residence in Tuscola county he purchased the stock and business of a general merchandise store in the village of Deford, and he conducted there a successful trade for the ensuing three years, at the expiration of which he sold his store, having in the meanwhile

continued the operation of his farm and also buying and shipping of cattle. Upon disposing of his mercantile business Mr. Frutchey removed to Cass City, where he engaged in the wholesale butter and egg business. He purchased these products in large quantities and shipped by carload lots to the Eastern markets. In 1895 he formed a partnership with Elmer A. McGeorge and Alonzo H. Ale, both of Cass City, and they engaged in the buying and shipping of grain and the maintenance of a well equipped elevator in Cass City. The operations including the buying and shipping of hay, wool and beans, as well as grain, and after the lapse of a few years Mr. Frutchey purchased the interest of Mr. Ale in the elevator and the business. The enterprise has since developed into one of broad scope and much importance, and it has contributed much to the civic and business prestige of Cass City. The firm have erected elevators also at Gagetown, Kingston, Deford and Decker, and in the latter two places the business of the concern includes also the conducting of a successful lumber business, with well equipped yards. The progressiveness of Amuel Frutchey has been on a parity with his business sagacity and his dominating self-reliance, and he has been known and honored as one of the most valued of the business men of Tuscola county. In Deford he established the private bank of A. Frutchey & Sons, and he is associated with his sons in the ownership of the Alpena Ranch Co., Inc., which comprises 6,000 acres of land in Alpena and Alcona counties, and which is given largely to the breeding of high-grade Hereford cattle. At Swartz Creek, Genesee county, the father and sons are interested and operate a grain elevator, and the incidental business is conducted under the title of the Swartz Creek Grain Company. Mr. Frutchey and his sons, who are his enterprising and effective associates, give employment to a corps of fifteen to twenty-five persons, in connection with their various business enterprises, and the senior member of the firm is now living virtually retired, after long years of earnest and productive endeavor, his large business interests being now in the practical charge of his sons, Joseph and Herbert, and he and his devoted wife find pleasure and happiness in their beautiful home in Cass City, where their circle of friends is coincident with that of their acquaintances. Both are earnest member of the Lutheran church and in politics Mr. Frutchey is a staunch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party. Of the three children the eldest is Emma, who is the wife of Frank Nettleton, of Cass City; Joseph, of this review, was the next in order of birth; and Herbert has direct supervision of the elevator and business of the firm at Swartz Creek.

Joseph Frutchey gained his early educational training in the district schools of Oakland and Tuscola counties and when eighteen years of age he entered the Cleary Business College, in the city of Ypsilanti, where he completed a thorough course. At the age of 15 years he became associated with the mercantile business conducted by his father at Deford, and several years later he went to the city of Detroit, where he formed a partnership with Herbert G. Harris and engaged in the wholesale butter and egg business. Mr. Frutchey here showed that he had inherited much of the business ability of his father, and he matured his powers through his association with an enterprise of important order. After conducting a successful commission business for eight years he sold his interest to Walter Throop, and the firm of Harris & Throop is today one of the leading factors in the produce commission trade in the Michigan metropolis.

After disposing of his business interests in Detroit Mr. Frutchey removed to Brown City, Sanilac county, where he purchased the grain elevator, the operation of which he continued one year, at the expiration of which he made an advantageous sale of the property and business.

He then established his home at Cass City, where he has since been associated with his father and brother in their various business operations, which are of broad scope and which give him precedence as one of the alert and representative business men of this section of the state.

In politics Mr. Frutchey gives unfaltering allegiance to the Democratic party and he is liberal and progressive as a citizen. He has served as a member of the village council of Cass City, but is essentially a business man and has had no ambition for public office.

In the city of Detroit, on the 18th of January, 1899, Mr. Frutchey was united in marriage to Miss Luella Atwell, who was born in Tuscola county and who is a daughter of Ogden and Mary (Spencer) Atwell, sterling pioneers of this part of the state. Mr. Atwell now resides at Cass City and his wife is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Frutchey became the parents of two children, one of whom died in infancy. Lydia Irene was born in Detroit, in the year 1900, and is now attending the public schools of Cass City.

John A. McLaughlin was born in Muskegon, Michigan, March 18, 1869; was educated at the High School in Muskegon, the Michigan University, and the New York Law School. Admitted to the practice of law in 1893; has been City Attorney for the City of Muskegon for four consecutive terms, and is at present City Attorney for the City of Muskegon Heights. In politics a Democrat, he has been a member of the State Democratic Committee, and was alternate delegate at large to the National Democratic Convention at Denver. He is a member of various social and fraternal clubs, and has been active in movements for the general welfare of the community.

Wellington Henry Holtzman, M. D. For three decades, Dr. Holtzman has practiced medicine at Vernon in Shiawassee county. In that and adjoining townships, his character and name are known and honored by nearly every resident. His has been a typical country practice. With a thorough skill and experience in the art of healing, he has taken more than technical knowledge to the bedside of his patients and his kindly personality and sound judgment and sympathetic counsel has been the factors which have endeared him to so large a patronage in his home vicinity.

Dr. Holtzman comes of one of the oldest American families, founded in the province of Pennsylvania, during the colonial epoch. John Holtzman, founder of the American branch of the name, hailed from near Strassburg, Germany, on the good ship Mary, in the year 1766. Wellington Henry Holtzman was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, at Rehrensburg, August 21, 1849, a son of Jonathan and Luzette (Allenbach) Holtzman, both natives of Pennsylvania. The parents on both sides traced their ancestry back eleven generations. In the Holtzman line, John Holtzman, founder of the family, was born near Strassburg, Germany, early in 1700, and after coming to America took a leading part in the colonial life and enterprise of Pennsylvania. Members of both families bore arms in the American cause during the Revolution, and John Allenbach was taken prisoner by the Hessians, placed in an old stone church, where he was so badly frozen that both legs were amputated and brought about his death. Jonathan and Luzetta Holtzman came west and settled at Brookston, Indiana, in 1869, when Dr. Holtzman was twenty years of age. There the father continued his industry as a stock buyer, and was an influential factor in the community. His death occurred in 1880 at the age of sixty-seven, while his wife survived a number of years, and died at the age of eighty-four. Both are buried

Joseph Reis
Rector of the Sacred Heart

at Brookston. There were five children as follows: Sarah Holtzman, who still lives on the old homestead at Brookston; Isabelle, wife of Alvin Stout, of Brookston; Dr. Holtzman; Morris J., of Brookston; and Emma J., of Brookston.

The early education of Dr. Holtzman was obtained in Pennsylvania, in the public schools, and in Freeland Seminary. His early experience was in various occupations, and after reaching manhood he began the study of medicine at Brookston and at the Ohio Medical College, where he was graduated M. D. in 1878. The first five years of his practice were at Brookston, at the end of which time failing health caused him to spend one year in Florida. In 1883, Dr. Holtzman located at Vernon, Michigan, and his residence has been continuous in that locality ever since. Especially in his earlier years of practice, he was almost constantly driving over the roads, about Vernon, and his practice is still drawn from an extended country district in and about Vernon. The doctor has membership in the county and state medical societies, and for many years was affiliated with the Masonic Order. At his home and office he possesses a splendid private and professional library, one of the best in Shiawassee county, and in spite of his business career he has alway been a scholar and thinker, and has enjoyed the rich resources of books as well as extended intercourse and knowledge of men and affairs. Politically Dr. Holtzman is a Democrat in national matters, and takes an independent stand with regard to county and state politics.

Dr. Holtzman in 1883 married Miss Clara Ellen Pettit, who was born in Marion county, Ohio, a daughter of Ben and Patsy (Morris) Pettit. The doctor has one daughter, Vida Lucetta, an accomplished young woman whose record as an educator has made her known in several states. A graduate of the University of Michigan, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, she has for six years been a teacher of languages, teaching German, Latin, English and French, in high schools and other institutions in Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, and Indiana. She is also an accomplished musician.

Rev. Joseph Reis. Thirty-seven years pastor of Sacred Heart Catholic church at Saginaw, Father Reis has followed a life of service and benefit to his church and the various communities in which his career has been spent. There are few priests in Michigan whose active career has been of longer duration, and in Saginaw the Sacred Heart Church, prosperous in both its material and spiritual establishment, is to a large degree a monument to the patient, hard-working and kindly endeavors of this consecrated priest.

Father Reis was born April 1, 1846, in the Kingdom of Wuerttemberg, Germany, a son of Joseph and Theda (Bender) Reis. Both parents died in Wuerttemberg, the father at the age of sixty-five and the mother at sixty-three. The vocation of the elder Joseph Reis was that of stone cutter, and for a number of years he was a contractor. Five of the eleven children are now deceased, and those living are: George, who follows his father's calling in the old home city and was a soldier in the war between Prussia and Austria; Crescence, the deceased wife of Andrew Vass of Wuerttemberg; Mary, who came to America and for many years served as housekeeper to her reverend brother, but before the death of her parents returned to Germany, where she now lives; Dominick, who for many years has served the town of Eglingen as schuldheiss, or city mayor; Lena, wife of Alois Beuter, of Tannhausen, Wuerttemberg.

Father Joseph Reis as a boy was trained in the parochial schools at Ellwangen and finished his literary education at the age of nineteen. After that he served his king as a private soldier for one year, then returned to

college to refresh his studies in order to pass the examination for entrance at the University of Tuebingen. At that time the Franco-Prussian war broke out, and in order to avoid the troubles which afflicted the country, he came to America in 1870 and located at Westmoreland, Pennsylvania, where he studied with the community of the Benedictine Fathers. Later he was called by Bishop Borges, of Detroit, and sent to Cincinnati, where he completed his studies for the priesthood in 1872. After his ordination in Detroit, at St. Mary's church, by Bishop Borges, his first position was as assistant to Rev. Charles Bolte of Ionia. Fourteen months later he went to Kalamazoo to become assistant to Rev. Father Turney, and seven weeks later was assigned the pastorage of St. Joseph's church at Wyandotte, Michigan. After three years at Wyandotte, Father Reis came to Saginaw in 1876. Since then thirty-seven years have been devoted to the upbuilding of Sacred Heart parish and to the complicated religious and benevolent causes which center in that old and prominent church.

When he took charge it was a small parish, both in numbers and influence, and is now one of the strongest in northeastern Michigan. The church is a noble structure, built during the pastorate and largely through the energetic work of Father Reis, and there is an excellent parochial school with one hundred and fifty scholars and three sisters in charge.

Father Reis is a popular man in Saginaw, and by no means known altogether within the limits of his creed. Although nearly threescore and ten years of age, he is almost as active as ever, enjoys good society; his scholarly tastes have been satisfied by his splendid private library and by his interest in music. He is instructor of the male choir, of fourteen members, and recently the choir organization, as an evidence of their esteem for their instructor, presented him with a splendid leather chair, of which he feels very proud. During his long and active life as a pastor Father Reis has taken only one vacation of three months to rest. That was in the year 1904, and was spent abroad in a visit to Rome and elsewhere in Europe. He traveled alone and visited all the places of interest to him on foot. A cherished plan of his now is to visit the Panama Canal and the Fair at San Francisco in 1915.

Stephen A. Lockwood. Every commercial community has its leaders, a chosen few who as a result of their exceptional enterprise, their unflagging attention to work, and by a concentration and direction of all their energies towards one end, that of business precedence, eventually pass and surpass their competitors in the same field, and thenceforth have the right of way. In the little city of Lapeer, Stephen A. Lockwood has enjoyed this distinctive place among men of business affairs, and it is said that since he first entered commercial life in that town he has transacted business with probably more people than any other local merchant. His beginning was in a modest fashion, and he has survived all the fluctuations of a business career, and even the hardship of a destructive fire.

Stephen A. Lockwood was born August 8, 1863, in Macomb county, Michigan, son of Ebenezer S. and Maria (Crowell) Lockwood. The parents, both natives of New York state, settled in Michigan in early life, his father having come to Macomb county in 1853. A mechanic by trade, he followed his calling in Macomb county until 1872, and then moved to Lapeer which was his home until 1899. His first wife died in 1876, and in 1878 he married Margaret Furgeson. From Michigan the father and his wife moved out to North Dakota, and from that state in 1889 went to Topeka, Kansas, where his death occurred February 2, 1912. His body and that of his first wife now rest in the Mt. Vernon cemetery in Macomb county. He was seventy-eight years old

at the time of his death. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The three children by the first marriage are: Ella Lockwood, who died at Lapeer at the age of nineteen and is interred at Mt. Vernon; Frank Lockwood, who is in the clothing business at Detroit; and Stephen A.

The leading dry goods and general merchant of Lapeer received his early education in the public schools of that city, and his practical career as a wage earner and a worker in the vocations of life began when he was thirteen years old. Joseph Armstrong, a dry goods merchant, was his first employer, and with whom he remained for twelve years. Then at the age of twenty-five he formed a partnership with George Mahon in dry goods and general merchandise, and though they started with a small stock they soon had a good trade. Three years later Mr. Lockwood retired from that partnership and bought the stock of George W. Durkee, who up to that time had been one of Lapeer's leading merchants. With this introduction into independent merchandising Mr. Lockwood built a fine business block in the west end of town, and customers began finding their way to that store in increasing numbers so that the second year it was necessary to enlarge his quarters. After remodeling his store he had about six thousand square feet of space devoted to his general lines of merchandise, and everything went smoothly and with steadily enlarging prosperity and more substantial business credit for fifteen years. Then a fire destroyed his stock and badly damaged the building. This was in 1910. As soon as the insurance companies had made their settlement, Mr. Lockwood sold what remained of his damaged stock—and at once made arrangements to occupy the new building then under construction by the Lapeer Saving Bank leasing the same for a number of years. This block is known as the Lapeer Savings Bank building, and cost about thirty-five thousand dollars to construct. It is partly used by the Lapeer Savings Bank, and all of the upper floors are occupied by the Masonic Lodge, but all the rest, comprising a total floor space of about six thousand square feet, is devoted to the great bargain center store of Mr. Lockwood. Some eight or more clerks and assistants are employed in the different departments of the business, and the entire enterprise is a monument to his commercial ability and long continued work in one field. Mr. Lockwood has one of the pleasant home of Lapeer.

His attention to business has not prevented him from serving his community efficiently whenever possible, and while always ready with his influence to make Lapeer a better and greater city, he has also filled the office of city treasurer two years. In politics he is Republican. Mr. Lockwood for the past twenty years has been a trustee of the Baptist church, is affiliated with Lapeer Lodge No. 54, A. F. & A. M., with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His reputation as a business man is not confined to Lapeer, and he counts among his personal friends many of Detroit's leading financiers and merchants, and his reputation for honesty, business acumen and judgment is secure among all his associates and patrons.

On October 30, 1889, Mr. Lockwood married Miss Annie Perkins, of Lapeer, daughter of Judge Benjamin F. and Clara B. (Hough) Perkins. Her father was a justice of Lapeer for thirty-five years. Mrs. Lockwood was born in Bay City, August 8, 1865. They are the parents of two children, Carl Hough Lockwood and Ralph D. Lockwood. Carl H. Lockwood, who was born August 5, 1891, has for the past two years conducted a successful garage in Lapeer, and is now his father's assistant in the store. He married Edna Thrasher, daughter of Rev. O. M. Thrasher of Detroit, and they have two children: Richard, born in

1911, and Jane, born in 1913. Ralph D. Lockwood was born in Lapeer, May 25, 1900, and is still a student.

Monroe V. Simonson. Among the old families of Shiawassee county, the Simonsons have had a permanent place from the time when this county was still on the Michigan frontier. Throughout the county the name stands for all that is honest and of good report, for successful thrift and business integrity, and for a position in the community which all must respect. The late John L. Simonson was the pioneer merchant of the town of Bancroft, and likewise one of the largest land owners in this section. The careers of the different members of the family have been led along the paths of quiet industry and prosperity, and as farmers, merchants and good citizens they have done their full share for the enrichment of community life.

John L. and Rosina (Van Valkenburg) Simonson, the father and mother of Monroe V. Simonson, were both born in Delaware county, New York. John L. Simonson came west and founded a home in Shiawassee county. He then returned to his home in New York and married, bringing his bride here. Though without capital he was full of ambition and energy, and few residents of the county have made a larger and better deserved success than John L. Simonson. With the small means at his command, he started his career as a peddler of goods sold from a wagon drawn by a single horse throughout Shiawassee county. From this humble start he gradually prospered, and finally in 1877 opened a small store at North Newburg. Soon afterwards the village of Bancroft was established, and his was the first stock of merchandise opened in that place. Energy and enterprise enabled him to keep abreast of all improvements, and increases in population, and practically from that time forward he was the leading citizen in the vicinity of Bancroft. From merchandising his interests gradually extended to the ownership of a large amount of land, and during his later years he owned and had under cultivation one thousand acres of the finest farm land in Shiawassee county. All his success was due entirely to his energy and perseverance and the most scrupulous business methods. The flourishing town of Bancroft will always owe much to his effective public spirit during its early years, since his co-operation was readily enlisted in behalf of any movement for the community welfare. The death of John L. Simonson occurred in October, 1883, when he was sixty-three years of age. His wife also died at the age of eighty-three, in 1909. The bodies of both now rest in the Fremont cemetery. There were two children: Charles Bradford and Monroe Van Valkenburg Simonson.

Charles Bradford Simonson was born at North Newberg, in Shiawassee county, September 12, 1862. His education was received in the public schools of Newburg and Bancroft, and at the age of nineteen he entered his father's store, and continued to be associated with the elder Simonson until the latter's death. At that time the mercantile interests were sold. His attention since then has been chiefly directed to farming, and probably no citizen of Shiawassee county conducts farming operations on a more modern and progressive scale than Charles Simonson. For ten years his activities were extensively employed in the buying and shipping of stock, but for several years now he has devoted his entire time to the cultivation of two hundred and twenty acres of as fine farm land as is to be seen in any part of Michigan. These lands adjoin the town of Bancroft on the south, the main street leading up to and opposite the old homestead built by his father. That old home has been remodeled since first built, and is now considered one of the three finest residences in Shiawassee county.

In politics Mr. Charles Simonson is a Republican, and is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Knights of Pythias. In May, 1901, he was united in marriage with Miss Eva Harrington, a native of Durand, and a daughter of Marvin and Mary (Kitson) Harrington. The Harringtons have a place among the pioneer farmers of Shiawassee county. Mrs. Simonson's mother is now deceased. Mrs. Simonson takes an active part in the Ladies' Aid Society at Bancroft, and she and her husband derive much pleasure and recreation from travel.

Monroe Van Valkenburg Simonson, whose name has been placed at the beginning of this article, was born at North Newburg, in Shiawassee county, November 3, 1859. His career has been an essentially busy one, and marked with varied experiences, although chiefly devoted to farming. With a public school education, completed at the high school of Holly, he early became associated in business with his father and brother. In 1894, having a desire to see and perhaps locate in the West, an extended trip took him throughout California, but after a thorough investigation his decision was that his own county and state were better suited for his purposes. A year later he was again drawn to the west, this time to South Dakota, but after an extended survey of that country, he returned well satisfied that nothing better could be had than the four hundred acres of farm land owned by him in Shiawassee county. The greater part of his land lies in close vicinity to the town of Bancroft, while his beautiful residence fronts on a city street, and is handsome and modern in all its appointments.

Mr. Simonson has served six years as a member of the Bancroft Village Council. In politics he is a Republican. His family comprises his wife and one child. Mrs. Simonson before her marrige was Miss Cora Spencer, a native of Shiawassee county, and a daughter of Harry Spencer, an old settler and prominent farmer in the county. The one daughter born to their marriage is Selma.

Herbert William Smith. The roster of prominent attorneys of Lapeer county contains the names of a number of men who have achieved eminence in their profession solely through the force of their own efforts, and none is better or more favorably known than that of Herbert William Smith, who as practitioner and public official has established an excellent record. Mr. Smith is a native son of Lapeer county, having been born in Imlay township, February 28, 1869, a son of Tilton E. and Phoebe F. (Minard) Smith, natives of Canada but of American parentage.

The grandparents of Mr. Smith were natives of New York and Pennsylvania, and the family has an excellent military record. The great-grandfather of Mr. Smith, John Smith, fought as a soldier during the Revolutionary War, while Jonathan Smith, the grandfather, was a first lieutenant in the American forces during the War of 1812, his commission being signed by Governor Hopkins of New York. Charles H. Smith, an uncle of Herbert W. Smith, served in the Twenty-second Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War, and was wounded and confined for some time as a prisoner in the famous Libby Prison. Later he became one of the capitol police at Lansing, under Governor Luce, and is now a resident of Forrest, Canada. During the Civil War, Tilton F. Smith, the father of Herbert W. Smith, was one of the first to enlist under the Union colors, becoming a member of the Thirty-third Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and serving in the commands of Generals McClellan and Hooker. He participated in numerous engagements, including the battle of Antietam, and made an excellent record as a soldier. In 1863 he came to Sanilac county, Michigan, and here took up land and engaged in farming for several years, then moving to

Adrian, Michigan, where he was engaged in working at his trade of cabinet maker for one year. Following this he went to Black's Corner, where in connection with his trade he engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, and after three years made removal to the then flourishing sawmill town of Attica, where he followed the same business for seven years. The sawmill industry dying out in that section, Mr. Smith came to Lapeer and entered the ministry as pastor of the Free Methodist Church, and continued as a preacher until his health failed and he was an invalid five years prior to his death, which occurred in 1890, when he was forty-eight years of age. The mother passed away at Imlay City in 1910, aged seventy-four years. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, namely: Volney and Olney, twins, the former a farmer of Hope, Arkansas, and the latter a resident of Detroit; Herbert William, of this review; Albert O., with the Detroit Creamery Company, of Detroit; Tilton F., who is the manager of the Cottage Creamery Company, of Detroit; and Ethel, who is the wife of Isaac McKillan, a well-known banker of Imlay City.

Herbert William Smith received his early education in the public schools of Lapeer, following which he was graduated from the Lapeer High school in 1890. Having shown an early predilection for a professional career, he entered the office of Hon. W. W. Stickney, of Lapeer, under whose preceptorship he read law for two years and then entered the Detroit College of Law. After devoting another year to study at college, he was admitted to the bar by the Circuit Court of Lapeer county, January 10, 1893, and at once began practice at Imlay City where he formed a partnership with William F. Brown. This association was dissolved one year later and Mr. Smith continued in practice alone until January, 1909. During this time he served Lapeer county as circuit court commissioner for four years and as city attorney of Imlay City, for a like period, and in the fall of 1908 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Lapeer county, an office in which he served two terms. An orator of marked ability, he has done much campaign work for the Republican party, and in his trips throughout this part of the state has formed a wide acquaintance and gained the friendship and esteem of men of all political parties. He belongs to the Lapeer County Bar Association, and stands high in the esteem of his fellow practitioners, being recognized as a man who thoroughly respects the highest ethics of the profession. His practice is a large and representative one, and his connection with a number of important cases has made him a familiar figure in the courts of the county. In his fraternal connections Mr. Smith is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Elf Khurafeh Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and also holds membership in the Eastern Star. With his family he attends the Presbyterian church. A virile, energetic man, he is fond of all out-of-door sports, and is an enthusiastic automobilist.

On March 18, 1896, Mr. Smith was married at Metamora, Michigan, to Miss Cora L. Frasier, a native of Goodland township, Lapeer county, and a daughter of Ronald and Lucinda (Harvey) Frasier. William Harvey, Mrs. Smith's maternal grandfather, was the founder of the Harvey family of Lapeer county, and a well-known pioneer. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith: Marion Irene and Kenneth. Mrs. Smith is widely known in club and social circles of Michigan, and a leader in literary circles and in the work of the Eastern Star. In 1913 she served as delegate to the State Federation of Ladies' Clubs, held at Muskegon, and like her husband has many friends here.

Willard H. Freeland. One of the villages of Saginaw county is named Freeland, in honor of a pioneer settler and business man. That pioneer was the grandfather of Willard H. Freeland, who has had a long and active career as a lumberman and logger, and for a number of years has been in the milling business, being now proprietor of the flour mills at Mt. Morris.

Born at Freeland, in Saginaw county, June 17, 1857, Willard H. Freeland was the sixth in a family of seven children born to William and Annise (Brace) Freeland. The mother was born in Cataraugus county, New York on November 25, 1826, and died at Freeland, Michigan, in 1905. Grandfather Freeland came to Michigan at an early day, and settled in Saginaw county, where a village grew up with himself as one of the chief factors in the community, and it was named in his honor. William Freeland, the father, was born in New Jersey, and died in 1883. He was for some years proprietor of a stage line, operating between Pontiac, Flint and Saginaw. During the Civil war he went out with a Michigan Regiment and saw a long and active service in that struggle. After the war he took over the hotel business at Freeland, which his father before him had established, and continued proprietor until his death. Three of the children of the parents died in infancy. Besides Willard the other two now living are Fayette Freeland and Aneliza, the former living in Freeland and the sister at Otisville.

Willard H. Freeland attained his education in the country schools of his birthplace, and at an early age entered the vigorous and rugged work of the lumber woods and had a severe experience in logging along the Saginaw and other streams of northern Michigan. That was his regular business for some twenty years, and on coming out of the woods and the logging business he engaged in milling at Midland for eight years. From there he went to Chesaning, and then to Mt. Morris, where in 1907 he bought the flour mills which he still conducts.

Mr. Freeland has never neglected opportunity to serve the community and was president one term of the village of Mt. Morris, and alderman two terms. Each time he was elected on the citizens ticket, and in local affairs has always maintained an independent attitude. In 1881 Mr. Freeland was married at Midland to Miss Ida Martindale. She died in 1899, and in 1900 he married Miss Agnes Breuning of Chesaning. There are no children. Mr. Freeland is an example of the successful man in later years, who started out without resources, and through hard struggles and persistent industry has made his way to the top.

Edgar Judson Cox. The pioneer hardware establishment of Lapeer is now owned and conducted by Edgar J. Cox, whose rise from a merchant's clerk to independent business success gives him a place among the leading citizens of Lapeer county, and he has many friends and admirers in various parts of the state.

Edgar Judson Cox was born in Judson township, in Blue Earth county, Minnesota, January 4, 1873, a son of Charles W. and Mary Elizabeth (Stickney) Cox. His father was a native of England and his mother of Vermont, and the father was brought to America when three years of age, obtained a country schooling in Vermont, and during his early career had to combat many obstacles and difficulties in the path of success. He worked on a farm, as clerk in a store, and when a young man found employment at Boston, Massachusetts, with the Adams Express Company. Failing health finally compelled him to resign that vocation, and he took advice to go west to Minnesota. The climate of the northwest completely rebuilt him, and he lived in Blue Earth county until 1880. In that year he came to Lapeer, Michigan, and became identified

as a buyer with several of the leading lumber companies and continued in the business for twenty years. In the meantime he had invested in a farm in Lapeer county, and made that his home after retiring from the lumber industry. He and his wife still reside at their rural home, and both have passed the age of threescore and ten. The father was born in 1838 and the mother in 1840. During the Civil war the father served with a Vermont regiment of infantry until getting his honorable discharge. Of the nine children one is now deceased, and Edgar J. was fifth in order of birth.

With an education in the district and high schools of Lapeer, he had gained considerable training for his business career before leaving school, as clerk with a grocery house during vacations. At the age of nineteen his services as a clerk were accepted by B. F. Loder, the pioneer hardware dealer of Lapeer, and during the following six years he acquired a very thorough and practical knowledge of the hardware business in all its details. Being economical and with a view to the future, he finally left Lapeer and engaged in the hardware in Wayne county, starting on a very modest scale in 1898, and remaining there for five years. At the end of that time the opportunity to secure the business formerly owned by B. F. Loder and in a city where he had been known from boyhood and where he enjoyed an established acquaintance, prompted him to purchase the stock of A. H. Aimsworth, the successor of B. F. Loder. Mr. Cox moved the stock from his store in Wayne county to Lapeer in 1903. His real success as a merchant began and has steadily increased from that date. Naturally of a pleasant disposition, obliging and courteous, and having a complete knowledge of hardware and the many accessories, Mr. Cox has built up a large and substantial business requiring more than nine thousand square feet of floor space, and his place of business occupies a basement and three floors on the leading business street of Lapeer, Nipissing street. His attention has been concentrated along this line, and it is due not only to his competent knowledge but also to his industry that his success has been so pronounced.

Mr. Cox is a Republican in politics, and is a trustee of the Presbyterian church. He has been twice married. His first wife was Anna D. Williams, who was born in Attica, Lapeer county, daughter of Oscar Williams. She died in 1905, and her body now rests in Mt. Hope cemetery at Lapeer. In August, 1911, Mr. Cox married Bertha Hough, daughter of Hon. E. S. and Emily (Hart) Hough. Mr. Cox owns a pleasant home and considerable other real estate in Lapeer, and his prosperity has been so worthily won that it is not an object to be begrudged by any of his numerous associates and friends.

George R. Perry. Among the many successful and enterprising men who make up the ranks of business operators in Grand Rapids it is doubtful if many will be found who have advanced farther in commercial prosperity and standing than has George R. Perry, and it is especially fitting that some mention, however brief, should be made of him in these columns. His family is one of the oldest established ones of the United States, and while the habitat of the Perrys has chiefly been the east, the family now under consideration have been residents of Michigan since 1852, in which year the father of George R. Perry located in Detroit and engaged in business.

George R. Perry was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, on January 30, 1849, and is a son of George H. and Hannah (Dobbs) Perry. The father was born in Danbury, Connecticut, in 1819, and died in 1895, while the mother's birth occurred in the state of New York in 1820, and she lived

Geo R. Perry

to the fine old age of ninety-two years, death claiming her on September 5, 1912. She was a schoolmate of Phineas T. Barnum of the great Barnum Shows and watched with much interest his unusual and altogether successful career to the end of his days. The marriage of George H. and Hannah (Dobbs) Perry took place in the year 1840 in Danbury, Connecticut, and they continued there in residence for some years, their migration to Michigan taking place in 1852.

The senior Perry was a hatter by trade, a term which in those days carried with it a significance other than it now bears, for he was an expert hatmaker, instead of merely a purveyor to the trade. Mr. Perry, in the early fifties, opened up the first exclusive hat shop in the city of Detroit, and for years he carried on a successful business in hats. Later in life he became interested in furs and was a heavy dealer in hides and pelts for some years, adding not a little to his accumulation of wealth in that enterprise, which was the basis of the wealth of the Astors and others. Though Mr. Perry did not amass a great fortune, still he prospered, and he was regarded as one of the successful men of his time. He was a stockholder in a tobacco concern, and that connection netted him considerable in profits, as well as his other ventures, so that when he died he was comfortably well off and left a nice estate.

It should be mentioned in passing that the Perrys come of good old English stock, certain of the name having settled in Massachusetts in the sixteenth century. Commodore Perry, one of the immortals of American history, comes of a branch of the family closely allied with the family now under consideration. The father of George H. Perry and the grandfather of George R. of this review, was one George Perry, a lifelong resident of Massachusetts. He was in early life a cattle dealer and later devoted himself to the business of trading in hides and furs, as did his son some years later. The maternal grandfather of the subject was Hiram Dobbs, who was born in New York state and there passed his life. He served all through the War for Independence, and it is worthy of mention that members of the family today, because of his service in that memorable struggle, have membership in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

George H. and Hannah (Dobbs) Perry became the parents of five children, four of whom are yet living. George R. was the third born. Of these children, Sarah is unmarried. Cordelia married a Mr. Crawford of Detroit and Carrie is the wife of a Mr. Nicols, of Memphis, Tennessee, where they now reside. The parents were members of St. Paul's Episcopal church of Detroit to the end of their days, and Mr. Perry was a stanch Whig and an influential and active man in the public life of his city and district all his life. When he died Detroit lost one of her esteemed and valuable citizens and one who had long been a faithful member of society.

George R. Perry had his education in the Detroit schools, and when he was sixteen years old he began the serious business of life by entering a drug store in his home city as a clerk. He continued there for four years, and in 1868 came to Grand Rapids, which city has ever since been the scene of his business activities and has represented his home as well. Here again he became identified with the drug business as a clerk, and for several years continued to be so occupied. It was not, however, until the year 1874 that he became connected with the grocery business, and in 1892 he became a broker to the wholesale trade. He has since continued in that enterprise, which has grown to be one of the most extensive of its kind in the city.

Though Mr. Perry began business without capital, he has come to be the owner of considerable real estate in Grand Rapids, and is regarded as being one of the financially responsible men of the city. Prosperity has attended his efforts, and his position in business, political and social circles

is one of the best. He has found time to manifest an active interest in the politics of his community, and as a Democrat in a city and state which has long been stanchly Republican he has made an excellent showing in a number of spirited contests. Since 1876 he has been found actively engaged in the political issues of the day and has filled a number of offices. In 1898 he was elected mayor of the city and served in that office for two consecutive terms, proving himself a proper and capable man for such an office. He has also served two terms as city treasurer, and in 1898 he was named for Congress by the Democrats of his district, and, though nominated, he was defeated at the polls. Considering the overwhelming Republican sentiment, his defeat carried with it no dishonor, nor anything to regret.

Mr. Perry is a Mason of high degree, having affiliations with the Royal Arch Masons, the Knights Templar, the Consistory and the Shrine. He is also a member of the B. P. O. E. and has served as Exalted Ruler for two terms. He was unanimously elected to the chair on a third occasion, but he declined to serve. Other fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen, and in all his fraternal relations he has manifested the true spirit of brotherhood and fraternity.

In 1874 Mr. Perry married Miss Jennie Blake, a daughter of Alexander Blake, a well known lumberman of Grand Rapids. Five children were born to them, but only one is now living, Jeannette Perry, who is at home with her parents. Miss Perry gained her early educational training in the public schools of her native city, and when she had completed her high school course entered Vassar college, at Poughkeepsie, New York, where she was graduated with honors in 1904.

The family are prominent in the leading social activities of the city.

Robert Turnbull. One of the thriving business industries of Lapeer, which has developed from a modest beginning to large proportions is the grain elevator and mill of Robert Turnbull, now one of the largest enterprises of its kind in Lapeer county. Mr. Turnbull has been preeminently the architect of his own fortune, and his success has been gained by persistent work, honorable dealings and concentration of effort. He is a native of Galt, Canada, and was born April 21, 1839, a son of George and Isabel (Dalgliesh) Turnbull, natives of Scotland.

The father and mother of Mr. Turnbull emigrated with their parents to Canada shortly after the terrible epidemic of cholera. George Turnbull was a man of superior education, and devoted his life to teaching, while his wife was also a lady of culture, education and refinement. He passed away in his sixty-third year, while she reached the age of eighty-four and both were laid to rest at Galt. The second oldest of his parents' eight children, Robert Turnbull attended the public schools of Galt until he was nine years old. He was a somewhat precocious child, and in spite of the fact that his parents wished him to continue his studies, he was determined to enter upon a career of his own, and accordingly began to work at that tender age, accepting whatever honorable employment presented itself. At the age of eighteen years he left home and went to County Elgin, where, in the vicinity of St. Thomas, he secured employment in a pail and pump factory, where he continued seven years and learned a great deal about machinery. During this time he carefully saved his earnings, and finally went to Orrwell, Canada, where he engaged in business for himself, building a planing, saw and gristmill and doing a money-making business for seven years at that point. While there he was married, and on disposing of his interests brought his family to Ithaca, where he established a gristmill and remained for eighteen months, but at the end of that period sold out and went to St. Louis, Michigan, where he operated a sawmill for three years. Succeeding this, he operated a mill at

Millville, Michigan, for two years, and then sold out and went to Oregon Township, where several years were passed in the sawmilling industry. Mr. Turnbull purchased his properties for what was then known as the Pepper Mill, at Lapeer, where he began operations. On July 15, 1909, the mills were destroyed by fire, and although he suffered a considerable loss, Mr. Turnbull at once began their reconstruction, and rebuilt them to twice their former size, equipping them with the newest and finest machinery to be secured, this mill now having a capacity of seventy-five barrels per day. In 1911 Mr. Turnbull built one of the largest elevators in Lapeer county, which has also been equipped with the latest and most highly improved appliances. He now employs twelve men, and has a business that contributes materially to Lapeer's business importance. Always a hard-working, industrious man, he is now enjoying the fruits of his many years of honest toil, and occupies a high place in the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens. Among those who have had transactions with him, he is known as a man of the strictest integrity, honorable and above board in all his dealings, and his name is an honored one on commercial paper throughout the county. In politics Mr. Turnbull is a Republican, but he has been too busy to ever have had political aspirations. Fraternally, he is connected with Lapeer Lodge No. 54, of the Masonic order, while his religious connection is with the Baptist church, of which he is an elder, and to which his family also belongs.

Mr. Turnbull was married in 1871 to Miss Permilla Simmons, of County Elgin, Canada, daughter of Solomon Simmons, and five children have been born to this union, namely: Frederick, who died at the age of eight years; Ida, who is a teacher in the public schools of Lapeer county; Elgin, who is associated with his father in the firm of Turnbull & Son, the largest dealers in grain, beans, etc., in Lapeer county, married Mary Holland, a native of Lapeer county, and a daughter of D. E. Holland, a prominent jeweler of Lapeer, and has three bright and interesting children,—Ruth, Jean and Louise; Grace, who is the wife of Herbert W. Smith, and resides at St. Joseph, Missouri; and Lillian, who is the wife of Ernest Huff, of Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Turnbull is a friend of education, and all of his children have been given good advantages, fitting them admirably for the positions in life which they have been called upon to fill. He has always shown himself ready to assume his full share of the responsibilities of citizenship, and supports all movements which promise to advance his community in any way. His career has been one of consistent effort and consecutive advancement, and should prove encouraging to the youth of today who are facing life on their own resources without financial assistance or the help of influential friends.

Oscar W. Peck. The Peck family was one of the very first to locate in that section of Michigan, now comprised within the boundaries of Shiawassee county. A full account of the founding of the family and their early experience would be a chapter out of pioneer history. George D. and Mary (Young) Peck, came from New York State by canal, and the great lakes as far as Buffalo, traveled north through the unbroken wilderness through what is now Shiawassee county, where George D. Peck with his ax cleared a space in the midst of the woods, and hewed the timbers for his first home near the present site of Byron. On the completion of his rude cabin, he went to work and built another building, in which he opened a stock of merchandise. That was the first store in Gaines, Genesee county, and he conducted it for some years. He next conducted a hotel there for some years and then went on a farm, where he remained until his death on September 8, 1884. As the first merchant, a pioneer settler, he always had an influential part in affairs of the county,

and was on the original board which organized that county. He built one of the first log school buildings in the locality. Mary (Young) Peck was born in Deleware county, Ohio, and died in Shiawassee county in 1854, at the age of thirty-three. George D. Peck was married the second time, and altogether fifteen children were born to his two wives, these being named as follows: Marvin, Melvin, Delia, Hiram, William, Lydia, Oscar W., Libbie, Flora, Ellabell, Clara, George, Nellie, Frederick and Erasmus.

Oscar W. Peck, who was the seventh among these children and the youngest born to his mother, Mary (Young) Peck, was born at Byron in Shiawassee county, May 30, 1854. His early schooling was received partly in Genesee county, and in 1871 he graduated from the Detroit high school. From the end of his school days his career has been one of active application to mechanical pursuits and business. A thorough apprenticeship in the machine shop of the Pere Marquette Railroad was followed by a long experience as a locomotive engineer on that road, for a time he was a telegraph operator. His career as a railroader was finally abandoned, in order to engage in business at Gaines, in Genesee county. For several years after selling out his stock at Gaines he worked as a stationary engineer, and then moved to Durand in Shiawassee county, where he conducted a successful business for four years. This was followed by a similar period in business in Battle Creek, and in 1897, on returning to Durand, he established mercantile interests with which he has since been connected. In November, 1912, his district elected him to the office of Justice of the Peace, and he now serves the public in that capacity. In politics Mr. Peck is a Republican, is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Rebekahs, and is highly esteemed in all local circles of business and society. He is the owner of a comfortable home, and considerable other property in Durand.

At Gaines, Michigan, May 17, 1884, Mr. Peck married Miss Minnie Harrington, who died May 12, 1888, the mother of two children, both of whom died in infancy. On June 25, 1890, at Durand, Mr. Peck married Miss Emily J. Jewell, a daughter of Jacob Jewell.

Rev. Thomas L. Luby. The career of Father Luby as one of the successful church builders and ministers of his faith in Michigan has been identified chiefly with the St. Mary's Church at Mt. Morris, and that religious community recognizes a great debt to the able pastor whose labors have been performed there for the past thirteen years, and who has succeeded in giving the parish one of the best small church edifices in Genesee county.

St. Mary's Parish has an interesting history. While Michigan was still a territory, during the early thirties, and while Genesee county was still on the frontier a few Irish settlers formed the nucleus out of which has grown the present congregation. For some years they were separated from any organized parish by many miles of difficult travel, and the few families located there received spiritual attention only at long intervals from missionary priests sent out from Detroit. Finally, with the increase of population, and improvement in roads and transportation, a church was built at Flint, and it was there that the St. Mary's people worshipped for some years. In 1863, owing to the continued increase in population, permission was obtained to build a church in Mt. Morris. It was a frame building and was attached to the parish at Flint as a mission. In 1870 it became an independent parish with Rev. M. Canters as first resident pastor. The succeeding pastors have been: Rev. G. M. Girard, six years; Rev. E. M. DeKiere, five years; Rev. D. P. Coyle, from 1884 to 1887; Rev. L. J. Van Straelen, eleven years; Rev. T. J. Slattery, from 1898 to 1900; and Rev. Thomas L. Luby, from 1900 to the present time.

Father Thomas L. Luby was born at Kalamazoo, Michigan, May 15, 1875, a son of Michael M. and Mary (McDonald) Luby. The mother was born in Kalamazoo, and died in that city in 1883, at the age of thirty-three years. The father, a native of Ireland, died at Kalamazoo in 1893.

Father Luby grew up in Kalamazoo, attended the parochial schools, later was a student in Assumption College, Ontario, and St. Mary's Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1899, and his first work was curate of a parish at Battle Creek, where he remained four months. Later he was curate in Detroit for eight months, and from there came to Mt. Morris. The Mt. Morris parish at that time had very little vitality as an organization. The material resources were at a very low ebb, and there was very little enthusiasm for church work. Father Luby may be justly considered the creator of the present parish. After several years of active work, he began the erection of the present St. Mary's church building, the corner stone of which was laid in the fall of 1904, and the handsome building was dedicated about 1908. Its cost originally was about thirty-three thousand dollars, and in July 1911, after the interior had been frescoed and many paintings and other improvements added, the church was again dedicated. St. Mary's is a credit to the Catholic people at Mt. Morris. It is a building of the English Gothic Renaissance style of architecture, and the exterior material is paving brick and field stone. It has been due to Father Luby's energy that the various parish societies have been organized and put into effective activity. In conclusion a brief paragraph may be quoted from the Flint *Daily Journal*, from an article describing the re-dedication of St. Mary's church in 1911: "It is eleven years since Father Luby went to Mt. Morris, and the success of his administration is illustrated by the fact that the old church has been replaced by the present structure, the mission church has been rebuilt at County Line, and a residence for the priest has been constructed on the lot adjoining the church. Aside from the material success which has been attained under his directorate, he has won the earnest co-operation of the members of his parish, and the high regard of a large number of persons who are not of the same denominational faith. It is recognized in Mt. Morris particularly and also in other parts of the county that he has been a powerful factor in the accomplishment of a great many things along religious and humanitarian lines, which are of benefit to the community, the state and the nation. While the congregation merits congratulations upon the successful completion of its large undertaking, it is realized that Father Luby has been the moving spirit and the untiring agent in the hands of Providence in adding to the religious facilities of the village."

Christopher England. On the principal business street of the city of Lapeer is located the two-story business building on front of which appears the title of the business which has its home there "C. England, wholesale and retail harness." This is the largest factory and sales agency for harness, horse collars and other accessories in Lapeer county and one of the largest in the state. The entire establishment is a monument to the fine business integrity and ability of Christopher England. It is the outcome of years of toil, of conscientious endeavor to give the public what they want at the lowest possible price, to use every one fairly, to carry out all promises and obligations and to do business on the proper basic principles. Mr. England has accomplished the ideal of every man in business, that of making his enterprise a success, commercially and financially.

Christopher England was born in Huron county, Ontario, November 15, 1854, the second son and child of Joseph and Jane (Van Orman) England. Joseph England was a native of county Tipperary, Ireland, and was an active orangeman. His wife was born in Huron county,

Canada. Joseph England moved to Huron county, Ontario, when a boy of nineteen, and soon afterwards married, and his child, Christopher, was the first white child born in Morris township. The father took up one hundred acres of wild land, cultivated it until 1874, and selling out moved to Tuscola county, Michigan, where he and his son Joseph, who had in the meantime reached manhood, bought a quarter section and conducted a successful partnership as farmers and stock raisers. The father now lives retired at the advanced age of eighty-five with his daughter Margaret, the wife of Frank Sheppard in Tuscola county. The mother died at the age of seventy-five in 1907. The father was born in 1829. Both have been active members of the Methodist church, and they reared nine children, the eight brothers and sisters of Christopher being as follows: Eliza; Jane, the deceased wife of John Leichman, a farmer in Huron county, Ontario; Margaret, wife of Frank Sheppard of Tuscola county; Emma, wife of George Wing of Detroit; Joseph J., a prominent farmer and leading citizen in Caro, Michigan; Fannie, wife of Isaac Philip of Huron county, Michigan; Celia, wife of Dr. W. H. Flint of Perry, Michigan; Anna, wife of Rev. Dr. Moon, who was for years a presiding elder in the Methodist Episcopal church of Michigan and is now pastor of the church of that denomination in Sandusky of this state.

Christopher England spent his early life on a farm, and at the age of nineteen began to travel, and during the following six years as he journeyed about the country learned the trade of harness and collar maker, and was in many towns and cities of Michigan and in other states. When twenty-five years of age Mr. England was converted and joined the Methodist Protestant church. His active interest in religion and his ability to influence men led him at an early age to preach the Gospel, not for pay, but from a sense of his obligations to mankind, and for more than thirty-five years in the intervals of his business and often at a sacrifice of his individual interest he has carried on his work as a preacher, but has never held a remunerative post in church work, having made his living through the avenue of his trade. His work has taken him into the pulpits of many churches in many circuits of the state, and among the communities where his services have been appreciated as a minister are Bad Axe, Huron City, Cass City, Attica, Descoe, Plainfield, Gregory, Pontiac, Fargo, New Lothrop, Lapeer and elsewhere. For the last four years Mr. England has occupied the pulpit at Hunter's Creek church where a number of Christians of many denominations have their church home, and this, the Independent church of Hunter's Creek, is one of the flourishing religious organizations of Lapeer county, and the pastor, Mr. England, has gained many friends through his consecrated efforts in the cause of religion.

It was in 1902 that Mr. England established his home and business at Lapeer, and previous to that had conducted a harness shop on a small scale at Gregory, Pontiac and New Lothrop. In 1903 he began preaching the Gospel at Lapeer and continued it for eight years until he transferred his work to the Hunter's Creek church. From almost the beginning his business was in a prosperous condition, and in 1904 he erected the brick building on Nipissing street, using the upper floor as a harness and collar factory, while the lower floor is for the display of his goods and for the general retail business. His customers in Lapeer county are numbered by thousands, and he does a great amount of business outside the boundaries of his own county, his large acquaintances over the state and the quality of his wares having brought about a splendid increase of his trade, so that his factory now gives employment to seven or more skilled artisans, and his annual payroll is more than five thousand dollars. As a side line Mr. England also has the agency for the sale of automobiles.

Fraternally he is affiliated with Lapeer Lodge No. 54, A. F. &. A. M., with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is Commander of the Knights of the Maccabees. Always an active Republican, he has never sought any official distinction in politics.

In 1878 in Tuscola county, Michigan, Mr. England married Miss Ella Ethel LaRue, who was of French parentage. They are the parents of four children: Christopher Wesley, Joseph Jay, Tressie M. and Kate E.

Christopher Wesley England, who is an able assistant to his father in business, after getting his education in the public schools learned the trade of harness maker under the supervision of his father, and at the age of fifteen began to assist in the shop at New Lothrop. Since that time his association has been constantly with his father. In 1903 he married Miss Amanda E. Hines, who was born at Millington, Tuscola county, Michigan, a daughter of Sandford C. Hines, a pioneer farmer in that section of Michigan. They have two children, Margaret B. England, born in Lapeer September 8, 1909, and Joseph C., born March 14, 1914. Christopher W. England affiliates with the Loyal Order of Moose and is treasurer of the Lapeer Lodge. He is also active in the city fire department and secretary of the department. Since 1904 Christopher England has served as treasurer of the Methodist Protestant Conference of Michigan.

Melvin L. McNiel. The largest and only exclusive hardware business at Mt. Morris is conducted by Melvin L. McNiel an enterprising young merchant who has had a thorough experience in business affairs in this part of Michigan, and has well earned his successful position which is of such character as many older men might well envy. Mr. McNiel represents one of the pioneer families of Genesee county.

He was born in the township of Thetford, in Genesee county, March 16, 1878, a son of Andrew O. McNiel, who was also born in Genesee county, and a grandson of Andrew McNiel, who was the pioneer and the founder of the family name and fortunes in this part of Michigan. Grandfather McNiel who was of Dutch ancestry, was a farmer, carpenter and builder, and a prominent man in his day and generation in Genesee county. The father during his early life followed farming, later engaged in merchandising, conducting a large hardware and implement house at Flint for a number of years, and is now enjoying the fruits of his business career in a quiet retirement. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Methodist church. He married Caroline Peek, who was born and reared in Genesee county, and her father Andrew Peek was also one of the early settlers, having come to Michigan in 1852, from New York State, and having followed farming as his vocation. Andrew O. McNiel and wife have only two children, Melvin and Flora, the latter being the wife of Otto Graff, now serving as treasurer of Genesee county.

Melvin L. McNiel was reared in a home of substantial comforts, and was given a good education in the Flint public schools, which he attended until he was twenty years of age. A portion of his earlier years were spent on a farm, and his first business experience was as clerk in the store of Foote & Church, hardware dealers at Flint. This was his apprenticeship at his present line of endeavor, and he continued for three years. He was next with the firm of Morley Brothers at Saginaw for one year and then went into business on his own account, opening a stock of hardware at Grand Blanc. Returning to Flint, he became associated with his father in the firm of A. O. McNiel & Son, and that relationship continued with mutual profit for four years. After Mr. McNiel retired he spent two years in the building business at Flint, and during

that time completed successfully a number of contracts for important building. In April, 1912, he established his present business at Mount Morris, and now has the only store of its kind in that community.

In politics Mr. McNiel is a Democrat, and has membership in the Methodist church. At Flint on October 14, 1902, he married Miss Gertrude Albro. She was born in Mt. Morris township, and her father, J. E. Albro was one of the old and substantial residents of that community. To their marriage have been born four children: Howard, Irwin, Gladys, and Norman.

JOHN CAMPBELL. For upwards of half a century John Campbell has been a resident of Muskegon. He came here when a boy and started out to earn a living in the lumber woods and by depending upon his skill and strength of body. Gradually success came to him and, with experience and maturing judgment, he became an influential business man. For a number of years Mr. Campbell has done a large business as a contractor, has served his home city in the office of mayor, and is one of the substantial citizens of this section of Michigan.

John Campbell is a native of Ontario, Canada, where he was born July 12, 1849. His parents were Donald and Catherine (McDonald) Campbell, both of whom were born at Glengarry, in Ontario. The grandfather was also a native and lived and died in Canada. The father was born in 1831, was married in 1852, and some time later moved to the United States, where in 1861 he went to the front with the Union army and never came back from the war. There were seven children in the family, three of whom are now living, and John Campbell was the third in order of birth. The parents were both communicants of the Catholic faith.

John Campbell was educated in Canada, and in 1866, at the age of seventeen, came to Muskegon and went into the lumber woods in that vicinity. He worked in the mills and in the camps, saved his wages, and after a few years engaged in the lumber business himself, in partnership with James Gow, in 1882. This business was continued until 1911, at which date he took up general contracting. Mr. Campbell has laid the waterpipe for the city of Muskegon and has been connected with many other important undertakings in his line. He is a prosperous man, and it should be remembered that he started his career with nothing in the way of capital except his own strength and good judgment. At the present time he is a stock holder in some of the leading financial institutions at Muskegon.

In 1879 Mr. Campbell married Miss Florence Cursant, a daughter of James Cursant, a native of Michigan and a lumberman for many years connected with sawmilling in this state. To Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have been born four children: Edna has finished high school and is now the wife of Fred Crosby, who is manager of the Crosby Transportation Company in Milwaukee; Ethel, who completed her school course and also was a student at the National Park Seminary in Washington, D. C., married John Lennox and lives in Minneapolis; Martha and Beatrice have both completed the high school course and are living at home. Fraternally Mr. Campbell is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and in politics is a Democrat. He has held all the city offices, including that of mayor, in North Muskegon, and was twice elected mayor of the city of Muskegon, in 1908 and 1909.

SHADRACH NEWMAN VINCENT. On February 15, 1914, the community of Lapeer took pleasure in celebrating the eightieth anniversary of the birth of Shadrach N. Vincent, whose long residence, prominence in affairs and notable character, have well earned him the position of "grand old man of Lapeer."

John Campbell

Shadrach Newman Vincent was born in Cold Brook, Herkimer county, New York, February 15, 1834, son of Dr. Justice H. and Lucinda (Overton) Vincent. The parents were Herkimer county people, and of old Quaker stock that lived in different generations on Long Island, in Rhode Island and in Fall River, Massachusetts. Dr. Justice H. Vincent was a successful chemist and physician, graduate of the New York Medical College, held the rank of Colonel in the First Rifle Regiment of New York, and in the fall of 1835 moved to Ohio, locating at Chagrin Falls and during a long and active career gained a wide reputation for professional skill. He was often called to the city of Cleveland for consultation. Dr. Vincent and wife had twelve children, only two of whom survives, the sister of the Lapeer octogenarian being Dr. Mary L. Vincent of Chicago. Medicine and surgery has been a favorite profession of the family and its close relations. Besides the father, a brother-in-law who practiced medicine was Dr. J. W. Harmon, an uncle to Governor Harmon of Ohio; two of Mr. Vincent's brothers and one sister are also in the same profession.

Shadrach N. Vincent graduated in the literary course at the Asbury Seminary at Chagrin Falls, Ohio, and subsequently completed the course in the original commercial college conducted by Platte R. Spencer and others at Cleveland, the latter being the originater of the Spencerian system of writing. The possession of unusual musical talent and a splendid voice caused Mr. Vincent to spend several years in the study of music, and he had four years' instructions by the Boston academy teachers in the pursuit of that art. In the early fifties Dr. Wesley Vincent, eldest brother of Mr. Vincent, had established himself as a practitioner of medicine and as a proprietor of the first drug store in Lapeer county. It was the presence of this pioneer in Lapeer that brought Shadrach N. Vincent at the age of twenty-one in 1855, to Lapeer, where his home has been continuous now for nearly sixty years. He became assistant to his brother in the drug business, and subsequently his successor, and is now regarded as the oldest druggist in point of years in the business in the state of Michigan. The firm is now known as S. N. Vincent & Son. Mr. Vincent has lived to see Lapeer develop from a small hamlet in the midst of the wilderness to a thriving and prosperous city in the midst of a landscape of farms and substantial industry.

The public service of Mr. Vincent is as interesting as his business record. He was an appointee of President Lincoln to the office of postmaster of Lapeer, having taken up his duties as postmaster in 1861, and by continuous service for twenty-two years, until President Arthur retired from the White House, made a record for continuous service in a postoffice which has probably been seldom excelled in the state of Michigan. Four terms were spent as mayor of Lapeer, and for twenty-five years he was Republican chairman of the county committee. Another part of his record that should be noted is that for forty years Mr. Vincent had charge of the local express office, and was the first agent at Lapeer.

Of prominent men past and present in Michigan Mr. Vincent has had personal relations and friendship with nearly all. Among his closest friends was the famous Zach Chandler. A leader in Republican politics, his presence was often required at Washington and in the councils of his party in the state, and he became well known to President Grant and other great Republicans of the time. During his long and active career in Lapeer Mr. Vincent has endeared himself to all the people of his county. He has always been a leader in musical circles, possesses a fine tenor voice even at his present age, and is the leader of the vested choir

in Grace Episcopal church. He possesses wonderful health, is still active in business, and has a remarkable memory which is a storehouse for the interesting events that have occurred in Lapeer and eastern Michigan for the past sixty years.

Mr. Vincent has been twice married. In 1857 Miss Emma Turrill became his wife. The Turrill family was from Vermont and one of the first to settle in Lapeer county, its members becoming prominent as land owners in the vicinity of Lapeer city Mrs. Vincent died in 1862 and her body rests in Mt. Hope cemetery. By that marriage was born one son, James T. Vincent, associated with his father in the drug business, a graduate of the Lapeer public schools, the Military Academy and having attended for a time the University of Michigan. In the fall of 1865 Mr. Vincent married Miss Mary L. Dean, who was born in Coburg, Ontario. Of this union there were six children, the first four of whom are deceased. Florence Vincent has inherited the musical taste and talent of her father, and has distinguished herself as a pianist and was a member of the faculty of the Conservatory of Music of Detroit. Shadrach Dean Vincent, the youngest child, is now president of the Realty Board of Portland, Oregon, and one of Portland's foremost business men and citizens. Mrs. Vincent died April 27, 1914.

John E. Aitken. Probably no educational institution in Owosso has a more practical relation to the business community than the individual welfare of many young men and women than the Owosso Business College, which under the management of Professor J. E. Aitken during the past six years has been brought to the front rank of institutions of its kind in Michigan. It has been the aim of its owner to make this as thoroughly equipped and as complete in its every detail as any business college in the state, and his success is beyond a matter of question. The school is completely equipped for the teaching of expert bookkeepers, stenographers, and business men and women in general. With fifteen years of practical experience to fit him for his chosen profession, Professor Aitken ranks as one of the foremost educators in his line, and keeps every department of his school up to the highest standard.

John E. Aitken was born in Norfolk county, Ontario, Canada, September 17, 1872, and all his early ancestors were of Scotch stock, some of the very first having been of the nobility. His parents were James L. and Anna (Mackay-Burns) Aitken, his maternal grandfather having been James Mackay-Burns. Both parents were born in Kincardine on Forth, Scotland, where they were married. The father, who died in 1909, at the age of seventy-seven, lived in his native country until he was twenty-three years of age, following first the trade of mason and that of farmer. At the age of twenty-three he crossed the Atlantic and settled in Norfolk county, Ontario, where he was a prosperous farmer until his death. He died in Port Dover, in Norfolk county, and during his active career filled several municipal offices. The mother was married at the age of eighteen, and her death occurred in Port Dover in 1908 at the age of seventy. Of the nine children, five are deceased, and John E. Aitken was the eighth in order of birth. His early career was spent in Canada, and his education was received from the district schools, and also from a high school. From the Canada Business College at Hamilton, he was graduated in 1895, and began his practical commercial career as a bookkeeper in a large wholesale firm of Chicago, after which he was accountant in the Laconia National Bank at Laconia, New Hampshire. With this practical experience, he engaged in school work, being connected with a business college at Laconia from 1899 to 1902. On

January 1, 1903, Professor Aitken opened a business college at Greenville, Michigan, and developed the enterprise and conducted it successfully until June 3, 1907. The school was then sold, and Mr. Aitken bought the Owosso Business College, which he has made one of the most prosperous schools in this part of the state.

On December 2, 1899, at Boston, Massachusetts, Dr. George C. Lorimer pronounced the wedding ceremony for Professor Aitken and Miss Abbie J. Porritt. Mrs. Aitken was born in Norfolk county, Ontario, a daughter of William and Ruth (Waddle) Porritt, her parents now living at Port Dover. Mrs. Aitken was the fourth child in their family. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Aitken: Alexander Aitken, born at Port Dover, and died in infancy; Linden Keith, born February 2, 1903, and died June 8, 1904, at Greenville, Michigan; Ruth Aitken, born February 15, 1912, and died May 3, 1913, at Owosso; Rowena Gertrude, the oldest of those still living, born June 15, 1905, at Greenville, and now attending the Owosso schools; Hilton Porritt, born at Owosso, August 5, 1907, and attending school; Anna Maxine, born at Owosso, July 4, 1909.

Professor Aitken is a master mason, and affiliated with the Canadian Home Circle. In politics he is a Republican, and he and his family worship in the Congregational church. A man of broad information, an excellent educator, Professor Aitken is an enthusiastic believer in the greatness of the state of Michigan, both as to its material resources, and its splendid educational advantages, and fine citizenship.

George Willard Dickerson. One of the most popular officials of Lapeer county is the present incumbent of the county clerk's office, George Willard Dickerson, now serving his fourth term in that responsible position. His popularity has been gained not alone because of his pleasant personality, but by reason of the able and conscientious manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office and the faithful manner in which he has looked after the interests of the people whom he represents. Mr. Dickerson is a product of Lapeer county, born in Almont township, January 31, 1854, a son of Chilon Ford and Susan (Howder) Dickerson, natives respectively of New York and Pennsylvania.

The Dickerson family is one of the old and honored ones of Lapeer county, having been founded here in 1832 by the father of Mr. Dickerson, a shoemaker by trade. After spending four years here at his trade, he returned to New York, where he had left his wife and three children, and brought his family back to Almont, then little more than a scattering settlement in the wilderness. He was an honest, industrious workman, and in spite of primitive conditions managed to give his children good educations, so that his seven daughters all became school teachers of Lapeer county. He died at the age of eighty-six years, honored and esteemed by all who knew him. Mr. Dickerson managed to accumulate considerable farming property, although he never engaged actively as a farmer himself. He took some interest in local political affairs, and his opinion had much to do in influencing others. In New York he had received a military training in his youth, but saw no active service as a soldier, being rejected when he volunteered, because of a physical disability. The mother passed away when sixty-three years. Ten children were born to Chilon F. and Susan Dickerson, of whom seven are living at this time: Don, who is a resident of Arcadia, Nebraska; Albina, who is a resident of Almont and the widow of James Seaton; Helen, who is the wife of Thomas H. Waller, of Mayville, Michigan; Mary, who is the wife of John Mackey, of Almont township; Retta,

who is the wife of Leonard Lovelace, of Portland, Oregon; Arabella, who is the widow of Elisha Whitacker, of Metamora, Michigan; and George Willard.

George Willard Dickerson received good educational advantages, like all of his parents' children, attending first the district schools of Almont township and later the Almont High school. A reliable youth, industrious and energetic, he was but eighteen years of age when he was given the responsibility of the management of his father's farm, of which he had charge for four years, and at the end of that period embarked in operations on his own account. At that time he purchased a farm in Goodland township, which he continued to cultivate successfully until January, 1906, proving himself an able agriculturist and excellent man of business. In January of the year mentioned he came to Lapeer, and this city has still been his home, although he still owns his Goodland township property, which he rents.

Mr. Dickerson has long been interested in republican politics, and prior to coming to Lapeer served four years as township clerk and nine years as supervisor of Goodland township. In 1906 he became the candidate of his party for the office of county clerk of Lapeer county, to which he was elected by a good majority, and his work in that position proved so satisfactory that he was re-elected in 1908, 1910 and 1912, and is now serving his fourth term. Widely known in his county because of the active part he has taken in campaigning, he has formed a wide acquaintance throughout this part of the state, and his numerous friendships have been strengthened by the desire he has shown to forward the county's best interests. Mr. Dickerson is a Blue Lodge and Chapter Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Dickerson was married to Miss Julia North, who was born in Lapeer county, daughter of William and Laura (Babcock) North, pioneer settlers of Lapeer county and prominent farming people. Four daughters have been born to this union, namely: Laura, who is the wife of Dr. Adam Price, of Almont, a successful practicing physician; Susan, who is the wife of William H. McNally, of Imlay City, Michigan; and Mabel and Bernice, who reside at home with their parents.

Willis Earl Hall. Prominent among the more successful business men of Owosso is Willis Earl Hall, a leading merchant and well known banker of this city. He has risen gradually from a position of dependence to one of absolute control and has proven his prowess in the field of business to be one of no uncertain order. A native son of Owosso township, he was born there on April 16, 1859, and is the son of Earl Simpson and Angelin C. (Fox) Hall, both natives of Rochester, New York, who came west in their young days and settled in Shiawasse county. The father purchased government land in Owosso township and gave his attention to farm life as long as he continued in active business. He served in the Civil war as a member of Company B, First Cavalry, Capt. Simpson in command, and after three and a half years of service retired with the rank of sergeant. He participated in many of the hard fought battles of the war, and saw his full share of the discomforts and sufferings attendant upon active military service. After the war, he returned to private life in Owosso, and in the years of his activity there he held a number of more or less prominent offices, among them those of township treasurer and clerk; is now living retired in his pleasant home in Owosso, at the advanced age of eighty-four years, while his wife is aged seventy-five. They became the parents of four children. Willis Earl of this review was the first born; Louis Crawford Hall is prominently known

as a grain dealer here; Burt Chester Hall is a doctor, practicing in Pompeii, in Gratiot county; and Myrtie married Otis G. Waugh of Owosso.

Willis Earl Hall was given his early education in the schools of his native township and he finished the Owosso high school at the age of eighteen years. He remained on his father's farm until he was twenty-three years of age, when he invested his savings of the five years past in a dray line in Owosso. He sold the business soon after, and then began his successful career in the merchandise business. He started as a grocer's clerk, with C. C. Duff, of Owosso, continuing in that position for three and a half years, when he resigned and entered the employ of F. H. Bannister, of Owosso. Here he remained for more than five years, and in the spring of 1891 he felt himself sufficiently familiar with the grocery business to be able to do something for himself in that field. He accordingly joined his brother, Louis, and they engaged in the retail grocery business in a modest way, becoming successful and prosperous in the enterprise. In 1900 they abandoned the retail field and engaged in the wholesale grocery business, and under their wise and able management the business prospered most favorably. In 1904 the brothers sold out to the National Grocer Company, a firm that operates widely throughout the state, and Mr. Hall was placed in charge of the business as its manager, the stock being moved to Durand, Michigan. Mr. Hall managed the business at Durand for one year, when he resigned, returned to Owosso, and here bought out the firm of Hooking & Son. He took his eldest son, Earl F., into partnership with him in 1905, and they continued successfully until 1910, when Mr. Hall purchased and refitted the Grow block, on the corner of Bell and Exchange streets, and there engaged in the department store business. His establishment is one of the largest and best equipped of its kind in the city, and they utilize more than 24,000 square feet of floor space and employ a force of ten sales people in the operation of the business. Mr. Hall has thus demonstrated his business ability as a retail and wholesale grocer as well as a department store owner and operator, in both those widely diverging lines proving successful. Further comment upon his practical business skill is not necessary.

Mr. Hall is a man who has always devoted a deal of his time to the business of promoting and upbuilding the city in its best features, and has been a leader in public thought, where others have followed. In his service as a member of the Board of Public Improvements he did excellent work for the city, and he has also served for two years as city treasurer, with a further record for public service to his credit as having been a member of the Owosso School Board for seven years. In all those offices he proved well the character and quality of his citizenship, and showed where he stood in matters relating to the common weal. As a man self-made in those features that have contributed so largely to his business success, he is a splendid example of what may be accomplished by that man who applies the qualities of energy, honesty and perseverance to the task in hand. In addition to his other business and financial connections, Mr. Hall is vice president of the Citizens' Savings Bank since 1912, and he has been a depositor of the bank since it was organized many years ago. He has come into ownership of numerous fine pieces of property in the city and county, his own home in Owosso being not the least of them. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and with his family has membership in the Congregational church.

Mr. Hall was married on April 19, 1882, to Miss Caroline A. Langerwisch, who was born in Germany and came as a child to Michigan in company with her parents, who were Frederick and Mary Langerwisch.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hall three children have been born. Earl Frederick Hall is the business associate of his father, and is one of the promising younger business men of the city. Laura Wilhelmina Hall is a teacher of English in the Owosso high school, and is a young woman of excellent attainments. Helen L. Hall is the youngest of the family. The family is one that is prominent and popular socially, and they have a wide circle of friends in and about the county.

Lincoln Avery. During a long and successful practice as a lawyer at Port Huron, since 1886, Mr. Avery has accepted many opportunities to serve the public in office and as a private citizen, and has for many years been one of the real leaders in that community.

Lincoln Avery was born at Elksbridge, Ontario, October 24, 1860. His parents, Anthony R. and Sarah (Killborn) Avery, the former a native of Vermont, and the latter of Pickering, Ontario, had a large family of thirteen children of whom the Port Huron lawyer was twelfth in order of birth. They all came to Michigan in 1861, locating in Grant township of St. Clair county. The father was a farmer, a man of substantial character, and lived on the old homestead until his death in 1896 at the age of eighty-three years. His wife died in 1890, when seventy-four years old.

Lincoln Avery, who was about a year old when the family came to Michigan, grew up on a farm, attended the common schools as a boy, later received the advantages of the normal school and agricultural college, from which he was graduated in 1888, and in 1886 graduated LL. B. from the law department of the University of Michigan. In the same years he was admitted he opened his office in Port Huron, and in a few years had gained recognition as one of the rising attorneys, and has since won as his share of business all the practice that he could well attend to. He has also interested himself in business affairs, and is a director of the First National Bank at Yale, of the Memphis State Bank and of the Capac Savings Bank.

His relations with the community in a public capacity include service as prosecuting attorney of St. Clair county from 1892 to 1896, as city attorney of Port Huron from 1896 to 1899, and after resigning from the latter office he was appointed collector of customs, and gave seven and a half years administration to that position. His first appointment came from President McKinley, and he was continued in office by President Roosevelt. The Supreme Court of the state selected him as one of the state board of law examiners, and his commission for that office expires in 1918. Mr. Avery is a prominent Republican, has membership in the county and state bar association, is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the B. & P. O. of Elks, and his church is the Episcopal.

At Port Huron, in August, 1892, he married Miss Lizzie Northup, a daughter of Dr. Meyer Northup, now deceased, and of a well known family. Mr. and Mrs. Avery are the parents of four children: Florence Avery, born in 1893; Elizabeth Avery, born in 1895, and now a student in the high school; Lincoln Avery, born in 1898; and Alexander Avery, born in 1903.

Frank H. Smith. Head of the mercantile house of F. H. Smith, Mr. Smith is one who has made a creditable ascent in the business career he chose for himself and has long occupied a place of prominence at Fremont. He began his career as a clerk, and by close attention to work and with exceptional ability has promoted himself to a place of leadership among the merchants in his section of Michigan.

Frank H. Smith was born in Van Buren county, Michigan, December 16, 1853, a son of Edwin A. and Mary A. Smith. The parents were

Frank K. H Smith

both born in Steuben county, New York, the father in 1825 and the mother in 1828. After their marriage they came west and settled on a farm in Van Buren county, Michigan. The father was a wagon manufacturer and for many years had a plant at Lawton, Michigan. He prospered in his affairs and accumulated considerable property before his death. He and his wife were members of the Methodist church, and he passed all the chairs in the lodge of Odd Fellows. A Republican, he served in the office of sheriff of Van Buren county. Of the five children, all of whom are living, Frank H. was the fourth, and the others are: Eber A., who is a farmer at Chappel, Nebraska; Mary, who is the wife of Danford DeWaters, a retired farmer at Aurora, Nebraska; DeWitt C., a carpenter, who lives in Aurora, Nebraska, and George M., who is roadmaster for the Union Pacific Railway, with headquarters at Denver, Colorado.

Frank H. Smith received his early education in Paw Paw, Michigan, graduating from the high school in 1878. After a brief experience as clerk in a dry goods store, he went to the city of Chicago to broaden his business training, and was for five years connected with the great wholesale and retail mercantile house of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company, being one of the local staff for part of the time and on the road for the company for a year or so. With this thorough training for the mercantile business Mr. Smith came to Fremont in 1884 and bought a half interest in the James H. Darling general store. For eighteen years that business was successfully conducted under the firm name of Darling & Smith, at the end of which time Mr. Smith bought all the interest, and has since continued as sole proprietor. He has a very large and well stocked store, and the quality of his goods and the service offered to his business organization are such that the name and good will of the business alone are worth more than some of the stocks of merchandise in establishments less ably conducted and of briefer standing. Mr. Smith has acquired other interests, being a stockholder in the Old State Bank of Fremont, is the owner of both city and farm property, is a stockholder in the Fremont Canning Company, and is one of the leaders in business affairs.

In 1884 he married Ella A. Ocoback, whose home was at Paw Paw. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Congregational church, and he has taken nearly all the degrees in both the York and Scottish Rite of Masonry, being affiliated with the Lodge, the Royal Chapter, the Knights Templar Commandery, the Council, the Scottish Rite Consistory and the Mystic Shrine. He is a Republican and takes much interest in party affairs.

Roy Monroe Chrouch. One of Owosso's successful and rising young attorneys and a citizen of more than ordinary merit is Roy Monroe Chrouch, who has been located in practice in this city since 1910. His professional experience has been of but few years duration thus far, as his admission to the bar took place in 1908, but in the time that has passed his rise has been of steady growth, so that his position in legal circles is one of merit today. Mr. Chrouch was born in Monroe, Ogle county, Illinois, on the 29th day of December, 1883, and is a son of Louis B. and Estelle (Ostrom) Chrouch, the father a native of the state of Michigan, and the mother born in Stockholm, Sweden.

Mr. and Mrs. Chrouch are now residents of Owosso, where they have made their home since 1911. They became the parents of two children, the second one being Mabel Chrouch, now the wife of Joseph B. Day of Owosso.

Roy Monroe Chrouch gained his early education in the public schools of Shiawassee county, whither the family had removed in his young boyhood from Illinois, and in addition to his public school training, he was given some years of special schooling by private tutors. In 1905 he began

to read law in the offices of Brennan & Cooks, prominent in the legal profession in Flint, Michigan, and on the 17th of April, 1908, he was admitted to the bar. Mr. Chrouch began the practice of his profession in Flint and there continued for a period of six months. His stay there was ended by his desire to see something of the west and in the latter part of 1908 he left Flint and went to Colorado, where after a bit of prospecting about, he settled in Colorado Springs. He was engaged in practice there for two years, after which he returned to Michigan and took up his abode in Owosso, here he has since been active and prominent in his profession. He has built up a splendid legal practice and is counted among the most successful attorneys of the place. While his success in all branches of the law is good, he especially devotes himself to damage suits, in which he is seldom known to lose for his client.

Mr. Chrouch is a progressive Republican, and in the campaign of 1912 he stumped his district in the interests of local option, making more than fifty speeches in its behalf in Shiawassee county. He is undeniably a man of prominence in the county, politically and in his profession, and he enjoys the unqualified friendship of a host of friends in these parts.

Mr. Chrouch is a member of the State Bar Association, and his fraternal associations are confined to membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is now holding the office of warden. He and his wife are active members of the First Methodist Church, and he is superintendent of the Sunday school as well.

On July 11, 1911, Mr. Chrouch married Kathryn Bowen, of Sylvania, Ohio, a daughter of Julius Bowen of that place, and to them have been born a son, Richard Bowen Chrouch.

Mr. and Mrs. Chrouch have a pleasant home in Owosso, and as representative people of the community, they take a leading part in the social activities of the city.

Albert P. Ryan. A well known and popular young citizen of St. Clair county is Albert P. Ryan, present county clerk, who has lived in that section of Michigan all his life, and has a large circle of influential friends in both city and country.

Albert P. Ryan was born on a farm in St. Clair county, October 31, 1882, a son of John W. and Margaret (O'Rourke) Ryan. His father, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, was brought when three years of age to St. Clair county, grew up on a farm, and after his marriage continued the life of an agriculturist until he retired, and moved to the city of Port Huron, where he is now living at the age of seventy-three. The mother, who was born in London, Ontario, was two years old when she came with her family to St. Clair county, and is now seventy-two years of age. The parents celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in June, 1913, and are among the oldest wedded couples in St. Clair county. They were the parents of nine sons and two daughters, all of whom are still living, and the county clerk was the ninth in order of birth in this large household.

As a boy he attended the St. Joseph's parochial school, and on leaving school became a plumber's apprentice. He was employed in that work with William Gibson for ten years, and then with Jefferson G. Brown, then county clerk, as his deputy. After four years he became deputy, during which time he acquired a complete knowledge of all the details of the office, and was himself nominated and elected county clerk in 1912, beginning his term of official duties in 1913.

Mr. Ryan is an active Republican, and affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus, and the German Aid Society. He is a member of the Catholic church.

At Port Huron, on November 18, 1903, he married Miss Mary Louise Schwickert, daughter of John Schwickert, formerly engaged in the wholesale cigar business at Port Huron, and now living in that city retired. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan have two children: Helen Ryan, both November 17, 1904, and died August 22, 1908; and Catherine M. Ryan, born April 9, 1906, and a student in St. Joseph's school. Mr. Ryan, outside of business, is especially fond of the recreation derived from water sports, owns a fine launch and boat house on Lake Huron, and gets a great amount of pleasure out of that form of wholesome recreation.

Mortimer Willson, M. D. For more than thirty years Dr. Willson has practiced medicine in Port Huron. Though a native of Canada, he has lived in Michigan for more than fifty years, and growing up on a farm had to depend upon his own efforts for advancement into professional life. Dr. Willson though he graduated in medicine nearly forty years ago, has always been a student, and by private study, and by extended clinical courses abroad has kept to the forefront of his profession.

Mortimer Willson was born at St. Thomas, Ontario, Elgin county, August 2, 1847, a son of Christian S. and Anna (Willson) Willson. His father was born in New Jersey, and the first American ancestor was Robert Willson, who came to America as a follower of William Penn, arriving in the ship Welcome from Scarborough, England, in 1682. He settled in New Jersey, and thus established the family from which Dr. Willson has descended. Dr. Willson's father moved to Canada in 1836, was for many years engaged in farming in Welland county, and from there came to Michigan and located on a farm in Tuscola county, in 1861. His active career continued until his death in 1907. He was born November 17, 1813. The mother, who was born in 1818, was educated and married in Canada and died in 1858. There were seven children, the doctor being fourth.

He was fourteen years old when the family moved to Michigan, and his education begun in Canada was continued in the schools of Tuscola county, in the Ypsilanti schools, and the University of Michigan. Dr. Willson is a graduate of the medical department of the Detroit Medical College with the class of 1874. The first two years were spent in practice in Reece, Michigan, and he then was for five years in the state of Missouri. Returning to Michigan he located in Port Huron in 1881, and with the exception of time taken for post-graduate work has devoted himself continuously to the practice which has rewarded his ability. Dr. Willson went abroad during 1899-91, was a student in the University of Berlin, in the great medical center of Vienna, and also in London, taking courses of lectures, and attending the hospital clinics. Dr. Willson belongs to the county and state medical societies, and the American Medical Association, and for five years was a member of the Council of the Michigan State Medical Society. Outside of his profession he served as director and treasurer of the Grand Trunk Elevators Company.

Dr. Willson in politics is an Independent Republican, and a Knight Templar. At Carthage, Missouri, in 1879, he married Miss Lizzie Chase, daughter of D. S. Chase. She died at Port Huron in 1884. There was one child, Elizabeth May, who was born in 1882 and died in 1884. In 1889, Dr. Willson was married in Port Huron to Miss Jennie Jenkinson. Mrs. Willson, who was a daughter of William Jenkinson, died in 1911, leaving one son, William Jenkinson Willson, born at Port Huron, September 14, 1894, a graduate of the local high school, and now a student in the University of Michigan.

Theodore Hammen. No longer is science in the household an unfamiliar demand; one by one the old methods are being replaced by mod-

ern customs that practically revolutionize former ways, and in large degree do away with the arduous tasks that in former years confronted the housekeeper. Thus the modern laundry has become recognized as one of the most helpful of enterprises, and conducted as the present excellent conditions require, along sanitary lines, gives relief from hard household labor, and in addition its results are more generally satisfactory than those ordinarily secured in the home. Among the modern laundry establishments of Michigan, one which has been developed from a small beginning to large proportions is the City Laundry, founded by its present proprietor, Theodore Hammen, a man who has attained a substantial position among the men of his city solely through his own energy, perseverance and well-directed effort. Mr. Hammen is a native son of Port Huron, and was born May 4, 1863, a son of Nicholas and Christina Hammen. His parents, natives of Germany, came to Michigan at an early period in the history of the state, and here the father carried on cabinetmaking throughout the period of his active career. Although in moderate circumstances, he was an industrious workman, and through his integrity and straightforward dealing and his good citizenship won the respect of those with whom he came into contact.

Theodore Hammen was given ordinary educational advantages in the public schools of Port Huron, and was seventeen years of age when he first became connected with the laundry business. He saved his earnings until he was able to embark in business on his own account, and from that time to the present his advancement has been steady and continued. By 1900 his trade had grown to such proportions that it was found necessary to engage larger quarters, and he accordingly located in his present building, which is equipped with the most modern machinery known to this line. The business is situated at Nos. 217-219 Butler street, commands a large trade all over the city, and requires the services of thirty-five employes. In the management of this enterprise, Mr. Hammen has given evidence of excellent business ability, foresight and good judgment, and his progressive and energetic nature enables him to constantly increase the scope and volume of his operations. He has been very active in fraternal circles, being a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, the Maccabees, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Foresters and the German Aid Society. He has interested himself in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his native city, and for thirteen years has served as a member of the board of estimates.

In 1885 Mr. Hammen was married to Miss Beatrice Gilbert, who was born in the city of London, England, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Gilbert. To this union there has come one son: Theodore Hammen, Jr., born at Port Huron, Michigan, in 1888. He was reared and educated in this city, and after his graduation from the Port Huron High school entered his father's business, of which he has been manager since 1906. He married in June, 1910, Miss Mabel Struthers, of this city, daughter of James Struthers, and two children have been born to them: Shirley Lewis, born September 24, 1911; and Theodore Hammen III, born September 6, 1913.

Albert B. Carlisle. The career of Albert B. Carlisle is an excellent illustration of the rewards which are attainable in a life of industry, enterprise and perseverance. It proves that through his own well-directed efforts a man may rise to a position of material independence and business prestige, even though at the outset of life he has been handicapped by lack of capital or influence. Mr. Carlisle, now at the head of a large and prosperous business, the Carlisle Creamery, at Port Huron, Michigan, started out in life a poor boy, his chief assets being faith in self and a

Wm J Branstrom

strong determination to succeed. He is a native of Ontario, Canada, and was born March 12, 1862, a son of William N. and Harriet (Ranier) Carlisle. His parents, natives of the Dominion, came to the United States in 1863 and located in St. Clair county, Michigan, where the father was engaged as a ship and cabinet builder throughout the active years of his life. His death occurred in 1907, when he was seventy-four years of age, at Port Huron. Mr. Carlisle was one of the well-known figures in the business and public life of that city for some years, serving for a number of terms as a member of the city council and in the capacity of superintendent of public works for a long period. He was married in his native country to Harriet Ranier, who was born, reared and educated there, and she died in Port Huron in 1912, being seventy-seven years of age at the time of her demise.

After attending the public schools of Port Huron, to which city he had been brought by his parents as an infant, Albert B. Carlisle became a student in the high school, and upon leaving that institution secured employment as a traveling salesman for a wholesale confectionery house. He was thus engaged for five years and in the meantime carefully saved his earnings, with the result that in 1885 he was able to enter the confectionery and creamery business on his own account as a manufacturer. He necessarily began operations in a very modest way, and his first capacity was but five gallons per day. The first five gallons of ice cream made by him were shipped to Justice Brooks, of Minden City, but his business rapidly grew as the excellence of his product became recognized, and at this time his creamery capacity is 1,500 gallons per day, and he manufactures 500 gallons of ice cream daily, this being shipped to all parts of the state, and requiring the services of ten hands in its making. Mr. Carlisle began his business activities with but little capital and encountered many obstacles and difficulties in his upward climb, but a resolute purpose and unfaltering energy has enabled him to overcome these, while his business interests have increased in scope as the years have gone by until today he is known as one of the substantial men of Port Huron. Politically a Republican, he has stood so well in the confidence of his fellow-citizens that he has been elected to various positions of trust and responsibility, having been a member of the city council for sixteen years, coroner of St. Clair county for eight years, and a member of the board of supervisors for a like period. In all of his public offices he has given the utmost satisfaction, and has demonstrated a desire to discharge his duties fully and conscientiously. Mr. Carlisle's fraternal connections are with the Knights of the Maccabees and the Woodmen of the World. He is a Congregationalist and belongs to the first congregation of that denomination in Port Huron.

In 1888, at Vassar, Michigan, Mr. Carlisle was married to Miss Margaret Mae Breeze, daughter of William N. and Anna Breeze, of a pioneer family. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle: Lloyd H., born in 1892, married and in business with his father at Port Huron; Mildred, born July 31, 1898, attending the public schools; Lillian May, born May 1, 1907; Robert, born in 1890, who died in 1897; and Ethel, born in 1889, who died the same year.

William J. Branstrom. Although Mr. Branstrom has been in the practice of law only a few years, he is recognized throughout Newaygo county as one of the best of his profession. He has a thorough education and practical experience, and has already taken his place as one of the leaders in affairs and a young man for whom is forecast a brilliant professional and political future.

Born in Muskegon, Michigan, January 5, 1885, William J. Branstrom is the second in a family of eight children of Isaac and Amelia S. (Lunber)

Branstrom. The parents were both natives of Sweden, the father born in 1854 and the mother in 1857. Grandfather John Branstrom was at one time a very wealthy land owner in Sweden. The parents came to America in 1878 and were married in Muskegon in 1879. The father has been engaged in the lumber industry and occupied a position as sawyer in a mill at Muskegon, but now owns a fine farm in Oceana county, where he and his wife reside. They are members of the Methodist church, and the father is a Republican in politics.

William J. Branstrom received his early education in the Muskegon high school and finished his literary training in the University of Chicago. In June, 1909, he graduated from the Illinois College of Law at Chicago and was admitted to the bar in Illinois in that year. He at once began practice in Fremont, and with his office in that city has built up a large general practice. In 1910 Mr. Branstrom was elected prosecuting attorney of Newaygo county, and in 1912 his election came without opposition. The first time he won the office over a man who had been continuously prosecuting attorney for twenty-six years. Mr. Branstrom is also serving as city attorney of Fremont and owns a well developed fruit farm near Hesperia.

On November 20, 1912, he married Margaret Cain, a daughter of Frank and Ellen Cain. Her people are substantial farmers of Newaygo county. Mr. Branstrom and wife are members of the Methodist church, and he is affiliated with the Masonic Order, including the Royal Arch degrees, and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. While in college he was an Alpha Kappa Phi.

H. Kirk White. The *Press-American* of Owosso, of which under its present combination title, Mr. White was the founder and is the present owner and publisher, has a unique distinction in Shiawassee county, as the only Democratic daily published in that strongly Republican community. Moreover it is a flourishing enterprise, gets its share of the business, furnishes the news, is an excellent advertising medium for the local merchants, and exerts no small influence in social, civic and political affairs. Mr. White as an editor has a vigorous utterance, and his editorial paragraphs are frequently quoted in the state's press. When the need arises, he knows how to be controversial, and makes his sentences count, and his opinions are always marked by a sanity of judgment and broad mindedness, which makes them good reading even among those opposed to the political principles of the paper.

H. Kirk White was born June 21, 1863, in what was then the village of Owosso. He represents one of the early families in this section of Michigan, and his loyalty for the locality is increased from the fact that he still resides in the old White homestead in which he was born, a residence erected by his father, the late Erastus E. White. The maiden name of his mother was Anna A. Mather. The parents were natives of Vermont, and of Massachusetts respectively and of old New England stock. Their settlement in Michigan was in the year 1856, at which time they founded a home at Owosso. The elder Mr. White in association with two brothers established a planing mill, and afterwards became prominent as a manufacturer of tables, being one of the most successful of the early manufacturers of Owosso. He retired from active business affairs in 1881. Erastus White, with his wife and his brothers, Philetus D. and Wellington White, organized and were constitutent members of the First Baptist Church, in which they all continued as active workers and supporters. Erastus White was a fine type of pioneer citizen, and besides his business was honored in official capacities, and was always a leading Republican. Both parents are now deceased, and their two children were the Owosso publisher, the younger, and his sister Lucy Louise White,

now the wife of William S. Shelton, formerly a resident of Owosso, but now in Seattle, Washington.

Mr. H. Kirk White was well educated, and from the grammar and high schools of Owosso entered the State University with the class of 1888, being graduated Bachelor of Philosphy in that year. His first work was as a teacher, and he served as superintendent of public schools at Fenton, Michigan, from 1888 to 1890. In 1890 he bought the Owosso *Press,* and continued to publish it as a weekly paper until 1900. He then bought the Shiawassee *American,* a daily and weekly, and combining the two names in the present form has since successfully published the *Press-American* as a daily, the weekly issue having been discontinued. His newspaper is not only successful from the standpoint of influence, but also as a business proposition, and Mr. White stands alone in the history of Shiawassee county journalism as a fearless Democratic editor and publisher, who for more than twenty years has been able to maintain a successful paper.

Mr. White has served one term as school director in Owosso, and is well known in civic and social circles. He is past commander of the Knights Templar Masons, and for twenty years has been a trustee in the Baptist church which was founded by his parents and uncles. His efforts have been very beneficial in promoting the welfare of the Democratic party. On June 27, 1889, Mr. White married Miss Ida Belle Durkee, a native of Saginaw, Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. White are the parents of one son Harold Kirk White, a graduate of the local high schools, and now a student in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

Samuel O. Aikman. A business career characterized by steady advancement and ultimate success has placed Samuel O. Aikman in a position of importance among the substantial men of Port Huron. When he came to this city, some thirty-five years ago, he was possessed of little capital save that represented by his ambition, his self-confidence and his determination, but these were sufficient to form the nucleus for what has since proven one of the community's flourishing enterprises, the Aikman Bakeries Company, of which he was the organizer and developer, but he disposed of the plant in about 1908. Like many of the best business men of this part of Michigan, Mr. Aikman is a Canadian, having been born at Paris, County Brant, Ontario, April 1, 1854, a son of Richard and Mary A. Aikman, both natives of the Dominion. The family came to the United States at a very early day, settling at Port Huron as pioneers and here the father passed away. The mother survived some time and died at Frewsburg, New York.

Samuel O. Aikman received an ordinary education in the public schools of Canada, and there learned the trade of baker in his youth. After coming to Port Huron he was engaged at that occupation for a time, and in 1879 embarked in business on his own account. His start was modest; his trade was so confined that he was able without assistance to fill his orders, but the excellence of his goods soon began to attract attention, and as his trade increased he added to his stock, moved into larger quarters and began to find that he needed help to carry on the business. This has steadily developed and at the present time Mr. Aikman employs a force of twenty men. In 1901 he became the founder of the Aikman Bakeries Company, incorporated, and in 1903 started the Port Huron Bread Company, which is now one of the model industries of its kind in the state. In this business there are twenty people employed and the trade extends throughout the surrounding country. The bakery is equipped with the latest machinery and accessories, only the finest goods are used in the preparation of the famous Aikman bread, and close attention is paid to maintaining sanitary conditions and to observing the

laws of hygiene. As the directing head of this large enterprise, Mr. Aikman has demonstrated business ability of a high order. In his political views he is a Republican, has served as a member of the board of assessors, and is acting in the capacity of city commissioner, being one of the first elected to this office under the commission form of government. He is popular in fraternal circles as a member of the Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1881, at Lexington, Michigan, Mr. Aikman was united in marriage with Miss Fannie E. Bennett. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Aikman, namely: Earl H., born at Port Huron, August 15, 1883, a well known business man of Port Huron and manager of his father's establishment, married Miss Ethel M. Welsh of this city, and has three children,—Dorothy, attending school, Marguerite and Earl J.; Harry S., born February 6, 1886, in Port Huron, educated in the city schools, and now in business with his father, married Miss Minnie Meringo, of this city, and has two children,—Eleanor and Clarence; and Clarence, who died at the age of three years. Mr. Aikman's place of business is located at Nos. 1301-1313 Eleventh Street.

Jesse Obed Parker, M. D. Both in the broad field of citizenship and in devotion to the interests of his profession, Dr. Parker has had a notable career during his years of residence in Owosso and Shiawassee county. Probably to no other profession than medicine are equal opportunities for civic leadership presented. Succeeding to the old-time individualism of the local doctor, the modern physician has become an important factor of social service engaged in the unostentatious performance of duties that affect the general welfare. Thus many leading physicians of today are devoting themselves in a large measure to the prevention of disease as well as its cure. They are exerting all the force of their authority towards persuading people to use better methods and are spending their time and money in the endeavor to find more satisfactory methods of handling disease and to make the general public realize that in their own hands lies the prevention of a great deal of human misery. It is with this class of progressive physicians and surgeons that Dr. Parker has been allied during his residence at Owosso, but he has been almost equally prominent as a vital factor in the general work of civic betterment in Owosso with which Dr. Parker has been identified as a spirited worker and leader. Dr. Parker came out of medical college with the young American's desire to do something not only for himself but for his country. In the field of his own profession he found a generous success, and has also reserved both time and energy for the promotion of other things which he considered essential to the well-being of his city and county. The following paragraphs give a brief outline of his career, and indicate some of the more tangible objects of endeavors, while it must be left to the judgment of the readers to determine the energy and vigorous public spirit which have characterized him in all his labors and activities.

A native son of Michigan, Dr. Jesse Obed Parker was born at Mason, August 15, 1876, a son of Buell and Irene L. (Snyder) Parker. His parents were natives of Ohio, who came to Michigan and settled at Mason when young people. The paternal grandparents were natives of Sheffield, England, and Grandfather Samuel Parker was a scholar, a man of education, and possessed a strong influence in every community of his residence. He was the founder of the American branch of the family. The paternal grandmother of the doctor was a native of Germany. On the mother's side, his grandfather was John Snyder, who was a native of America, and who married a young woman of Pennsylvania Dutch stock, her given name being Emma, and she is still living in advanced years at Grand Lodge, Michigan.

The only son of his parents, Dr. Parker had the advantage of liberal opportunities for education. He graduated from the Mount Pleasant high school in 1895, and from the medical department of the University of Michigan, with the class of 1899. For one year he was on the surgical staff of the University Hospital and in 1899 graduated in the class of surgery. His first practice began in July, 1899, when he took charge of the large professional business of Dr. Burke, at LaSalle, Illinois, Dr. Burke having been absent for six months on an extended trip to Scotland, leaving the young surgeon in entire charge of his clientele. Previously Dr. Parker had registered under Dr. P. E. Richmond, his father-in-law, and spent four months in practice at the town of Weideman, Michigan. He then returned to the University to finish his college course.

In January, 1900, Dr. Parker with his family located at Owosso. He went there as a stranger, but in a short time, due to his pronounced ability as a physician and surgeon, and his ready public spirit, he had built up a large private practice, and in the extent and value of his patronage stands second to none of the physicians and surgeons of Shiawassee county.

At the same time he became prominent both socially and in civic affairs. Possessing exceptional gifts in a musical way, especially as a singer, Dr. Parker has been identified with the choir organizations in several churches, and has taken the lead in the musical activities of the city. Largely due to his work and leadership, several high-class operas have been produced by home talent, the profits from the entertainment going to fraternal benefits. Dr. Parker has also delivered many lectures, especially on the White Slave Traffic, both in this county and elsewhere.

The citizens of Owosso are especially grateful to Dr. Parker for his work in connection with the local military organization. In 1900 he became a private in Company H of the Michigan National Guards at Owosso, retiring to private life in 1903. Then in 1909 he was elected and commissioned captain of the same company, serving one year as its chief commanding officer. While captain of the Owosso Military Company, he succeeded in securing from the local citizens of Owosso an appropriation to purchase an armory site, and then through his further efforts the state appropriated fifteen thousand dollars to build an armory. This appropriation came in 1913, and the armory will be erected at the foot of Exchange Street. The building of the armory is only the culmination of the enthusiastic efforts of Dr. Parker in behalf of the military organization. Almost as soon as he took command of the company, he brought about a great change in the financial condition of the organization which at that time had suffered many discouragements and was greatly in debt. In the encampment of the National Guards at Ludington, in 1911, the Owosso Company was the largest band of soldiers that ever left this city. Three months after taking command Dr. Parker by diligent discipline and practice had created more expert rifle shots than had ever been produced before in the history of the company. He then set to work in cooperation with the city council and with the general public and eventually bonds were issued to purchase the site for the armory. In March, 1914, he was again made captain of Company H, preparatory to the expected complications with Mexico. Since 1906, Dr. Parker has very successfully specialized in the branches of electro-therapeutics and X-ray work. He is the only practitioner in these lines at Owosso, and has splendid roomy offices and a laboratory excellently equipped with all modern appliances for his special line of work. Dr. Parker is a member of the Shiawassee county and the State and American Medical societies, and is an ex-president of the local society. Fraternally he is past commander of Owosso Knights Templar Commandery No. 49, and also belongs to the Moslem Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Detroit. He is also a member of the Elks, which lodge

presented him with a life membership for the assistance given in raising funds for their temple.

During his second year as a resident of Owosso, Dr. Parker received appointment as health officer. In that connection he had a notable part in safeguarding his home city during an epidemic of smallpox. This disease raged both in the city and county, and it was only by the vigorous efforts of the health officer and his influence in securing the cooperation of local citizens that the disease was kept well within bounds. As a result of his campaign, a detention hospital was secured, and all the smallpox patients were at once isolated. Also compulsory vaccination of school children was adopted, and the salutary effects of that campaign are still felt in Owosso.

In 1893 Dr. Parker married Miss Imogene Richmond, a native of Mount Pleasant, Michigan. They are the parents of one daughter, Felice Gray Parker, now a senior in the Owosso high school. Miss Felice possesses exceptional talent in music, is a pianist of both technical and artistic resources, and the chief desire of Dr. Parker is to give her a thorough musical education.

In politics Dr. Parker is a Republican of the old party stamp, and as yet has manifested no evidence of ambition or desire for public honors. He and his wife and daughter enjoy the comforts of one of the finest homes in Owosso, located at the corner of West Olive and Adams Streets. Each year he and his family enjoy their vacation in travel to distant parts of the country, and they are a family whose interests comprise the best things in life, and who have a cultured appreciation of such things.

The distinguishing characteristic of Dr. Parker may be summed up in his own words: "I hope to see the day arrive when our government will assume the responsibilities of the public well-being in so far as to have district appointments of physicians who shall be paid through the government for attendance upon all patients, thus providing the best skill for the poor as for the rich, and best of all relieve the physician of the thought that we live through the suffering misfortunes of our brothers."

George E. Yokom. When George E. Yokom took his place among the business men of Port Huron, he possessed little save a set of electrical tools and a working knowledge of repair work as applied to electrical apparatus and bicycles. These, with the opportunities which the era of automobile construction then opening in Michigan afforded, with the skill which his energetc nature supplied, and with the sturdy self-reliance which he had gained from making his own way from boyhood, enabled him to achieve, through a long period of faithful labor in his chosen line, financial independence. The modest little establishment has grown until today it is one of the largest of its kind in the state, and its trade has developed and broadened in scope and volume, the establishment now standing as a substantial monument to the energy and perseverance of its proprietor.

Mr. Yokom is a native son of Port Huron, and was born December 22, 1872, his parents being Rev. William and Mary Jane (Smith) Yokom, natives of Ontario, Canada. There they were married, but at an early date came to Michigan, the father being a well known Methodist minister with charge of the Port Huron church. He was later transferred to Minnesota, but when his health failed he returned to Canada and located at Arkona, where he was a member of the Conference at the time of his death, in 1874, when only thirty-four years of age. The mother still survives and makes her home at Port Huron, being now in her seventy-first year. There were five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Yokom, of whom three are deceased, the survivors being: Frank, who is engaged in business in Detroit; and George E.

George E. Yokom was the youngest of his parents' children, and was but two years of age when his father died. He was given good educational advantages, however, attending the graded and high schools of Port Huron, and following his graduation from the latter took up the trade of electrician. This he followed in connection with bicycle repairing at a time when the universal use of wheels made this a prolific field, and when he was but twenty years of age was the proprietor of a modest business venture of his own. The advent of the automobile gave Mr. Yokom the opportunity he had been seeking, and in this new field he at once met with success. His first connection with the new vehicle was as a repair man, but he soon branched out into the sale of cars, and in 1908 bought the building which he now occupies and added one of the finest and most completely equipped garages in the city. He handles Overland, Cadillac and Hudson cars, in which he has a large sale, and a full and up-to-date line of accessories. His garage has a floor space of 150x200 feet, and is well patronized. Mr. Yokom is not only widely known in the trade, but is one of the most popular business men of the city. The success which has come to him is well-merited, as it has been achieved solely through his own efforts. As a youth he was a newsboy for four years, and also a messenger boy for the Western Union, under David McCarrion.

Mr. Yokom is independent in his political views, giving his support to the man whom he considers best fitted for the office at stake rather than to the accepted choice of any particular party. He is well known in fraternal circles and is a valued member of the local lodges of the Woodmen of the World, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. His place of business is located at Nos. 1005-1019 Military street.

Heman Bacon Sturtevant. Among Shiawassee county business men none stands higher for practical achievements for the liberal use of means and efforts in behalf of the community and his friends, and for scrupulous integrity, than Heman B. Sturtevant, now of Owosso. Mr. Sturtevant is a veteran of the Union army, began his career as a poor boy after the war, taught school, did farm work, and experienced all the ups and downs of business life. His home has been in Owosso for the past thirteen years, and the greater part of his active business experience was at Sherman.

Heman Bacon Sturtevant was born in the town of Waybridge, Madison county, Vermont, May 30, 1840, a son of Milo and Elizabeth (Taft) Sturtevant, both natives of Vermont and substantial farming people. His father died at the age of fifty-eight years on January 10, 1865, and the mother passed away at the age of forty-four on March 26, 1863, both now resting in the cemetery in their native town. There were six children: Helen, died at the age of fifteen; Ethan Allen Sturtevant, who graduated from Middlebury College of Vermont, with the degree of B. A. and later from the law department of the University of Michigan, built up a large practice in Saginaw, from which he was finally compelled to retire on account of failing health, and then returned to his native state and died at the age of forty years, his body now lying beside those of his parents in Waybridge township. The third among the children is the Owosso business man. Freeman D. Sturtevant, who was liberally educated, spent many years as a teacher in Wexford county, Michigan, and now lives retired. William S. Sturtevant of Owosso, is manager of one of the farms owned by his brother Heman. Walter is a farmer in Wexford county.

Heman B. Sturtevant has lived in Michigan since he was twenty years of age. From the fall of 1859, until 1862, he was a student in the Normal

School at Ypsilanti. In the latter year he was one of the one hundred students who composed Company E of the Seventeenth Michigan Infantry, that company being entirely a student body. It fought through the Maryland campaign, in the battles of Antietam and South Mountain, and Mr. Sturtevant continued a soldier until poor health gave him his honorable discharge. Returning to Ypsilanti, he spent two years in teaching, and then began farming on shares in Livingston county. His first accumulation of capital was gained while farming, and with his savings he came to Owosso in the fall of 1867, and opened a small stock of groceries. The enterprise was abandoned after a year on account of his health, and selling out his interests in Owosso, he moved to Sherman in Wexford county. A little later the citizens of that county elected him on the Republican ticket to the office of county clerk and register of deeds, and his capable administration of those offices continued for six years through three terms. On retiring from office, Mr. Sturtevant engaged in the general merchandise and lumber business, and continued a resident at Sherman for thirty-two years. It was in that city that the foundation of his prosperity was laid. Always interested in public affairs, while there he served as justice of the peace, throughout the entire period of his residence of thirty-two years, and for many years was a supervisor. Among the vicissitudes experienced by Mr. Sturtevant in his business career were two disastrous fires, which occasioned him very heavy losses. In connection with his mercantile enterprise at Owosso, he owned and operated sawmills, and still has large interests in Sherman and vicinity.

In 1897 Mr. Sturtevant opened a lumber yard in Owosso. The business increased rapidly, and caused him to take up his permanent residence in the city in 1902. By 1907 the lumber business had reached such proportions that in connection with other enterprises its management was too much for Mr. Sturtevant's individual attention, and William J. Blood then became a partner, the firm now being Sturtevant, Blood Lumber Company, one of the leading companies in Shiawassee county. In later years Mr. Sturtevant has given his personal attention and much of his time to the cultivation of two fine farms. One of these farms is located seven miles from the city, but within half an hour's ride by automobile. The life of the out of doors, and especially farm activities afford Mr. Sturtevant his chief recreation, and he is at the same time a very business like and energetic farmer, and makes it profitable as well as pleasant.

A business leader whose efforts have always been given to promoting the interests of his home locality, Mr. Sturtevant is now president of the Business Men's Improvement Association. This association has brought a number of industrial concerns to Owosso, and its efforts are being generously directed toward a further expansion of the commercial developments of the city. In early years his politics was Republican, but for a long time he has been a Democrat, but has never sought office. For eight years he represented his ward as alderman, and was elected in the face of a large Republican majority in that ward. Among other business interests, Mr. Sturtevant is director of the State Savings Bank of Owosso.

Fraternally he is a Mason and belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic; both he and his wife are active in the Congregational church, and take a prominent part in social affairs.

Mr. Sturtevant was first married in November, 1863, to Miss Rhoda Dunn, a native of Livingston county, Michigan, and a daughter of Hillier Dunn. Her death occurred in Owosso in 1905, and she is buried in the Oakwood cemetery. The present Mrs. Sturtevant was before her marriage, Mrs. Ollie B. (Ford) Stratton. With no children of his own, Mr. Sturtevant has adopted and reared and educated two young women.

Chas. A. Warner.

Asenath M. Sturtevant, who was liberally educated in Lake Forest and Albion College, is now the wife of Vincent C. Wall of Sherman, Michigan. Rhoda A. Sturtevant, graduated from the Albion Normal and the University of Michigan with the degree of Master of Arts, and now lives with her foster parents in their splendid home at 809 West Oliver Street, the finest residence thoroughfare in Owosso.

Mr. Sturtevant has done much in many ways for the upbuilding of Owosso and his former home town of Sherman. A man of means, he could have acquired great wealth, but his liberality has been as prominently characteristic as his ability to make money. Many individuals and families have been helped by him, always quietly, but substantially, his charity and benevolence are little known, except among their recipients. Mr. Sturtevant in spite of early years of ill health is a well preserved and vigorous gentleman, active both in mind and body, and though now past the age of three score and ten is still a leader in affairs.

CHARLES A. HAUSER. It has been given to Mr. Hauser to gain marked prestige as one of the representative contractors and builders of Michigan's second city and he has been concerned in the erection of many of the fine buildings of Grand Rapids, which has been his home from his boyhood days and in which he has achieved success through his own well directed efforts. He is president of the strong and influential corporation known as the Hauser-Owens-Ames Company, which is one of the foremost in the contracting and building business in Michigan, and he finds a due measure of satisfaction and pride in the fact that his native state has given him ample opportunities for the achieving of large and worthy success.

In the quaint and thriving little German town of Westphalia, Clinton county, Michigan, Charles A. Hauser was born on the 2d of February, 1855, and the writer of this brief sketch takes special pleasure in preparing the same by reason of the fact that he himself, as a native of St. Johns, the judicial center of Clinton county, recalls as one of the grateful experiences of his childhood days a visit to the village of Westphalia, a settlement made up of the sturdiest of German stock. Mr. Hauser is a son of Hubert and Mary (Bohr) Hauser, who were numbered among the sterling pioneers in the little German settlement in Clinton county, the father having been born in Würtemberg, Germany, in 1829, and the mother having been born in Prussia in 1833. Hubert Hauser came to Michigan in the year 1849, and in Detroit he formed the acquaintance of Miss Mary Bohr, who became his wife in the year 1851. He was a skilled artisan as a brick and stone mason, and his life was marked by industry and by inflexible integrity of purpose. Within a few years after his marriage he joined the colony of his countrymen at Westphalia, Clinton county, but in 1855 he removed with his family to Grand Rapids, where he followed the work of his trade for many years and where he gained a fair measure of prosperity through his indefatigable efforts. He was one of the venerable and honored pioneer citizens of Grand Rapids at the time of his demise, which occurred in December, 1912, his devoted wife having passed away on the 11th of November, 1891. Both were devout communicants of the Catholic church and Mr. Hauser held membership in the St. Joseph Society. He was a son of Karl Hauser, who immigrated with his family to America in 1849 and who passed the remainder of his life in Detroit, Michigan, his trade having been that of brick mason. Michael Bohr immigrated from Prussia to America and settled in Detroit, whence he later removed to Westphalia, Clinton county, where his death occurred; he was a tailor by trade and was the maternal grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, the latter being thus a representative of Michigan pioneer stock on both the paternal and maternal sides.

Charles A. Hauser was an infant at the time of the family removal to Grand Rapids, where he was reared to manhood and where he has continuously maintained his home. Here he was afforded the advantages of a Catholic parochial school and of the grammar school department of the city schools. At the age of thirteen years he entered upon a practical apprenticeship to the trade of brick mason, under the direction of his father, and he continued to work as a journeyman at his trade for many years. In 1890 he engaged in the contracting business, as senior member of the firm of Hauser & Hayden, which later was amplified and became known as Hauser, Hayden & Owen. The business of the firm met with steady and substantial expansion, owing to the able service given in its every contract, whether great or small, and to meet the demands placed by the large and important business it was found expedient, in 1901, to effect the incorporation of the present Hauser-Owen-Ames Company, which bases its operations on a capital stock of $125,000, of which $91,000 are paid in. The company, of which Mr. Hauser is the president, is the most important of its kind in Grand Rapids, and here Mr. Hauser, under this and the former partnership relations, has been identified with erection of many large buildings, including the Michigan Trust building, the Young Men's Christian Association building, the Empress theater, the new building of the Peninsular Club, and the Keeler office building of seven stories, the two last mentioned having been completed in 1914. Many other fine structures in Grand Rapids stand as evidences of the technical and executive ability of this company, and outside of the city the corporation has completed such important contracts as the erection of the plant of the Kalamazoo Sugar Company, in the city of Kalamazoo, and the Plainwell factory of the Michigan Paper Company. The company has a large tract of land with the best of railroad facilities, and this Grand Rapids property is used for the storage of building material utilized by the company.

Mr. Hauser is recognized as one of the most broadgauged and progressive citizens of Grand Rapids and takes a vital interest in all that touches the welfare of the city. His genial personality has won to him a host of friends, in both business and social circles, and he has made definite contribution to the material and civic advancement of his home city. In politics he is a stanch Democrat, and he served four years as a member of the city board of aldermen. For five years he was a member of the board of police and fire commissioners, and in 1912 he was a candidate in the Democratic primaries for mayor of Grand Rapids. Mr. Hauser is past exalted ruler of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is affiliated also with the Knights of Pythias. He has marked musical talent and is interested in the furtherance of musical art in his home city, where he was formerly a member of the orchestra of Power's opera house.

In the year 1882 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hauser to Miss Rosa W. Smith, who was born and reared in Grand Rapids, where her father, the late John Smith, was a pioneer merchant, having here been engaged in the retail grocery business for many years.

Fred Merrill Crowe. Two very enterprising Michigan business men are represented in the Crowe Implement Company of Owosso. Fred M. Crowe, the president of this corporation, had a very early ambition to succeed and excel in business, and it was through the route of commercial salesman that he satisfied many years of energy, and gained a success equaled by comparatively few of the great army of traveling men. At a comparatively recent date, he determined to retire from the road, and has since been devoting all his energies to the sale of farm implements and supplies at Owosso. The secretary and treasurer of the

Crowe Implement Company is W. LeRoy Crowe, who is an Owosso business man of long standing, having started in here as a delivery boy for one of the local firms many years ago, and having marched steadily toward larger responsibility and prosperity. The firm have a large establishment on east Main Street in Owosso, and handle vehicles, harness, robes, blankets, gasoline engines, and all kinds of farm supplies. The Crowe Implement Company when bought by the Crowe brothers succeeded the Gerow Implement Company, the oldest and largest firm of the kind in Shiawassee county.

Fred Merrill Crowe was born in Owosso, March 11, 1868. His parents were William and Jane Ramsey Crowe. His father was a native of the north of Ireland, while the mother was born in Massachusetts. William Crowe on coming to America settled at North Egremont, Massachusetts, and after his marriage came west and found a home on a farm in Middlebury township of Shiawassee county. There the father lived and prospered for many years. In 1870 he took charge of a large section of construction work for the Michigan Central Railway, and continued it for six years. Later he received appointment as superintendent of the county farm of Shiawassee county, and his administration of that county institution was one of the most efficient in the history of this county. In 1885 the senior Crowe moved with his family to California, which state remained his home for two years. On returning to Owosso, William Crowe lived retired, having in the meantime accumulated a good competence, and while enjoying the high esteem of a broad circle of acquaintances, his death occurred February 2, 1913, in Owosso, at the age of eighty-eight years. The mother died in 1887, and both parents are buried in Oak Hill Cemetery at Owosso. The father was for many years affiliated with the Masonic Order. Of the four children, one is now deceased, and the others are: William LeRoy Crowe, the oldest, Emma, wife of Albert Clemens, of Los Angeles, California, and Fred M.

Fred M. Crowe spent his boyhood in Owosso, had a grammar and high school education, and at the age of eighteen began to earn his own living, as a clerk in the store of Murray & Terbush, dealers in clothing and shoes. After several years as a clerk his experience enabled him to get work as a traveling salesman. Perhaps few young men have been so fully possessed with the desire to get a thorough commercial training and in line with this ambition he utilized every opportunity to increase his skill and ability. His first firm was the McClure & Eggert shoe manufacturing company of Buffalo, New York, for whom he sold goods eight years. Mr. Crowe not only sold big bills of goods every year, but had the disposition to save, and with his accumulated capital, he finally returned to his native city, and opened a retail shoe business with his brother LeRoy. Two years later, LeRoy retired, selling his interests to August Wesner, at which time the firm was changed to the name of Crowe-Wesner Shoe Company. Two years later, Fred M. Crowe, was again actuated by the desire to get out and sell goods from samples. Selling out to his partner, he accepted an offer to go to St. Louis, with all expenses paid, and arriving there the Hamilton Brown Shoe Company assigned to him the territory of the states of Michigan and Indiana. Mr. Crowe thus became the sole representative of the largest shoe factory in the United States in those two states, and quickly had a large business developed under his energetic management. After three years, he met a fate common to many traveling men, and in a serious railroad accident was incapacitated. His successful record for the Hamilton Brown Company was rewarded by the continuation of his regular salary for nearly a year, until Mr. Crowe absolutely refused to accept the

compensation any longer, since he could not conscientiously accept what he did not earn. Returning to his native county, and buying a farm in Shiawassee county, Mr. Crowe lived quietly until he was able to go on the road again. For three years he had the state of Michigan as his territory, representing the Robert Johnson Rand Shoe Company, of St. Louis.

Desirous of settling down in life, Mr. Crowe in December, 1911, bought out the Gerow Implement Company, the oldest and largest concern of its kind in Owosso. His brother LeRoy again became associated with him as partner, and they have since built up and maintained a very prosperous business. In 1912, Mr. Crowe sold his farm. One of the attractive and interesting places in the city of Owosso, is what is known as "Crow's Nest," at 923 North Washington Street. This is the home of Mr. Crowe and family. He built there a beautiful bungalow residence, and has considerable grounds, where he pursues his chief hobby and recreation. That is the growing of prize winning white Wyandotte chickens. Many years ago he became interested in poultry, educated himself to all the fine points of the business, and now possesses some of the finest specimens in the white Wyandotte fowl to be found anywhere. His premier cock, "White Prince," won the gold medal in the Detroit show of 1912, and one of their hens was also first prize winner at the State Round-up Show in Detroit in January, 1912. For the past ten years Mr. Crowe has been treasurer of the State Poultry Men's Association.

In December, 1887, Mr. Crowe married Miss Della E. Lytle, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of John and Emma (Henderson) Lytle. The Lytle family has been in Shiawassee county since pioneer times. With no children of their own, Mr. and Mrs. Crowe have adopted a girl, now sixteen years of age, and bearing the name of Nina Crowe. Fraternally Mr. Crowe had a large acquaintance in connection with the traveling men's orders, and is affiliated with the Masonic and Elk Lodges. He and his family worship in the Episcopal church, and for many years he has been vestryman. His politics is that of the Democratic party.

William LeRoy Crowe, the older brother of Fred Merrill, was born November 17, 1857, and at the age of fourteen left the public schools and for the next seventeen years, until reaching his majority worked as grocers' clerk, for C. C. Duff, the pioneer grocer of Owosso. In those days it was not the practice of merchants to give free delivery to goods to their customers, and Mr. Crowe has the distinction of having delivered the first wheel-barrow of groceries to a private customer free of charge in Owosso. Soon afterwards he drove the first free delivery wagon in that town. When he was twenty-one years of age he had a little capital which was invested in a teaming outfit, and the next two years were employed by him in running a transfer and teaming business in his home city. Selling out, his services were next employed as a clerk for the McHardy Implement Company, and continued after the death of Mr. McHardy by his successors, the Stever Brothers & Williams for five years. Later that firm became Albert Hartshorn & Son, and Mr. Crowe continued his employment with them one year, at the end of which time he purchased a third interest. At the end of five years, his interest was sold back to Hartshorn & Son and then opened up a new implement business, under the firm name of Crowe & Payne, continuing for five years when he sold out to his partner and again entered the employ of Hartshorn & Son. In 1906 Hartshorn & Son sold out to the Gerow Implement Company, which firm in turn sold the business to Crowe Brothers in November, 1911.

Mr. W. LeRoy Crowe in politics is a Democrat, and fraternally is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Foresters and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In November, 1876, he married Miss Ella Knapp, a native of New York and a daughter of Jacob Knapp. Of their three children one is now deceased, their names being; Addie M.; Nellie, who died at the age of twenty-two; and Bert A., who graduated from the University of Michigan in the law class in 1902.

Rev. Thomas Wilson Monteith. From 1873 until his death nearly forty years later, there was no more efficient church organizer and builder, and no pastor whose service in pulpit and in the varied activities of religion was characterized by greater consecration and by more inspiriting sympathy than the late Rev. Thomas Wilson Monteith. Reverend Monteith from his first pastorate until 1889 was a minister of the United Presbyterian church, and from that time until his death was in the work of the Presbyterian denomination.

Thomas Wilson Monteith was born at the village of Martin, Michigan, December 3, 1843, and died at Port Huron, Michigan, July 22, 1911. His parents were William T. and Margaret (Sinclair) Monteith, both natives of Caledonia, New York, the father being of Lowland Scotch, and the mother of Highland Scotch ancestry. Both died in Martin, Allegan county, Michigan.

After his early home and common school training, Thomas W. Monteith prepared for college at Kalamazoo Baptist college in the city of Kalamazoo. Part of one year was spent in the University of Michigan, but in June, 1869, he graduated from Monmouth College at Monmouth, Illinois, with the degree A. B. Three years later, in 1872, he graduated from the Theological Seminary at Newburgh, New York, and at that time Monmouth College conferred upon him the degree of A. M. His active entrance into the ministry of the United Presbyterian church came with his installation as pastor of the Port Huron church on July 8, 1873.

At once his ability and resources as a church builder were confronted with a heavy task. The church at Port Huron had thirty members, owed a debt of five thousand dollars, and needed fifteen hundred dollars to finish the building. To make matters worse, the year in which Rev. Monteith took charge was one of financial crisis throughout the country, when debts contracted at inflated prices had to be paid on a gold basis, and when interest was from ten to thirteen per cent. It was no wonder that it took years for Rev. Mr. Monteith to accomplish the task, and at the time the debt was paid it had aggregated nine thousand dollars. In 1882 Mr. Monteith organized the United Presbyterian church at Fort Gratiot, dismissing twenty-one members from the first church to enter the new organization.

After thirteen years as pastor at Port Huron, he resigned in 1889, for a brief time was in the ministry in the state of Wisconsin, and for nine years was pastor of a Presbyterian church at Martin, his native town. Then again he was recalled to Port Huron, to take the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church of the city. During his absence that church had been organized from the United Presbyterian church of which he had been pastor. This congregation also was burdened with a debt of five thousand dollars, and when the Rev. Monteith succeeded by a supreme effort in raising the money to cancel this obligation, the ministers of Port Huron united in saying that he had earned the right to be called D. D.—"Debt Destroyer." After a few years the church became self-supporting, and at the end of twelve and a half years as pastor in Port Huron, Rev. Mr. Monteith entered into his final rest.

No other pastor has ever preached to Port Huron as many years as did the late Rev. Monteith, his entire term of service in that city being twenty-five and a half years. When he returned to Port Huron the church had a membership of eighty-seven, and at his death the rolls showed one hundred and ninety-six members.

Rev. Mr. Monteith became well known throughout Michigan. At the meetings and Presbytery he was considered as an authority on ecclecias-tical law. He was one of the hard workers in the ministry in Michigan, and will always be remembered as one who did much to build up the churches of the state.

On June 24, 1875, at Crown Point, Indiana, Thomas Wilson Monteith and Miss Sarah J. Turner were united in marriage. She is a daughter of Judge David and Caroline (Bissell) Turner. The children of their marriage are as follows: Caroline V. Monteith, a teacher in the city schools of Port Huron; David T. Monteith, city editor of the Port Huron *Times-Herald* for two years, a member of the Michigan State Legislature in 1913 and now serving as police commissioner of Port Huron; Wilson H. Monteith, teller in the First National Bank in Port Huron; Percy L. Monteith, a member of the staff of the Detroit *News Tribune*; and two children who died in infancy.

Brock E. Brush, M. D. In the field of surgery, to which Dr. Brush now gives his exclusive attention, while his home and office have been at Port Huron, he is frequently called to many different parts of the state, and has a reputation much beyond the limits of his immediate community.

Brock E. Brush was born July 14, 1865, in Malden township, Essex county, Ontario. His father, Wheeler Brush, also a native of Canada, was a farmer during his active career and a man of no little prominence in his community. He died in August, 1886, at the age of sixty years. He held several county offices, and long enjoyed a position of substantial means and influence in Essex county. The maiden name of his wife was Margaret Anderson, who was born in Falkirk, Scotland, was seven years old when she came with her parents to Malden township in Ontario, and she is still living, a resident of Amherstburg, Essex county. There are eight children living, and Dr. Brush is the fifth in line.

His early education was the result of attendance at the common and high schools of Essex county, and after leaving the public schools he lived on the farm until he was grown. The following five years were spent as clerk and bookkeeper in a store, and in that way he paid his own way and secured the means for professional preparation. Entering the Detroit College of Medicine, he graduated M. D. in 1896, and the first eleven years of his practice was spent at Crosswell, Michigan. Since October, 1907, Dr. Brush has been located at Port Huron, and in that city has confined his attention entirely to surgery, for which he has special talent, and in which he has gained high rank. His private practice has been several times interrupted in order to take post-graduate courses in New York City, and he also went abroad and studied in England for a time. Dr. Brush belongs to the county and state medical societies and the American Medical Association. In politics he is a Republican, while his fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic Lodge and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Port Huron. He worships in the Methodist faith.

In 1888 Dr. Brush married Miss Lottie Leongard, who died in 1899. In 1901 Dr. Brush married Mrs. Josephine Sherk. They have one daughter, Aileen. Dr. Brush with his family resides at 909 Prospect Place, and his office is at 317 Huron avenue.

Hon. Hugo C. Loeser, one time state senator of his district from Jackson and long a prominent hardware merchant of this place, is a native son of Michigan, born in Detroit on the site where the Wayne county Court House now stands, on October 20, 1858. He is a son of August Loeser, a native of Saxony, Germany, who came to the United States in 1850, and located in Detroit, where he died in 1868 at the early age of forty-four years.

In Detroit, August Loeser met and married Therese Mauch, the marriage taking place in the year 1853. She was a native of Wurtemburg, Germany, who came to America in young womanhood, and at the time of her marriage she was a member of the family of her brother, Bernard Mauch. The latter had come to this country some years previous, and prior to the Civil war period had been the proprietor of the Mauch Hotel, which stood on Cadillac Square, between Randolph and Bates streets. Mr. Mauch served in the Union army during the war and became a lieutenant, gaining his promotion from the ranks for gallantry in service and for especial ability in military tactics, due, no doubt, to his German training in the Fatherland. He was captured in the first battle of Bull Run, and died while a prisoner at Libby prison in Richmond.

The mother of Mr. Loeser of this review, after the death of the father, married a second time, and she died in 1878, when she was forty-eight years of age.

Hugo C. Loeser was ten years of age when his father died, and was twenty when his mother passed away. He has four living sisters, but his only brother, August Loeser, died at the age of four years. The sisters are all married. Anna is the wife of Jacob Knapp; Clara married Fred Dittmer; Louise is Mrs. Julius Berns, and Therese married Jacob Simon. The three first mentioned are residents of Detroit, while Mrs. Simon lives in Jackson.

Mr. Loeser was reared in Detroit and had his education in the old German American Seminary that was formerly located on LaFayette street, near Russell. Later he was graduated from the Mayhew Business College, of Detroit. In 1867, when he was nineteen years old, Mr. Loeser came to Jackson, where he has since made his home. Here he was first employed for seven years in the Haehnle Brewery, and for two years thereafter he clerked in Fred Sauers' grocery store. For some time after that he was engaged as the proprietor of a sample room, and in 1892 he formed a partnership with John J. Lehr and engaged in the retail hardware business. The firm then organized under the name of Loeser & Lehr still exists and is one of the leading hardware concerns of Jackson today. For twenty-one years the firm has been continuously engaged in business. For eleven years their place of business was located at No. 110 East Main street, but for ten years past the concern has held forth at 215-217 East Main street, where they occupy three floors of a business house, with rooms 114 feet in depth extending from Main street on the front to Liberty street in the rear, with entrance on both streets. The concern carries on a thriving business and is one of the prosperous and representative establishments to be found in the city.

Aside from the fact of his leading an active business life, Mr. Loeser has been prominent in public affairs and has held numerous positions of honor and trust in the city. He has never been a seeker after honors of that nature, however, and has only entered upon his duties as a public official because he felt it his duty to respond to the call of the people to serve. For four years Mr. Loeser has been a member of the board of aldermen, and two years of service on the board of county supervisors are placed to his credit. He served three years as fire commissioner, three years as police commissioner and one term as state senator from Jackson, Washtenaw and Wayne counties. His election to

the office of joint state senator came in 1900, and after one term in the office he declined re-election and retired to private life. At the present time Mr. Loeser is serving on the board of police commissioners of the city. He is a member of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce and fraternally has membership in the Masons and the Elks. He is also affiliated with the Loyal Order of Moose, the Maccabees and the Arbeiter Verein, a German Workingmen's Society. He is president of the Germania Building and Loan Association, in addition to his other business affiliations.

On December 2, 1885, Mr. Loeser was united in marriage with Miss Emma Frank, of Detroit, who died on March 26, 1905, leaving two children, William H. Loeser and Viola T. The son is married and is a resident of Jackson, while Miss Viola makes her home with her father.

On January 9, 1907, Mr. Loeser was married to Mrs. Christina Waltz, the widow of Peter Waltz, of Jackson. She died on April 3, 1911, without issue.

Paul Allen Leidy. The secretary of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce is a young man who it is generally believed will yet be heard of in public life, for his advance already has been phenomenal, and should he decide to continue in the study of law which he began in his college days, he will one day take a foremost place among the legal men of the state. His talents are undeniable, and coupled with a degree of ambition that is seldom encountered, there is in him a combination that is hard to worst under the most adverse conditions.

Mr. Leidy is a native son of the state, born in Detroit, on September 5, 1888, and his parents were Clarence F. and Emma (Brown) Leidy. The father died in 1893, and the mother is now living in Toledo. Clarence F. Leidy was one time editor of the Detroit *Journal*, and he was a son of Hon. Paul Leidy, a Pennsylvanian, who several times served his state in Congress. The mother of Paul Allen Leidy was born at Princeton, Indiana, though her girlhood was spent principally in Toledo, Ohio, where she now resides, and where she is principal of one of the ward schools of the city, a position she has held for the past eighteen years.

Paul Allen Leidy was graduated from the Toledo high school at the age of sixteen, in the year 1905. He at once entered the University of Michigan, despite his extreme youth, and in 1909 he was graduated from its literary department. He then applied himself to teaching mathematics in the high school at Sheboygan, Michigan, during the school years of 1909-10, after which he returned to the university to further prosecute his studies. It must not be omitted that he was, in 1909, awarded a fellowship in political economy for his excellent work on that subject, and when he returned in 1910 to resume his studies he devoted himself chiefly to the subjects of political economy, history and political science. The terms of his fellowship allowed him $30.00 a month, which he applied toward his living expenses during the year of his post graduate work, and when he concluded his work in 1911 he was awarded the degree of Master of Arts. He then entered the law department of the university and for six months carried on his studies there, intending to fit himself for a legal career, but a shortage of money made it necessary for him to withdraw for a time and devote himself to something that would provide some funds for the furtherance of his studies. Returning to Toledo, then his home, he became assistant secretary of the Toledo Commerce Club, which position he resigned early in 1913 to accept his present post of secretary of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce. It may be stated here that the post he holds is one that carries with it signal honor, with heavy responsibilities for one so young as is Mr. Leidy, but he has thus far proven himself equal to the demands

of his position, and the association has received an impetus from the virility and genius of the man that is already felt in the commercial activities of the city. It is probable that Mr. Leidy is the only young man of his age in the state of Michigan today who holds so responsible and lucrative a position, and his many friends here and in his former home look forward to a brilliant and worthy career for him.

While Mr. Leidy was attending the University of Michigan he paid his expenses, for the most part, through his work as a correspondent of the Detroit *Journal* and the Chicago *Tribune,* as well as certain of the Toledo papers, so that it will be readily understood that his college days were not the continuous round of pleasure that many of the young men make of it, but rather were they marked by hard work all along the line, a fact that augurs well for his further progress.

Mr. Leidy is a member of the Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity, and in Jackson he is a member of the Jackson City Club and the Meadow Heights Country Club.

Thomas F. Carroll. In his public and professional relation the service of Mr. Carroll has been that of one of the leading lawyers and citizens of Grand Rapids for more than thirty years. Long since he won recognition as one of the ablest of the Kent county bar, has been attorney in many of the most important cases in the local and state courts, and the firm of Carroll, Kirwin & Holloway, of which he is senior member, is regarded as one of the strongest aggregations of legal talent in western Michigan. The offices of the firm are in the Houseman Building. Mr. Carroll has for many years been prominent in Democratic politics and is known among the leading Democrats throughout the state.

Thomas F. Carroll was born near Rochester, New York, November 23, 1854, a son of James and Mary (Kennedy) Carroll. The Carroll family had its original seat in Ireland, and one branch was founded in America during the colonial era, and the Carrolls of Carrollton, Maryland, are of that line. The parents of the Grand Rapids attorney came to America from Ireland in 1848, settling in western New York, and soon after the birth of Thomas moved to Michigan, locating in Van Buren county.

The boyhood and youth of Thomas F. Carroll were spent in Van Buren county and the public schools supplied most of his education. When he was seventeen years old Mr. Carroll started his career as a school teacher in Van Buren county. His record in that work was one of efficiency, but education was not the field in which he had determined to make a career and, as in the case of many other successful professional men, he taught school only long enough to enable him to start properly equipped in his chosen work. His work as a teacher continued for about six years, and in the meantime he took up the study of law and in 1872 entered as a student the law offices of Hughes, O'Brien & Smiley, in Grand Rapids. His admission to the bar came on October 14, 1879.

In 1880 Mr. Carroll entered a partnership with Hon. Isaac M. Turner. This relationship continued until the death of the latter in 1895. At that date Mr. Kirwin, who had previously been in the employ of Mr. Turner, came into the firm, and the title then read, for some time, Carroll, Turner & Kirwin. Since then the present partnership of Carroll, Kirwin & Holloway has been formed. From 1883 to 1886 Mr. Carroll was assistant prosecutor of Kent county. In 1890, having for several years taken much interest in Democratic politics, he was made secretary of the Democratic State Committee, a position which he resigned in order to take a place on the Democratic State Executive Committee. During 1892 Mr. Carroll was chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee for the Fifth District of Michigan. On March 9, 1894, President Cleveland appointed him postmaster of Grand Rapids, and his service as such ran

from April 3, 1894, to June 1, 1898. In 1904 the name of Mr. Carroll headed the Democratic electoral ticket for Michigan.

Mr. Carroll has been vice president and counsel for the Grand Rapids, Grand Haven & Muskegon Railway Company since 1900. He is director and counsel of the Commercial Savings Bank at Grand Rapids, a director in the Grand Rapids Railway Company and a director in the Grand Rapids Trust Company. In 1906 he was a member of the board of estimates of Grand Rapids, and for a number of years a director in the Grand Rapids board of trade. His social relations are with the Peninsular Club of Grand Rapids and the Kent Country Club.

On October 11, 1880, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Carroll with Miss Ella Remington, daughter of W. B. Remington of Grand Rapids. Her death occurred in January, 1882, and a son, Charles, survived her. For his second wife Mr. Carroll married on August 19, 1889, Miss Julia Agnes Mead, daughter of the late Major A. B. Watson of Grand Rapids. They are the parents of one daughter, Katharine. The Carroll home is at 24 LaFayette Avenue, S. E.

Albert Smith Todd. There are many pleasing distinctions to be accorded the Todds, both as a family and to the individual members. They were among the pioneers of Genesee county, where John Todd had a long and useful career of varied activities from 1835 until his death. Albert S. Todd, a son of the pioneer, is one of Owosso's leading business men, and has had many experiences which prove his an interesting character. Mr. Todd is a man of unusual education, has an outlook over life resulting from three score and ten years, and his family are leaders in the social circles of Shiawassee county.

Born March 18, 1843, Albert Smith Todd was one of the family of John and Polly M. (Smith) Todd. Both the father and mother were natives of New York State, reared near Onondaga, and after their marriage came to Michigan territory in 1835. After a brief stay in Pontiac, they took the Indian trail to Flint, where they made their home for many years. The local history of Genesee county will always give the figure of John Todd a prominent place. He was a pioneer landlord, kept a tavern in Flint, and his house was a place for entertainment of a large share of the travelers through the early days. He became famous as an Indian trader, and in many ways was one of the leaders in his community. Successful in business he acquired large tracts of land, and for many years carried on farming successfully. He finally retired from the active cares of life, and spent his last days in Owosso, where he died when eighty-nine years of age. His wife had passed away at the age of sixty-five and both now rest side by side in the Owosso cemetery. John Todd, before coming to Michigan had made a record as a soldier in the War of 1812, having gone to the front with the American troops when a boy in his teens. He and his wife were the parents of four children mentioned briefly as follows: Edwin A. Todd, who died in Owosso, at the age of eighty-four years; was a prominent railroad and business man, was twice honored by election as mayor of Owosso and held other positions in public affairs. Mary L. Todd, is the widow of David Gould, who was prominent as a railway builder, contractor and lumberman, and she now lives with her daughter, Mrs. Anna Dudley at Owosso, at the age of eighty-two. Julia I. Todd, now deceased, was the wife of Gilbert Lyon, one of Owosso's prominent attorneys.

Albert Smith Todd grew up in Genesee county, attended the country schools, and lived at home with his parents, until he was nineteen years of age. He has always been a man of active enterprise, and has never had to depend upon others to assist him to fortune. His first dol-

lar was earned by cutting cordwood, but he did not long remain in the ranks of those who depend upon a daily wage for their livelihood. Subsequently he became agent for the Amboy, Lansing and Traverse Bay Railroad, now a branch of the Michigan Central. He learned the art of telegraphy in the early days, and it is his distinction to have received the first telegraph message ever taken from the wire at Lansing. He worked as agent for the railway continuously for five years, after which he became identified with the lumber business as state agent for Mills Bros., of Boston, Massachusetts. This business brought him to Flint as his business headquarters, where he remained three years, and was six years at Saginaw. Mr. Todd then engaged in the stave manufacturing industry at Owosso, and with the development of his business established another factory at Milam, Tennessee. The factory in Tennessee was destroyed by fire, then rebuilt and operated for three years and then disposed of. In 1898 he engaged in the wholesale grain and hay, coal and wood business in Owosso. In 1907, the establishment was incorporated as the Albert Todd Company, of which he is president.

Besides his extensive business interests, Mr. Todd has not neglected the concerns of the civic community. He served Shiawassee county as treasurer two years, was city treasurer of Owosso one year, and has done a great deal for the upbuilding of his home city. He is a director in the Citizens Savings Bank. In politics he is a Progressive Republican. He is a member of the Masonic Order and a life member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His wife is one of the active members of the Congregational church, and he gives his support to that denomination.

On June 24, 1873, Mr. Todd married Miss Mary I. Gould, daughter of Col. Ebenezer Gould. Mrs. Todd was born in Owosso. They are the parents of two children: Leroy W. Todd, is associated with his father in the hay and grain business and has charge of the Boston, Massachusetts office; Nellie Anna Todd has devoted herself to social and philanthropic work, and for the past three years has been prominent in rescue work in New York City. As a recreation from business cares, Mr. Todd finds his greatest enjoyment in his yearly vacation with his wife at a cottage at Beulah on Crystal Lake.

George Albert Perrigo. The Perrigo family has been residents of Michigan upwards of sixty years. For the past quarter of a century the name has been prominently identified with manufacturing in the city of Owosso, where one of the largest of the local industries, and of its kind one of the largest in the state, was for many years conducted by George A. Perrigo, now retired, and now by his son, Hayes Perrigo, whose enterprise is a substantial factor in the city's material prosperity.

George Albert Perrigo was born in the city of Burdette, New York, July 27, 1845. His parents were Lemuel and Roxie Ann (Clapp) Perrigo. In 1856 the family came west and settled in Novi township of Oakland county, Michigan. George A, was then eleven years of age. Their home was in the village of Wixom, where Lemuel and wife spent their remaining years. Manufacturing is apparently a family vocation with the Perrigos. Lemuel Perrigo was the owner of a large foundry and machine shop in Burdette, New York, conducting the plant as a prosperous industry for a number of years until the shops were destroyed by fire in the year previous to the removal of the family to Michigan. On reaching this state, Lemuel Perrigo, whose reputation as a foundryman and machinist had preceded him, found a place in the foundry of Larcum and Pinny. For more than twenty years his skill was employed by that firm, and he was practically in charge of the entire manufacturing opera-

tions. His death occurred at the age of seventy years, while his wife passed away at the venerable age of eighty-six. They were highly respected and honored citizens of Oakland county, and their remains now rest in the cemetery at Richland. Lemuel Perrigo was not only an expert mechanic, but was well educated, much above the ordinary qualifications of his generation, and during his youth had also been given a thorough military training. Lemuel Perrigo and wife were the parents of four children, namely: Charlotte, became the wife of Daniel Johnson, and died at her home in Pontiac, Michigan, where she had lived for many years; Harriet, was the wife of Warren Baker, and died at Fowlerville, though her home for a number of years had been at Walnut Creek, Michigan; the next in order of the children is George A.; Lyman C. Perrigo lived and died in the city of Detroit.

The early schooling of George Albert Perrigo was obtained from the public schools of Burdette, New York, and also at Wixom, Michigan. As a boy he displayed special aptitude for mathematics and mechanical arts. During his young manhood he bought a farm three-quarters of a mile distance from Wixom and continued to operate it for twenty-five years, though in the meantime his interests had been directed to constructive affairs. In 1869 Mr. Perrigo married Miss Emma Baker, who was born in Oakland county, a daughter of Abner and Matilda (Cudworth) Baker. Mr. Baker was one of the pioneers of Oakland county, and successful as a builder and contractor. In the fifth year of his career as a farmer, Mr. George A. Perrigo became the traveling representative for the Groton Manufacturing Company, of Groton, New York. He was given the state agency for their output of bridge, structural iron and threshing machinery. Though continuing his farming operations at the same time, he rapidly extended the business of the Groton Company, and continued in that firm's employ for twenty years. It was due to his energetic management in Michigan that the headquarters of the firm were opened in Owosso, to which city he moved with his family in 1888. His work with the Groton Company continued until 1897. His exceptional success in the agency would have justified him departing and venturing an individual enterprise several years previously, but every time he suggested such a change the firm used such influence and efforts to retain his services that he remained with them a while longer. Throughout the twenty years with the Groton Company, Mr. Perrigo had been accorded the most generous treatment and as he had received practically all his business training from that firm, he felt in duty bound to continue with them as long as his individual interests would not suffer thereby. In 1897 Mr. Perrigo established a business of his own, for bridge building and contracting, and the selling of threshing machinery, and soon had his undertaking developed on a prosperous scale.

In 1901 Mr. Perrigo bought from M. Wood and Fred Gould the handle factory known and conducted under the title of the M. Wood Company. At that time the factory had a daily capacity of one hundred and fifty-seven tool handles. Mr. Perrigo turned over one-half interest in the concern to his son, Hayes Perrigo, and remained a partner in the establishment until 1907. In that year he retired to a well earned rest.

Mr. Perrigo has been a leader in civic affairs at Owosso, having served two years as an alderman, five years as a member of the Board of Public Works, and seven years as supervisor. On national issues his politics is Republican. In 1891, he drew up his own plans and built a splendid home at 213 North Cedar Street in Owosso, and now lives there in the peace and contentment and plenty which has been the well-won reward of his long and industrious career. Though he started in life with only ordinary advantages, Mr. Perrigo has made a success of his career from every standpoint.

His four children are: Hayes, who has succeeded his father as a manufacturer at Owosso; Ruth, who died at the age of twenty-two, a short time before she was prepared to graduate from the University of Michigan; Gertrude May, the wife of Herbert Galbraith, general agent for the M. C. & D. Steamship Company, with headquarters and residence at Mackinaw City; Grace Perrigo, who lives with her parents.

Hayes Perrigo, son of George A., was born June 13, 1876, at Wixom, Michigan. His home has been in Owosso since he was twelve years of age, and he completed his education in the Owosso high school. At the age of twenty-one he had mastered the trade of stationary engineer, and of wood turning, having acquired his knowledge in his father's factory during the vacation period of school. He was soon after taken into partnership by his father, and later bought out his father's interest. At that time he associated with himself Samuel Chevey and Stephen Baker, who had been long employed by his father. These enterprising men, with Hayes Perrigo at the head of the establishment have increased the size of their plant and its output from one hundred and fifty dozen to five hundred dozen handles per day. The plant gives steady employment to from twenty to thirty hands, and its payroll is an important asset in the industrial prosperity of Owosso. The company is one of very few manufacturers which specialize on bow socket fillers used in the construction of automobiles. Several years ago the firm bought out the A. B. Moore plant of Pontiac, Michigan, an establishment of a similar nature, and moved the machinery to Owosso, thus enlarging the local industry, and they now have one of the best equipped plants of its kind in the state. Though these several changes noted have been made in the past fifteen or twenty years, the title of the business is still the M. Wood Manufacturing Company, retaining the original firm name established in 1876.

Mr. Hayes Perrigo like his father, is a man of action, gives close attention to all details of his business, and can frequently be found about the factory in his overalls, ready if called upon to fill any part in the works. That is no doubt the secret of his success. In public affairs he has done his share, having served as alderman from the Fifth Ward. His politics is Republican, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Perrigo married Miss Anna Osmer, a native of New York State, and a daughter of George Osmer. They reside in their pleasant home at 815 West Exchange Street. The principal recreation of Mr. Perrigo and family are driving their own motor car, and he also enjoys an occasional fishing excursion.

Clarence B. Hayes. As president of the Hayes Wheel Company of Jackson, undeniably one of the foremost manufacturing plants of the city, Clarence B. Hayes has a place of prominence among the business men of the city that entitles him to specific mention among those men who have contributed something to the industrial, commercial and financial progress of the city, and without such mention of him this historical and biographical work could not be regarded as complete in its relation to the city of Jackson.

Mr. Hayes is not a Michigan product. He was born on a farm in Lorain county, Ohio, on September 21, 1866, and is a son of Almon L. Hayes, also a native of Lorain county, Ohio, born in 1836, who died in Kalamazoo, Michigan, in November, 1898. In early life Almon L. Hayes was a farmer, but he later became prominently identified with the lumber industry as a manufacturer of sash, doors and blinds at Lima, Ohio, and for many years he was prominent there in that enterprise. He took up his residence in Kalamazoo only a few years prior to his death. He was a son of William L. Hayes, an early pioneer in Lorain county,

Ohio, who came from Danbury, Connecticut, in pioneer times, making the trip in the then popular overland schooner. At the time of his death William L. Hayes was the oldest man in Lorain county in point of residence there.

Almon Hayes married Virginia E. Hitchcock, who was born in Cleveland, Ohio. She died in 1900 in Jackson. Clarence B. Hayes of this review, is the youngest child of his parents, and he has but one living brother, Lorin H. Hayes, of Petersburg, Virginia.

Clarence B. Hayes spent his early boyhood on his father's Lorain county farm, in Ohio, and at the age of thirteen he moved to Lima with his parents. There he was graduated from the Lima high schools at the age of seventeen, after which he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University of Delaware and continued attendance there until he was nineteen years old. Upon leaving the university he came direct to Jackson, Michigan, remaining here, at that time, for about two years as bookkeeper for the Smith Middlings Purifier Company, and later as bookkeeper for the Jackson Cracker Company. That was in the year 1885, and in 1888 he entered the employ of the meat packing firm of G. H. Hammond & Co., of Chicago. He was with that firm one year as bookkeeper, and in July, 1889, he became bookkeeper for the Kalamazoo Wheel Company, of Kalamazoo, Michigan. This firm was engaged in the manufacture of buggy wheels, and this was the beginning of Mr. Hayes' connection with the wheel manufacturing industry, though since then he has traveled far from his earliest associations with the enterprise. The concern sold out to the American Wheel Company, a corporation that then owned practically all the wheel plants in the country, operating twenty-four factories in all. Mr. Hayes was then made manager of the Kalamazoo branch, and he continued in that capacity from 1889 to 1898. The American Wheel Company, however, was in 1890 succeeded by the Standard Wheel Company, a concern that is still in existence, and is today the largest manufacturer of buggy and carriage wheels in the United States. From 1890, therefore, until 1898, Mr. Hayes was manager of the Kalamazoo plant under the direction of the Standard Wheel Company. In October, 1898, he resigned his position with the Standard concern and associated himself with W. C. Durant and J. D. Dart, the three men organizing the Imperial Wheel Company. The concern established factories both at Jackson and at Flint, Mr. Hayes becoming its vice president, as well as general manager. He continued as such for ten years, managing both plants. It was generally conceded at that time that the Imperial Wheel Company's product exceeded in point of excellence that of any other wheel concern in the country. Its product and capacity was 2,500 wheels daily, and the plant was run at its height continuously. Mr. Hayes was the head and front of the concern, his two partners furnishing the capital, or a good share of it, while he supplied the wheel knowledge and general ability to manage the plant successfully. In 1908 Mr. Hayes sold his stock in the concern, and in October of the same year he organized the Hayes Wheel Company of Jackson, already spoken of as one of the largest and most important manufacturing industries of the city. The company was organized for the express purpose of manufacturing wheels to be applied to all kinds of motor driven vehicles, and its success and prosperity has been of the most pleasing character. The manager of the company, which is none other than Mr. Hayes himself, has had twenty-five years of practical wheel experience, and is recognized throughout the country as an authority on the product in which he is interested. Mr. Hayes has been president of the concern from the first, and may be regarded as the life of the industry, for he fathered its establishment, and has been its president and general manager since its inception. Mark Meriman is vice president and factory manager,

while R. H. Loveland is secretary, with A. C. Bloomfield, treasurer. The main plant of the concern at Jackson occupies about thirteen acres, and it has a sub-plant at Albion. The capital stock of the concern is $600,000. Its daily capacity is 1,000 sets of wheels, or about $3,000,000 of business annually. There are 861 employes at the Jackson plant, while at Albion 178 is the average payroll.

The Hayes Wheel Company has made a point of choosing for its department heads men who are known to be widely experienced in the wheel world, and they are assisted by the ablest and highest priced wheelwrights in the business, so that the working force is as near perfect as care and selection on the part of the department heads can make it. The factory is modern and up-to-date in every point, all machinery in use being of the latest improved types, with many exclusive special machines in use.

It is the policy of this progressive company to have on its working force men who pride themselves on the superiority of their special work, and this lends much of perfection to the output of the plant. The management insists at all times on the most rigid inspection of all material and workmanship on it from the time it enters the factory in the rough until it leaves in the finished product, and no detail is omitted that could make for greater perfection in the output of the plant. It is the watchword of the company that No Wheel is Stronger Than its Weakest Part, and knowing this, the greatest stress is laid upon a rigid and thorough inspection of the work in every separate department. The result is a uniformity of excellence that has put Hayes Motor wheels in the forefront of the wheel market, and the same thing will keep the Hayes produce in its present enviable position. Today the majority of the leading automobile manufacturers are using Hayes Wheels.

Mr. Hayes is a member of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce and he is vice president of the Jackson Rim Company, a firm engaged in the manufacture of automobile rims. He is a member of the Jackson City Club, the Michigan Centre Country Club, the Meadow Heights Country Club, and he is a member and a director of the Michigan Manufacturers Association. In his political affiliations he is Republican, and he is a member of the Society of Automobile Engineers.

On August 21, 1889, Mr. Hayes was married to Miss Katherine M. Ballard, of Findlay, Ohio. They have two daughters: Margaret B. and Virginia, both of whom share the parental home as yet. They are accomplished and cultured young ladies, the elder being now a student in Miss Ely's school at Greenwich, Connecticut, where she is specializing in the study of music.

Carl Cook Wright. A business man whose interests have been constantly expanding since he located in Shiawassee county some twenty years ago, Mr. Wright is now engaged in the wholesale and retail hay, grain and feed business at Owosso. His early career was spent as a farmer, and with increasing years his interests in various lines have extended, and he is now not only an important business factor, but also a man of influence in the civic life of this section of Michigan.

Carl Cook Wright was born at Avon, New York, December 31, 1861, a son of Heman N. and Martha (Cook) Wright. Both parents were natives of New York State, and of the town of Avon. The mother is now deceased, and her remains rest in the cemetery at Avon. The father continued to live in the old New York village until 1908, when at the request of his son Carl he came to Michigan, and took the management of the Wright store in Corunna, Shiawassee county. In New York State, the father for many years successfully followed the vocation of farming, and was a highly respected citizen. He was fairly prosperous

and reared and educated his family for useful places in life. With the exception of the son Carl, the children are chiefly identified with educational and benevolent work, and have distinctive places in these departments of social betterment. Of the five children, the Owosso merchant is the first; Jasper H. Wright is professor of biology at the Mechanic Institute at Rochester, New York; Ruth M. Wright, is a graduate of the well known Pratt Library School of New York City, and is now librarian of the Normal School at Temple, Arizona; Theodore H. Wright, is also a teacher in the Mechanic Institute at Rochester; Francis has chosen a career of more active benevolence and is prominent in rescue and settlement work in Boston, Massachusetts.

Carl Cook Wright graduated at the age of eighteen from the Avon high school, and some years of his early career were spent in the east. Coming to Owosso in 1893, he bought in Shiawassee county a large tract of land, and was engaged in its successful cultivation for twelve years. In 1905, his attention was directed to commercial affairs in the city of Owosso, at which time the hay and grain establishment of E. B. Tubbs came under his ownership and control. The business has been increased very materially in order to keep pace with expanding demands, and two years after Mr. Wright took charge, he built a large and commodious brick storeroom and warehouse occupying the street numbers from 112 to 116 on South Ball Street. Mr. Wright ranks as one of the foremost business men of Owosso, and has a very large wholesale and retail trade in hay, grain, and flour, and other seed products. Among his personal friends are the leading men of the city and county, and for a number of years, his has been a keen and active interest in both city and county political affairs. His readiness to assist any cause for the benefit of his locality has made him an influential factor in this part of the state. In 1913 Mr. Wright was a candidate for the office of mayor. In politics his support is given to the Progressive party.

Fraternally his affiliations are with the Masonic Order, in which he has taken the Chapter and Knight Templar degrees. November 15, 1903, Mr. Wright married Miss Alta M. Howe, who was born in Owosso, a daughter of Joseph H. and Helen M. (Brewster) Howe. Their three children are: Helen M., a student in the Owosso high school; William Sackett; and Ruth M. Wright. The family home is a pleasant residence at 603 North Washington Street.

Dr. Presca Isaac Edwards. One of the foremost medical men of Jackson county is Dr. Presca Isaac Edwards, actively engaged in the practice of his profession here since 1889, the year in which he was graduated from the University of Michigan with the M. D. degree. Dr. Edwards, in addition to his general practice, is the local representative in a professional way, of numerous insurance and industrial concerns here, it being estimated that he does more business of that character than any other one physician in Jackson. He served two years as county physician of Jackson county and one year as city physician of the city of Jackson, and proved himself an efficient and valuable official in those capacities. Altogether, his career thus far in Jackson has been one of the highest order, praiseworthy and admirable.

Dr. Edwards was born in Franklin township, Lenawee county, this state, on October 28, 1859, and he is a son of Randolph D. M. Edwards and Harriet (Powers) Edwards. The father, a farmer all his life, was born in Seneca county, New York, and he is now a resident of Jackson county, living on a comfortable farm there at the age of eighty-five. His wife, a daughter of Hon. Isaac Powers, a well known lawyer and justice of the peace of Springville, Lenawee county, Michigan, in the pioneer days, died in 1895.

Otto F. Lueders M.D.

When Presca I. Edwards was four years old his parents moved to Albion, Michigan, and when he was nine he removed to a farm in Liberty township, Jackson county, and there the family home is yet maintained.

Here did Dr. Edwards spend his youth. He had his early education in a district school, and later attended school at Napoleon and Jackson. He studied medicine in the University of Michigan, and was duly graduated in 1889, since which time he has devoted himself to active practice.

Dr. Edwards is a member of the Jackson County Medical Society, of which he has been treasurer for the past four years. He is also a member of the State and American Medical Associations, and of the American Insurance Examiners' Association. He has been local examiner for a number of large insurance companies in Jackson for some time, as well as a number of accident companies, and he is official surgeon for the Michigan United Traction Company. Fraternally the Doctor is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

On May 31, 1894, Dr. Edwards was married to Blanche Wisner Plough, of Detroit. They have no children.

Otto L. Ricker, M. D. It has been given to Dr. Ricker to gain secure prestige as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Wexford county and he is engaged in the active practice of his profession at Cadillac, the judicial center of the county. He is a native son of the Wolverine state and here has accounted well for himself and to the world, for his advancement has been principally the result of his own ambition and well directed efforts.

Dr. Ricker was born in Lake county, Michigan, on the 22d of September, 1877, and is a son of Levi W. and Frances Virginia (Stratton) Ricker, the former of whom was born in the state of Maine, in 1835, and the latter of whom was born in Pennsylvania, on the 15th of January, 1845. The marriage of the parents was solemnized on the 3d of December, 1861, at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and both passed the closing years of their lives at Cadillac, Michigan, where the father died in 1900 and the mother on the 28th of January, 1909. They became the parents of five sons and six daughters, and of the number Dr. Otto L., of this review, was the ninth in order of birth. Levi W. Ricker came with his family to Michigan in the year 1875 and he became one of the pioneers of Lake county. He had been identified with lumbering enterprise in his native state and with this line of enterprise he was more or less closely concerned after he had established his home in Michigan. He finally purchased 320 acres of wild land in Lake county, the timber from which he cleared and manufactured, and eventually he reclaimed a goodly part of his land to cultivation. He continued to be actively engaged in lumbering and farming operations in Lake county until the spring of 1889, when he met with heavy losses, in the fire that practically obliterated the village of Chase. Mr. Ricker was a man of invincible integrity and of strong mentality. His life was marked by consecutive industry, and it was but unpropitious circumstance that prevented him from achieving greater financial success. Both he and his wife were devout members of the Congregational church at Chase, in which he served as deacon, and he was specially active in the promotion of the cause of temperance. He was made a Knights Templar Mason at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and he continued to be an earnest worker in the great fraternity after his removal to Michigan. Mr. Ricker was a thoroughgoing Republican in his political allegiance and he served in various local offices in Lake county. At the time of the Civil war he enlisted in defense of the Union, and as a member of a Pennsylvania regiment he proceeded to Philadelphia, the war closing before the command could reach the front.

Levi W. Ricker was a scion of a family founded in New England in the colonial era of our national history. His parents, Hosea and Priscilla (Garrish) Ricker, were likewise natives of Maine, where the father devoted the greater part of his active career to lumbering and where he continued to reside until his death: his wife, who was born in 1812, was a resident of Lake county, Michigan, at the time of her demise, on the 4th of October, 1889. Both were members of the Congregational church.

The maternal grandparents of Dr. Ricker were Robert and Sarah (Green) Stratton, the former of whom was born April 7, 1819, his death occurring September 6, 1900, and the latter of whom was born April 6, 1814, she having passed to the life eternal January 24, 1885. Mr. Stratton was a harnessmaker by trade and vocation, but in his earlier life he assisted in the construction of the locks on the old Erie canal. He came to Michigan in 1887, after the death of his wife, and after residing for a term of years at Benton Harbor he removed, in 1891, to Cadillac, where he passed the residue of his life.

Dr. Otto L. Ricker is indebted to the district schools of Lake and Wexford counties for his earlier educational discipline, and in 1899 he was graduated in the high school at Cadillac. During his school days in this city he was employed for some time in the drug store of A. H. Webber, and this association doubtless had much to do with his choosing the medical profession. In September, 1899, he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, and in 1901 he became a student in the Detroit Medical College, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1904 and from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. Thus admirably equipped for his chosen vocation, Dr. Ricker initiated the active practice of his profession in association with Dr. B. H. McMullan, of Cadillac. He has been indefatigable in his study and research and has kept in touch with the advances made in both medical and surgical science. The Doctor has taken effective post-graduate courses in leading medical institutions of Chicago, Philadelphia and Detroit, and in 1908 he completed a special course in the Chicago Eye, Ear & Nose College, to fortify himself more fully for the surgical branch of his profession, this receiving much of his thought and attention. In 1913 he was appointed oculist and aurist for the Owosso-Frankfort division of the Toledo & Ann Arbor Railroad, and he is still the incumbent of this position, besides being a member of the medical staff of Mercy hospital, in his home city of Cadillac. He controls a substantial and representative practice of individual order, his partnership with Dr. McMullan having been dissolved in 1913. He is president, for 1914, of the Tri-County Michigan Medical Society, and is also identified with the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Dr. and Mrs. Ricker are most zealous and valued members of the Congregational church in Cadillac, and he is affiliated with the local organizations of the Knights of Pythias, the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

At Cadillac, in the year 1905, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Ricker to Miss Nellie B. Shupe, who was born and reared at Fostoria, Ohio. They have three children,—Margaret, Florence and Otto L., Jr.

Hon. Burt D. Cady. In the consistently progressive career of Hon. Burt D. Cady, postmaster of Port Huron, a prominent attorney and helpful citizen, several personal characteristics are noticeable, among which is versatility of attainments combined with thoroughness of preparation and depth of legal knowledge. A practical man of affairs, skillful, farseeing and reformatory, he has been an originator of actualities as well as a producer of good and true movements, and as such is known as one of his city's strong characters. Mr. Cady is a native son of Port

Huron, born July 25, 1874, a son of Elwin M. and Mehitable E. (Kimball) Cady. His father, born in the Buckeye state, came to Michigan among the early settlers, established himself in the grain and lumber business, and became a prosperous and influential factor in Port Huron's important affairs. He was a Republican in politics and held various offices within the gift of his fellow-citizens, being a member of the city council at the time of his death, January 31, 1896. Mr. Cady was a life long member of the Congregational church as was his wife. She was born in Michigan, a daughter of Everett Kimball, a pioneer settler of St. Clair county and still remembered by old-time lumbermen. She survives her husband and resides at Port Huron, the mother of six living children: Ella E., who is single and lives in Port Huron; Erwin A., of this city; Maude, who is the wife of Russell N. Wade, of Port Huron; Elwin M., also of this city; Burt D.; and Clay C., of Lansing, Michigan.

Burt D. Cady secured educational advantages in the public graded and high schools of Port Huron, and after his graduation from the latter entered the law office of Avery Brothers & Walsh, where he continued to study and prepare for his chosen profession until his admission to the bar, July 25, 1895. Since that time he has been in continuous practice in Port Huron and his connection with numerous important cases of litigation has made him a more or less familiar figure in the courts of St. Clair county. In 1903 he formed a co-partnership with Clifford W. Crandall, under the firm name of Cady & Crandall, and this was known as one of the strongest legal combinations in general practice in the city. The firm dissolved in 1909, Mr. Cady continuing the practice of law and Mr. Crandall shortly afterward occupying a chair in the legal department of the University of Florida. While Mr. Cady is devoted to the profession which he has made his life work, he has also been deeply interested in local governmental affairs. He has particularly given of his thought and time to a study of all matters pertaining to the welfare, representation and public service of his home community. In politics he has ever been an active and consistent Republican, has served two terms as prosecuting attorney of St. Clair county, and in 1907 was the successful candidate of his party in the Eleventh Senatorial District. In 1909 he was appointed by President Taft to the postmastership, and in this capacity has done much to improve the service, being known as a man who has ever been able to get results. His activities have extended to various lines of endeavor. His work in the field of morality and good citizenship has been particularly noticeable as president of the Young Men's Christian Association and trustee of the Congregational church. He shows his enjoyment of healthy sports and outdoor life as president of the Port Huron Driving Park and the Agricultural Society. In the realty field he is prominent as the president of the Home Realty Company of Port Huron and as trustee and director of Cozy Homes, Limited, of Welland, Ontario. Into whatever line his activities have led him he has made his strong and dominant personality felt. Mr. Cady's acquaintance is extensive and his friendships many, especially in club and fraternal life. He belongs to the Masons, in which he is a Shriner; to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, being secretary of the Board of Directors of Port Huron Lodge No. 343; to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Sons of the American Revolution and the Knights of Pythias, and to the Fellowcraft and Athletic Clubs of Detroit, and to the Welland Club of Welland. His modern residence is located at No. 733 Court street.

On June 4, 1902, Mr. Cady was united in marriage at Lapeer, Michigan, with Miss Mary K. Beamer, daughter of Robert Beamer, an early settler of that city. To this union there have come two children:

Eleanor, born October 3, 1903; and Gordon, born March 2, 1913, both at Port Huron.

Daniel J. Campau. The City of Detroit, by its very name, pays a tribute of honor to its early French settlers, and of the old-time French families there yet remain many worthy representatives within the gracious borders of the beautiful metropolis of Michigan. Traced through long and illustrious lines of French ancestry is the genealogy of a number of the foremost citizens of Detroit today, and prominent among such scions is Daniel J. Campau, who is a representative of the oldest and most distinguished French family of the city, with whose annals the name has been identified for more than two centuries and from the time when Detroit was but an outpost on the frontier of civilization. The first of the Campau family to establish residence in Detroit were Michael and Jacques Campau, who came from France with Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac, the founder of Fort Pontchartrain, on the site of the present city of Detroit, in 1701. The generic history of Michigan bears ample record of the worthy achievement of those who have borne the name of Campau, as one generation has followed another on to the stage of life's activities, and thus it is unnecessary to attempt in this brief sketch an extended genealogical review, for such information may be found in many other published works touching the development and upbuilding of Michigan. It may well be said that Daniel J. Campau is well upholding the prestige of the honored name which he bears, and he is today one of the representative and influential citizens of Detroit and Michigan.

Mr. Campau was born in Detroit on the 20th of August, 1852, and is a son of Daniel J. and Marie Frances (Palms) Campau. His grandfather, Joseph Campau, the famous merchant and trader of early Detroit, was born in the old family homestead in this city, then a mere frontier village, and the date of his nativity was February 20, 1769. He received his preliminary education under the direction of his mother and at the age of ten years was sent to school in the city of Montreal, Canada, where he remained five years and received a liberal French education. He returned to Detroit in 1786 and was recognized as one of the most accomplished Frenchmen of the aristocratic old town, the regime of which was at that time of most patrician order. His name was an acknowledged title to French nobility, and his polished manners, finished education and general characteristics made him a personage of distinction and influence in the community. His father died while young Joseph was in Montreal, and upon the latter's return to Detroit he found it expedient to identify himself with the practical affairs of life. He accordingly entered the employ of a man named McGregor,—a pioneer merchant and trader in the neighboring village of Sandwich, Ontario, and remained with this sterling Scotsman for some time. Having accumulated some funds, he next entered into a contract with the British government to construct a fort or frontier military post at Malden, Canada. He had collected a large amount of timber for construction work on the fort, when the material was swept away in a freshet, leaving the young contractor virtually penniless. He then abandoned his contract and re-entered the employ of Mr. McGregor, but shortly afterward engaged in business on his own account, in Detroit. His first place of business was situated on what is now Atwater Street, and his principal customers were the French folk of the town, who were still much in predominance, besides which he built up a flourishing trade with the Indians, many of whom came from points far distant. Finally, Mr. Campau removed to the south side of Ste. Anne Street, the present Jefferson Avenue, and eventually he established branch trading posts at Saginaw,

St. Clair and on the Clinton River, then known as Huron River. He controlled a large and profitable Indian trade and his success as a merchant and trader was great. He continued in active business for more than forty years. He procured his supplies of goods mainly from Montreal, but was the first merchant of Detroit to purchase goods in Boston and to transport the same to the isolated frontier settlements in the region then considered as the far west. Joseph Campau was the great pioneer merchant of Michigan and became the leading and most successful merchant of his day in Detroit.

As early as 1786 Joseph Campau initiated the buying and selling of Michigan real estate, and in this connection he manifested marked enterprise and progressiveness, as well as mature business judgment. It was his policy to buy unimproved lands, on which he would erect comfortable dwellings, and he would dispose of the properties after they had been thus prepared for the uses of civilization. His operations in this line were largely confined to Detroit and its environs and he exerted great and beneficent influence in connection with the development and upbuilding of his native place, as he utilized his means and business sagacity in providing homes for many early settlers. When Detroit was incorporated, in 1802, Mr. Campau was elected a member of its first board of trustees, and he was one of the dispensation members of Zion Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, the first to be established in Detroit. In 1812 he received from President Madison a commission to the office of major, and he was actively concerned with military operations in the war of 1812. He took great interest in the development of live-stock interests in the new country, especially the raising of horses. As early as 1798 he was found enrolled as a member of the Board of Trade Britannic. In 1812 he was associated with John Jacob Astor, James Abbott and L. S. Schwarz in the Northwestern Fur Company. In 1809 he had nine branch stores in the territory of Michigan, and he was one of the original stockholders of the first banking institution in Detroit, The Territorial Bank, of which General John R. Williams was president. He was associated with General Williams in the founding of the Democratic *Free Press,* the lineal successor of which the Detroit *Free Press* of the present day. He was one of the original stockholders of the Detroit & St. Joseph Railroad, now a part of the Michigan Central Railway system, and a resourceful and dominating factor in many enterprises and projects that had potent influence in furthering the development of progress of his home city and state. He was prominently associated with affairs relative to the war of 1812 and his noble life was sufficiently prolonged to enable him to witness the inception and earlier conflicts of the great Civil War, his death having occurred in Detroit on the 25th of July, 1863.

Joseph Campau was one of the eight children of James and Catherine (Menard) Campau, whose marriage was solemnized in 1760. He was the second of the children, the first having been Jacques, born in 1762, and the youngest having been Cecile, who was born in 1765 and who in 1781, became the wife of Judge Thomas Williams, father of General John R. Williams. In 1808 Joseph Campau wedded Miss Adelaide DeQuindre, daughter of Major Antoine Pontchartin DeQuindre, who distinguished himself in the War of 1812. Joseph Campau was survived by eight children, Joseph, Jr., having met death by accident early in life, all of whom are now deceased, namely: Daniel J., Sr., Denis J., James J., Alexander T., Adelaide, Catherine D., Emily and Matilda. Concerning the son's adequate record is given in other publications and this article may thus proceed to a consideration of the career of Daniel J. Campau, Jr., the representative Detroit citizen of the present day.

Daniel J. Campau gained his early educational discipline in the schools

of Detroit and thereafter was graduated in St. John's College, at Fordham, New York. He read law under effective preceptorship and in 1879 was admitted to the bar of his native state. Later he was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court, and followed his profession here for some years and then engaged in the real estate business. The impaired health of his father rendered it virtually incumbent upon him to assume practically the entire management of the extensive and important Campau estate, a responsibility that soon engrossed the greater part of his time and attention. He continued his able and effective services in this line until the estate was finally settled and distributed equitably among the several heirs. Since that time Mr. Campau has found ample demands upon his attention in the supervision of his own large and varied capitalistic interests, which in many ways touch closely the material and civic prosperity and advancement of his native city.

For many years Mr. Campau has been one of the most influential figures in the Michigan Councils and activities of the Democratic party. His special ability and finesse in connection with the directing of political affairs finally brought him into prominence in the national manoeuvers of his party, and in 1884, in the State Convention of his party in Michigan, he was chosen by acclamation a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago. Two years later he was chosen a member of the Democratic State Central Committee of Michigan, of which he was elected treasurer. He continued in active and effective service as a member of this important committee for more than twenty years, and was its treasurer from 1886 to 1890. In 1886 President Cleveland appointed Mr. Campau Collector of Customs for the port of Detroit, and after serving in this capacity for nearly four years he voluntarily resigned the office, owing to a change in the national administration. At the Democratic State Convention of 1890 Mr. Campau was chosen by acclamation to be Chairman of the State Central Committee and in the campaign that followed he showed the highest generalship in the manoeuvering and directing of the political forces at his command, as shown by the decisive Democratic victory gained in the election of that year in Michigan,—this having been the first Democratic victory won in the state since 1853.

In 1891 Mr. Campau tendered his resignation as Chairman of the State Central Committee, but the State Convention refused to accept this resignation. In 1892 he was unanimously re-elected Chairman, and in the same year, at the National Convention in Chicago, he was chosen a member of the National Democratic Committee. In 1893 Mr. Campau received the votes of the Democratic members of the State Legislature in support of his candidacy for the United States Senate. In the memorable national campaign of 1896 Mr. Campau served as Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the National Democratic Committee and toured the country with the candidate, Mr. Bryan. He was loyal to the regularly constituted ticket of his party and gave a zealous and effective support to its presidential nominee, William J. Bryan. Few men who have not sought or held public office have been able to wield so great influence and attain to so much political prominence as Mr. Campau, and he has proved a most able and zealous exponent of the principals and policies of the staunch old party with which he has been aligned from the time of attaining to his legal majority, the while his every motive and action have borne the evidence of sincerity and an earnest desire to promote the general welfare of the state and nation.

Mr. Campau has also been a most prominent figure in connection with turf events and has exemplified the best type of sportmanship in this direction. As a patron of the trotting turf he has done much to advance its interests in America. In 1885 he assumed control of the track

Detroit, and became also the principal stockholder and exploiter of the Detroit Driving Club, which developed in Detroit the annual Blue Ribbon meeting of the Grand Circuit. He also became prominent in his identification with national affairs on the trotting turf. At the time when the government of trotting contests in the Unied Sates was in the control of the National Trotting Association, which was largely dominated by self-seeking interests, there came widespread agitation in opposition to these conditions, especially in the west, and Mr. Campau gained distinctive recognition as the leader of the reform movement in favor of clean and legitimate turf activities. Thinking to silence him, the national association elected him a member of its board of review, but this move of expediency signally failed in its purpose, with the result that Mr. Campau continued his efforts and that a convention was finally called for the organization of a new trotting association. The convention was held in Detroit and resulted in the organization of the American Trotting Association. Mr. Campau was tendered, but declined, the presidency of the new organization. In 1887 he purchased a controlling interest in the Chicago Horseman Newspaper Company, publishers of a representative periodical known as "The Horseman" and shortly afterward he became the sole owner. He subsequently purchased The Spirit of the Times of New York and consolidated it with The Horseman under the name of The Horseman and Spirit of the Times. He has shown loyal interest in making the paper a representative of the highest ideals in all that pertains to the horse and turf events, and it is now the recognized authority in all that pertains to American turf matters.

Elmer J. Ottaway. One of the best known newspaper men in southeastern Michigan is Elmer J. Ottaway, one of the publishers of the Port Huron *Times-Herald*. Mr. Ottaway began his newspaper career on leaving college, has had an extensive experience in all grades of the service both on country and metropolitan journals, was Washington correspondent for a Detroit paper, and left that work to take the management of the present establishment. The *Herald* was organized August 1, 1900, and on January 1, 1910, the Times-Herald Company bought the Port Huron *Times,* which had been established in 1873, and since then the consolidated paper has been called the *Times-Herald*. Mr. Ottaway is also interested in the Detroit *Times,* and at one time had interests in both Flint and Ann Arbor papers.

Born June 18, 1871, at Flushing, Michigan, Elmer J. Ottaway is descended from good old English stock on both sides. His grandfather George Ottaway came from England and was one of the founders of the name in this country. William J. Ottaway the father, was born in Clayton township, Genesee county, a son of the pioneer settler in this section. He grew up and became a farmer and cattle dealer, being very successful in his line of business, and towards the end of the Civil War served as a private in the Thirteeth Michigan Light Artillery. He is now living, retired, at St. Clair. William J. Ottaway married Helen M. Brown, who was born in Clayton township, Genesee county, Michigan, a daughter of Justin Brown, one of the pioneer settlers of Genesee county, and a member of one of the early boards of supervisors in that county. Mrs. Ottaway died in 1901 at Bay View, Michigan, and is buried at Flushing, Michigan. She was the mother of two children, Edith, the wife of E. M. Langdon, of St. Petersburg, Florida, being the daughter.

Elmer J. Ottaway received his early training in the grammar and high schools of Flushing and Flint, graduating from the former in 1887 and the latter in 1889, and took his literary course in the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1894. His inclinations had already directed him to newspaper work, and he did reporting and other

work on the Ann Arbor *Courier* and the *Argus*, until the fall of 1895, when he found a place on the staff of the Detroit *Free Press*. He went through all the routine of reporting and editorial management, and at last was Washington Correspondent of the *Free Press*. He resigned in 1900, and took an active part in the organization of the *Daily Herald* Company at Port Huron. Mr. Ottaway is now president of the Times-Herald Company, president of the Herald Printing Company, which conducts a large general printing plant in this city. He is a director in the German-American Savings Bank of Port Huron. The *Times-Herald* is conducted as a strictly independent paper, as regards politics.

Personally, Mr. Ottaway is of the independent type of Democrat, and has never sought any political position. He affiliates with the Blue Lodge and Chapter of Masonry at St. Clair, in which city he has his home, with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and with both branches of the Maccabees. His other affiliations are with the Woodmen of the World, the Royal Arcanum, the Knights of Pythias, and the American Insurance Union. Socially, he belongs to the University Club of Detroit, the Port Huron Golf Club, the Port Huron Masonic Club, the St. Clair Social Club, and is president and director of the Port Huron Y. M. C. A. He is a trustee of the Methodist church at St. Clair. For two years he served as president of the St. Clair County Alumni Association of the University of Michigan. Outside of business he finds diversion in automobiling and golf, and in everything is systematic and energetic, pursuing his pleasures with the same zeal that characterizes his work in the editorial and business rooms of the Times-Herald plant.

On June 22, 1899, at St. Clair, Mr. Ottaway married Miss Blanche O. Whiting, a native of St. Clair, and a daughter of Hon. J. R. Whiting, a former congressman from Michigan, and of a very prominent family of St. Clair county. The four children of this union were: Elmer J., now deceased; William Whiting, born March 7, 1902, at Port Huron; Richard Henry, born March 6, 1904, at St. Clair, and died in February, 1905; and John Palmer, born March 3, 1907 at St. Clair. Mrs. Ottaway died shortly after the birth of her last child. On August 31, 1910, Mr. Ottaway married Miss Ruth Louise Haller, a daughter of Rev. J. G. Haller, then living at St. Clair, and now at Ishpeming, Michigan. There is one child by the second marriage, James Haller Ottaway, born July 8, 1911.

Jacob Rauschenberger. A well known Grand Rapids business man, Jacob Rauschenberger established himself as an undertaker in that city in 1887, has been continuously in business for more than twenty-six years, and is now the Dean of the Funeral Directors of the city. The chief feature of his success has been his close attention to his work, and he believes in the principle and has profited by affording personal service instead of the machine-like routine with which so much modern business is conducted.

Jacob Rauschenberger was born in Ann Arbor, Michigan, July 2, 1858, a son of Thomas and Rosa (Katz) Rauschenberger. Both parents were natives of Germany, the father born in Wuertemberg June 17, 1835, and died March 18, 1907. The mother was born on June 18, 1834, and died in 1863. They were married at Ann Arbor, Michigan, having come to America in 1855. Thomas Rauschenberger was a cabinet maker by trade, and in his shop manufactured a great deal of furniture for the custom trade. While he came to America with nothing, he prospered by steady labor year after year, and reared his family in good circumstances. There were eight children, seven of whom are living, with Jacob as the oldest; John lives at Manchester, Michigan, and is a farmer; Barbara married Mr. Grossman, in the carriage business at Ann Arbor; Mary lives at home; Emma is the wife of Mr. Arnold, a jeweler at Ann

Arbor; Pauline married a Mr. Zeeb, a farmer in this state; Carrie is the wife of Mr. Woods, a jeweler at Hillsdale. The parents were both members of the German Lutheran church, and the father was a Democrat in politics.

Jacob Rauschenberger, who was reared and received his education in the grade and high schools of Ann Arbor, after graduating in 1876 found employment in a furniture store, and under the direction of his father and in the latter's shop acquired a careful skill and knowledge of the cabinet making trade. Thus he has been well equipped on the practical side, and continued as a workman in shops for others until 1887. In that year he opened a modest establishment on Front street in Grand Rapids. Later his shop was on Bridge street, and from there he moved to his present place at 415-417 Scribner avenue. Year after year he has increased his facilities to keep up with the times and with the growth of the community which he serves in his professional capacity, and has never allowed himself to get into a rut. He has a fine equipment and his show room is admittedly one of the best in Michigan. In conformity with the changing conditions of modern urban life, he has provided a good chapel for funeral services, capable of seating one hundred persons. Although he has become one of the large undertakers, Mr. Rauschenberger still gives his personal attention to every funeral. He attends all of them in person, except when two or more at the same time makes that impossible, and even then he makes all arrangements and satisfies himself that every detail is correct. Mr. Rauschenberger became the oldest and the dean of local undertakers at the death of the late Patrick H. O'Brien. His two sons are associated with him in the business.

In 1885 Mr. Rauschenberger married Carrie Stein, a daughter of Mathias Stein, of Adrian, Michigan, where he was a cabinet maker. The four children of the marriage are: Paul, in business with his father, who was educated in the Grand Rapids high school; Albert, also associated with his father; Alma, at home and attending high school; and Karl, a student in the high school. The family worship in the German Lutheran church, and Mr. Rauschenberger is affiliated with Lodge No. 48, B. P. O. E. In politics he supports the Democratic party.

George Thompson. This Port Huron business man, who has the distinction of being one of the oldest undertakers in the state still in active work, represents a family that was one of the first to locate at Port Huron, and there are many interesting circumstances connected with the family name and also much of note in the individual record of Mr. George Thompson.

Born August 5, 1853, George Thompson was a native of Port Huron, and a son of the late Edwin Thompson, who died at Port Huron in 1883, aged seventy-four years. The family is an old one in America, the great-great-grandfather, John Thompson, having come from Londonderry, Ireland, driven out of that country on account of religious matters, and on emigrating to America established or helped to establish the town of Londonderry in New Hampshire. Subsequently he moved to Saratoga county, New York. The early generations of the Thompson family were nearly all professional people, doctors, lawyers, ministers, and educators. Edwin Thompson, who was born March 4, 1813, at Ovid, in Seneca county, New York, came to Michigan during the early thirties. A tanner by trade, he was one of the first to set up a tan yard, in St. Clair county. His first settlement was at Wadhams, a village on the banks of the Black River. Subsequently he moved to Port Huron, where he bought twenty acres of land, on the river front, getting this tract direct from the government. To his new location he moved his

household effects, family and children down the Black River on a raft, and the site of the old home now adjoins the principal thoroughfare of Port Huron, Military Street. Edwin Thompson never took any active part in politics, was a quiet unassuming man, and in business very successful. During the early days, most of the products of his tan-yard were shipped to eastern markets, particularly to Boston. For years he devoted his time and energies to tanning and also to farming. In the community, and among the older settlers, he was familiarly known as Deacon Thompson, a name that originated in the fact that he was one of the first and for many years held the position of deacon in the First Congregational church. Edwin Thompson married Jane Miranda Betteys Greenfield. Her father came to Michigan at an early day. She was born at Charlton, New York, and came to Michigan with her first husband, H. G. Greenfield, during the early thirties, and they also settled at Wadhams, where she subsequently married Mr. Thompson. She died in 1881 at Port Huron aged seventy-two, and by her two husbands, was the mother of thirteen children, ten by Edwin Thompson. Of these children, Charles, William, Edwin, Montgomery, are all deceased; George; Ella is widow of William Rogers, of New York State; Hoyt is deceased; Alice died in infancy; and Mary is also deceased.

George Thompson received his education in the public schools of Port Huron, up to the time he was sixteen years of age. He started in life a member of a good and substantial family of Port Huron, but was not set up in business, nor did he receive any substantial support during his earlier career. His first employment was in his father's tannery, but after several years he found a position in the grocery business, under F. A. Weyers, with whom he remained for several years. In 1876 his father and his brother-in-law, A. C. Sloan, had established a furniture and undertaking business, which were conducted under their joint proprietorship until 1880. The business was then sold to William Thompson, older brother of George, who was its proprietor until 1884, when George and his brother Charles bought the establishment. The former had for some years been identified with the business, and with his brother Charles conducted it until 1888. In the meantime Mr. George Thompson had become proficient as an undertaker, and in 1888 brought about the division of the firm by which he acquired sole control of the undertaking department. He now has a record of thirty-five years' continuous service as an undertaker, and he conducts an establishment, which in its equipment and service is a credit to the city. He has made his success all by his own work, at the death of his father he inherited considerable money from the sale of the old Thompson estate in Port Huron, land which in the meantime had become very valuable from its choice location. Mr. Thompson is a Republican who has never sought nor filled any public office. He affiliates with the Lodge of Mason at Port Huron, with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World, and the Independent Order of Foresters. His church is the First Congregational. He was one of the original members of the National Guards, and was with the organization six years.

In 1876 at Port Huron, Mr. Thompson married Miss Hattie Goodale, who was born in this state, a daughter of Hiram Goodale, an old settler. She died in November, 1880, aged twenty-seven and without children. In 1886, Mr. Thompson was married at Port Huron to Clarissa J. Talbot, who was born at Port Huron, a daughter of James Talbot, who, with his wife Maria House Talbot, came from Canada to Michigan. Mr. Thompson by his second wife has three children: Margery, born July 22, 1888; Dudley, born August 21, 1890; and Dorothy, born

D. H. McMullen M.D.

May 11, 1897. The business address of Mr. Thompson is at 934 Sixth Street, and his home is at 1117 Pine Grove Avenue.

BARTLETT H. MCMULLEN, M. D. During a period of more than a quarter of a century Dr. Bartlett H. McMullen has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Cadillac, Michigan, and in this time has become known as one of the leaders of his calling in this part of the state. A man of high attainments and great force of character, he has exerted an influence for good in various lines of activity in the city of his adoption, having acted as mayor in 1907 and 1908, and is not alone a skilled physician and surgeon but a man of excellent business ability. Doctor McMullen is a Canadian by nativity, and was born in Stratford, Ontario, September 15, 1857, a son of John S. and Margaret (Holland) McMullen.

John S. McMullen was born at Kingston, Canada, in 1832, and there received good educational advantages, being graduated from the Kingston High school. He subsequently adopted the profession of civil engineering, and in 1856 came to Saginaw, Michigan, where he entered the lumber business. In 1890 he removed to Bay City, and later went to Seattle, Washington, where he continued to be identified with the lumber business until his death in January, 1912. He was a man of much executive and organizing ability and stood high in the confidence of his business associates, who looked to him constantly for counsel and advice. In politics a Democrat, he took an active and leading part in local matters, and his fraternal connection was with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. McMullen was married in 1853, at Detroit, Michigan, to Miss Margaret Holland, who was born in 1830, in Ireland, and she died in 1904, at Seattle, Washington, having been the mother of four sons and two daughters, as follows: Dan. H., who is engaged in the lumber business at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Seattle, Washington; Dr. Bartlett H., of this review; Dave and John, who are engaged in the coal and wood business at Seattle; Margaret, a teacher in the schools of Memphis, Tennessee; and Minnie, who is now Mrs. Jas. Armstrong, living at Butte, Montana.

Dr. Bartlett H. McMullen received his early education in the public schools of Michigan, and began to study medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. W. E. Magill, of West Bay City. In 1876 he became a student in the Detroit Medical College, from which noted institution he was graduated March 4, 1879, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He immediately established himself in practice at Morley, Michigan, which was the scene of his endeavors until 1888, when he came to Cadillac. This city has continued to be his field of practice to the present time. He has built up an excellent professional business by reason of his ability, his experience and his kindly, sympathetic nature, and is known among his professional brethren as one who strictly adheres to the unwritten ethics of his profession. He has never ceased to be a close student, and in 1890 took a post-graduate course in New York City, in 1899 a course in the Polyclinic Hospital of that metropolis, and since then has taken various other hospital and lecture courses in this country and in Europe. By his membership in the Michigan State Medical Society, of which he has been Councilor for the ninth district since its reorganization in 1904, and the American Medical Association, he keeps fully abreast of the constant advances being made in medicine. The Doctor is especially well known in the field of surgery, is division surgeon of the Ann Arbor Railway and chief surgeon of Mercy Hospital, and his offices are equipped with the latest improved instruments. He has been successful in his business ventures, and at this time is interested in the Weber Benson Drug Com-

pany, the Cadillac Chair Company, St. John's Table Company, all of Cadillac. He is a Knight Templar Mason and a Pythian Knight.

Doctor McMullen was married September 7th, 1882, to Miss Alice M. Sams, and they have three children: Florence, who is the wife of Charles A. Jewett, of Cleveland, Ohio; Donald, who married Helen Diggins, daughter of the junior member of the firm of Cummer & Diggins Company of Cadillac; and Edward, of New York City, a talented musician, who has spent three years in advanced study at Munich, Germany.

Richard C. Forman. One of Port Huron's most highly esteemed and successful men is Richard C. Forman, who after an absence of about twenty years in the west, returned to Michigan and is now occupied with business affairs, largely as a diversion, since he long ago acquired a competence. Mr. Forman is a self-made man, having started out when a boy to win a fortune, and while he is very modest with regard to his accomplishment his success has been none-the-less substantial and worthy.

Richard C. Forman was born in New York State, August 14, 1860, being of English stock on his father's side, and Irish on his mother's. Richard H. Forman was born in New Jersey, came to Lexington, Michigan, in 1862, and while in New Jersey was a merchant. At Lexington, he followed farming, was also a stock dealer, built and had charge of the docks at Lexington, being for more than twenty years engaged in the freight and express business. He died in 1897 at Port Hope, at the age of sixty-seven, and is buried at Port Hope. The maiden name of his wife was Sarah Quinn, who was born in Ireland, and when nine years of age, her parents settled in New Jersey, at Jersey City. She is living, at the age of 80 years, in Butte, Montana. She was the mother of nine children, seven sons and two daughters, three of whom are still living. L. H. Forman is in the wallpaper business at Butte, Montana, while W. D. Forman is a sign painter and decorator at Spokane, Washington.

Richard C. Forman, the third among the children, received his early training in the common schools of Lexington. At the age of fifteen he cut loose from home, and determined to make his own way. His first employment was in the cabinet maker's trade, but a short experience convinced him that this was not to his liking, and he then worked at farming for some time. During 1877-78, he went to the Black Hills in Dakota, locating at Deadwood, and two years were spent in mining. Returning to Port Huron, he lived in that city until 1882, when he was again stricken with the western fever, and this time did not stop until he reached Butte, Montana. Butte was his home for twenty years, and during the greater part of that time for fifteen years, he was in the wallpaper business. The first five years in the west were spent in mining and prospecting. In 1902, after an absence lacking only three days of twenty years, Mr. Forman returned to Michigan, and located in Port Huron. His business affairs had prospered in Butte, and after coming back to Michigan he was ten years practically without any active business connections. In 1912 he went into the shoe business, buying the old Boyce Bank Building at 509 Water Street, and establishing the Forman Shoe Company, an incorporation of which he is secretary and treasurer. This is one of the finest shoe stores in Port Huron, and is a credit to the city. Mr. Forman interests himself only in a financial way with this concern, and also finds employment for his leisure in looking after the interests of the local branch of the Order of Elks at Port Huron. He is manager of the Port Huron Lodge, and very popular in that order. Mr. Forman possesses all the typical traits of the true western man, being public spirited, and ever ready to extend a helping hand to his fellow men. In politics he is independent, and is a member of the

Methodist church. At Butte, Montana, on November 26, 1897, he married Miss Elizabeth Oliver, who was a daughter of Frank Oliver. There are no children, and Mr. and Mrs. Forman live at 415 Fourteenth street.

William L. January began the practice of law at Detroit thirty years ago. His ability and success in his profession are beyond question, and the same is true of his valuable work and effective influence in public affairs, particularly those affecting the good government of his home city.

William Louis January was born on a farm near Xenia, Greene county, Ohio, January 3, 1853, a son of George Wadman and Mary Standiford (Garnett) January. With an education from the district schools of his native county and an elective course in the literary department of the University of Michigan he took up the study of law and was graduated LL. B. from the university law department in 1883. His admission to the bar was followed by his removal to Detroit, in which city his entire career as a lawyer has been spent. For many years a considerable share of his practice has been in the federal courts, and he has handled perhaps as large volume of important litigations as any one of his contemporaries. In 1905 Mr. January was a candidate for the office of circuit judge, and in 1907 was candidate for election as delegate to the Michigan constitutional convention. In the world's congress of lawyers and jurists, held in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1904, he sat as a delegate, and the Detroit Bar and Michigan Bar Association appointed him to compile and edit a memorial for the celebration in honor of America's foremost jurist, John Marshall. His political party is the Republican, and he has done a great deal of active campaign work, both as a speaker and writer. Mr. January has made a reputation as clean debater either in the court room or on the public platform, and has an effective and fluent style in literary composition, and has often argued on subjects of public interest in the public press.

His home city has cause to gratefully remember his service in the state legislature, where it has been said his determined efforts resulted in the passing of many admirable bills particularly valuable to Detroit. Elected representative from Wayne county in 1896, during the following session he was the only Detroit member of the committee on city corporations, a committee to which was intrusted specially important functions at that time. The bill for the amendment of the city charter of Detroit was introduced and championed by Mr. January, and he also secured the enactment of a bill providing for the protection of the parks and boulevards of Detroit, especially in the matter of controlling the Belle Isle bridge approach, which as a result became part of the park system and was placed under the control of the park commissioners. The history of primary reform in Michigan could not be written without reference to Mr. January's pioneer work. The first measure providing for general primary election reform in the state was drawn and introduced into the legislature by him, and though the bill was not passed, it furnished data and the forms which subsequently were used in evolving the legislation affecting that subject. Mr. January did much to promote the measure providing for a reduction of the rate of general taxation and for the repeal of the charter of the Michigan Central Railroad Company.

His professional and social relations are with the Wayne County Bar Association, the Michigan State Bar Association, the American Bar Association, and the International Law Association; with the University of Michigan Alumni Association, the Ohio Society of Detroit, and the Detroit Yacht Club. At Shelby, Ohio, May 25, 1886, he married Miss Carrie B. Brucker, who was born and reared in Ohio.

Hon. John L. Black. When, on November 4, 1913, the Hon. John L. Black was elected mayor of Port Huron, the people of that city evidenced their appreciation of a career of signal usefulness to the community and their just recognition of a life at all times characterized by the strictest integrity and probity. As lawyer, jurist and public-spirited citizen during a period of thirty-five years he has played an active and helpful part in the affairs of the city of Port Huron and the county of St. Clair, and the fact that he carried ten of the city's eleven wards should go far to prove his universal popularity. Judge Black is a native of Canada, having been born at Strathroy, Ontario, June 17, 1857. His father, John Black, was a son of Scotia, and as early as 1838 emigrated to America, settling at Strathroy, where he followed agricultural pursuits and worked at the trade of carpenter. Inheriting the sturdy, thrifty traits of his race, as well as its honesty and industry, he became quite successful for his day and was able to spend the last fourteen years of his life in comfortable retirement, making his home with his son at Port Huron, where he died December 22, 1904, aged eighty-four years. Mr. Black married Miss Jessie Campbell, who was also born in Scotland, and who came to Canada in 1839 with her brothers and sisters and settled two miles north of Strathroy on a farm. Mrs. Black died at the age of eighty-eight years, six months, July 18, 1908, at Port Huron, the mother of three children: Archibald, a successful farmer and stockraiser, with a large residence in the Saskatchewan country of Northwest Canada; John L., of this review; and Mary A., who passed away in 1891.

John L. Black received only ordinary educational advantages, as his father at that time was in modest circumstances. He possessed in large degree the admirable traits of his father's race, and was earnest and painstaking in his tasks, making the most of his opportunities and taking advantage of every chance that presented itself for his advancement. When he was eighteen years of age he was employed by his brother, who was in the hardware business at Watford, County Lambton, Ontario, but commercial lines did not appeal to Mr. Black, who had determined upon a professional career, and after two years he left his brother's store and June 3, 1878, arrived in Port Huron.

Here, in the office of Atkinson & Stevenson, Mr. Black began his legal studies, and after five years of the most thorough preparation he was admitted to the bar. At that time also he was admitted to the firm with which he has spent so long a period, and has since developed a large general law practice of his own. He now has an office in the Stevens Block. He has always used his fine legal talents in the furtherance of what he has believed to be for the best interests of the city and in this way has not alone become recognized as one of the leading members of his calling, but as one of his community's most useful men. A Republican in politics, he was elected justice of the peace in 1884 and served four years in that capacity, in the meantime, in 1886, being elected circuit court commissioner, to which he also gave his attention for two years. This service was followed, in 1888, by his election as judge of probate, an office which he honorably filled for a term of eight years In 1913 the Republican party, seeking a candidate strong enough to defeat the forces of Democracy, against whom serious charges of graft and misapplication of public funds had been made, chose Judge Black as the most able and incorruptible man whom it could select. A fierce campaign ensued, but Judge Black was returned the winner by a majority of 753 votes, and, as before stated, carried ten of the eleven wards of the city. It is still a little early to speak of his achievements in the mayoralty chair, for as yet he has had not much more than chance to firmly grasp the reins of city government. However, it is safe to assume, if past

records may be taken as a criterion of the future, that his administration will be progressive, helpful and strictly honest. During the campaign, a local newspaper said, in part, as follows: "The people who know John L. Black—and he is about as well known as anyone in St. Clair county, know that he is a good, square, honest, upright citizen. He does not shoot off any unnecessary fireworks for display, or make grandstand plays about his honor and citizenship, but when you take hold of his hand you know that it is clean and has not been contaminated by foul or unfair methods in his dealings with his fellow men."

Mayor Black is essentially a home man and spends the greater part of his leisure in his handsome library among his beloved books, his home being located at No. 1403 Willow street. However, he is not indifferent to the pleasure of companionship with his fellows, and is popular with his brother members in the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Modern Woodmen of America. In the line of his profession, he is connected with the county and state bar associations. At one time he was a member of the Michigan National Guards, but has since severed his connection with that body. With his family he attends the Presbyterian church.

On March 8, 1886, Judge Black was married at Port Huron to Miss Eliza J. Walsh, who was born in this city, daughter of John Walsh, a pioneer groceryman and for years proprietor of the well-known Walsh Hotel. Mrs. Black died January 3, 1894, at the age of thirty-one years, having been the mother of two children: Bonna Belle, and one who died in infancy. Judge Black was married June 28, 1900, at Detroit, Michigan, to Miss Julia L. Walsh, the sister of his first wife.

Michael J. Murphy. The Murphy Chair Company, one of the older industries of Detroit, was established forty-one years ago, and Michael J. Murphy, the originator of the business, developed it through the initial stages of growth, long since made it a profitable business, and as president of the company is a leader in Detroit manufacturing circles. Mr. Murphy has also been actively identified with Detroit banking affairs.

Born at Sarnia, Ontario, Canada, in 1851, Michael J. Murphy is a son of Irish parents. His father, born in Limerick, Ireland, came to America in 1828, was a pioneer settler in Lambton county, Ontario, in 1844 moved to Iowa county, Wisconsin, but in 1850 returned to Canada and was engaged in farming in the vicinity of Sarnia, where his son Michael was born.

At the age of sixteen, in 1868, Michael J. Murphy came to Detroit, after a local school education, to attend a commercial college. That was the beginning of his long and active career in this city. When he had finished his commercial course, the college retained him as assistant instructor one year, and his active business career began as bookkeeper for C. H. Dunks, a manufacturer of bed springs. His next work, after one year with Mr. Dunks, was as bookkeeper in the Second National Bank of Detroit, where he remained until 1872, and then bought the business of his former employer, Mr. Dunks. It was a comparatively small enterprise, but under his energetic management prospered and grew, and in 1878 its scope was broadened by installing equipment for the manufacture of chairs. Eventually that became the most important part of the output, and in 1884 the factory was incorporated under the name of the Murphy Chair Company, since which time chairs have been the sole product. Mr. Murphy became president at the time of the organization, and counting his relations with the business in both its early phases and as a chair factory, has been at its head continuously for more than forty years.

Though the sources of his success came from his manufacturing business, Mr. Murphy is best known to many Detroit business men as a banker. He was first president of the Security Trust Company, held that office four years, and is still a member of its board of directors; is also a director of the First National Bank, of the People's State Bank and the Michigan Savings Bank, and has interests in several other important concerns of the city. In 1877 Mr. Murphy married Miss Eliza Gleeson.

JOHN F. RUFF. To the business of supplying high-grade dairy products, particularly butter, John F. Ruff has devoted the best years of his active life and is today at the head of a large and successful industry at Port Huron and in St. Clair county. In concentration of effort lies the secret of his success, and he has been not only a practical man, but a student, always eager and ready to accept new knowledge from others, as well as relying upon his individual training and discoveries.

John F. Ruff was born May 3, 1863, on a farm near Milwaukee, Wisconsin. His father, Rev. Frederick J. Ruff, was born in Germany, came to America in the early fifties, first located at Bloomington, Illinois, where he organized the First Lutheran Church of that city, of which he became pastor. Recently was celebrated the semi-centennial of that church. He was a hard worker, and was especially known as a church builder and organizer, having established a number of churches in various states. In 1870 he became a permanent resident of St. Clair, Michigan, and took the pastorate of St. Peter's Lutheran Church. During his later years he lived retired on a small surburban farm, and died in St. Clair in 1880 at the age of fifty-three. He has the distinction of having established the first Lutheran church at Port Huron known as the Trinity Lutheran. Rev. Ruff married Charlotte Posner, who was born in Germany and came to America on the same boat which brought her husband across the ocean, the two becoming acquainted on that type of sailing vessel which remained between ports twelve weeks. She died in 1904 at St. Clair at the age of sixty. There were eleven children, and eight are still living.

The third in the family, John F. Ruff, received his education in the Lutheran Parochial Schools at St. Clair until fourteen years of age. At that time, being the oldest son, and the youngest children needing the care and attention of the parents more than himself, he started out to make his own way and contribute something to the family exchequer. His services during the following eleven years were largely given in tending his father's truck farm and marketing its products. He then bought twenty-five acres of land of his own, and began selling milk. His dairy herd at first consisted of one cow, but that was the foundation of the present large business, known as the Port Huron Creamery Company. Mr. Ruff gradually increased the farm and dairy, and when he was proprietor of a plant with twenty-five cows, he discovered that he needed more theoretical and scientific knowledge than he possessed and therefore took a course in the Agricultural College, studying everything he could pertaining to the creamery and dairy business. With that equipment in 1898 he started a creamery, establishing the St. Clair Creamery at the village of that name. It was the second establishment of its kind in the county, and when he got his plant in working order, the older concern stopped operations, so that he was left alone in the field. In 1903 Mr. Ruff established also the Port Huron Creamery, which in April, 1909, was incorporated, and of which he has since been general manager and vice president. The St. Clair plant is not incorporated, and is owned jointly by Mr. Ruff and his brother-in-law, Charles H. Otter. The capacity of the Port Huron Creamery Company is more

H. C. Comelius

than one million pounds of butter a year, and twenty-five thousand gallons of ice cream, besides supplying the city with ordinary dairy products in milk and cream. Now that the duty on dairy products has been taken off between the United States and Canada, or reduced to a material extent, the company send across the boundary large amounts of milk, cream and butter. Both the plants are equipped with all the latest and most modern machinery, and conducted along the lines of scientific and sanitary ideals. An ice plant is an auxiliary of the main concern, and every kind of ice used by the company is made in the firm's plant. The Port Huron plant employ on an average about eighty people, thirty of whom work directly in the factory. The St. Clair establishment is much smaller, and employs six persons. Mr. Ruff has no other interests outside of these, and his success in this one line is sufficient to entitle him to high standing among the business men of the state.

In politics he is a Republican, and has been quite active in political affairs. He served one term as supervisor, two terms as assessor, was for six years an alderman, two years city treasurer, and was candidate for mayor. This political activity came during his residence at St. Clair. He is a member of the Herman Lutheran Church. On November 15, 1888, at St. Clair, Michigan, Mr. Ruff married Miss Anna M. Otter, who was born at St. Clair, a daughter of Jacob and Augusta Otter, old settlers of St. Clair, who came from Germany. To their marriage have been born four children, as follows: Lydia, a bookkeeper in her father's office; Walter T., who is also employed in the dairy and creamery business; Oscar, a bookkeeper at Port Huron; and Albert, who is studying for the ministry of the Lutheran Church in the College at Fort Wayne, Indiana. The family residence is at 2487 Military Street and Mr. Ruff has a beautiful place on the river front, two hundred and fifteen feet along the bank, and with grounds comprising four acres. The creamery at Port Huron is located at 325 Court Street, and occupies an entire block of ground on the front with a depth of seventy feet and the main building has ground dimensions of two hundred and twelve by sixty-two feet.

Harold C. Cornelius. One of the prosperous and important industrial enterprises contributing definitely to the prestige of the city of Grand Rapids is that conducted under the title of the Wolverine Brass Works, and the facilities of the well equipped plant have specific influence in the furtherance of the successful operations of many other manufacturing industries in the progressive "Valley City." As secretary and treasurer of the company incorporated under the title noted, Mr. Cornelius is numbered among the representative business men of Grand Rapids, and as such he is consistently given specific mention in this publication.

Mr. Cornelius was born in the city of Adrian, judicial center of Lenawee county, Michigan, and the date of his nativity was December 11, 1873. He is a son of John M. and Anna T. (Russel) Cornelius, the former of whom was born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1833, and the latter of whom was born in the same year, a native likewise of the old Empire state of the Union. The marriage of the parents was solemnized at Plymouth, Wayne county, Michigan, both of them having come to this state in youth. Of their eight children six are living, and of the number Harold C. is the youngest; Charles S. is general manager of the Canadian-Wolverine Company, at Chatham, province of Ontario; Emma M., who is the wife of Albert S. Lamond, resides in the city of San Francisco, California; William R. is identified with the Wolverine Brass Works, in the capacity of cashier and assistant treasurer; M. Bertha is the wife of Clinton L. Dayton, of Traverse City, Michigan; and Louis A. is president of the Wolverine Brass Works. John M. Cornelius was a birthright

member of the Society of Friends and long held to the faith in which he was thus reared. In the climacteric period that led up to the Civil war he was a staunch abolitionist and did effective service in connection with the operations of the historic "underground railroad," by the medium of which many southern slaves were aided in fleeing to the North and gaining their freedom. Mr. Cornelius was a stalwart Republican and he was called upon to serve in various local offices of public trust. In the earlier period of his independent career in Michigan he gave his attention to farming, after which he was engaged in the boot and shoe business at Adrian for a number of years. He finally resumed his association with the agricultural industry, and he passed the closing years of his long and exemplary life in the city of Grand Rapids, where he died in the year 1909 and where his widow still maintains her home, the lineage of both being traced back to staunch English origin.

After continuing his studies in the public schools until he had completed two years' work in the high school at Grand Haven, Harold C. Cornelius turned his attention to the practical affairs of life. At the age of nineteen years he identified himself with the jobbing business, in the handling of brass products, and finally he became associated with his brother, Louis A., in the founding of the Wolverine Brass Works, in Grand Rapids. The concern has grown to be one of the largest and most important of the kind in Michigan, bases operations on a capital stock of $700,000, and in its well equipped plant are manufactured brass goods for plumbers' use, as well as many specialties of brass. The products of the establishment are shipped to all sections of the United States and an excellent export trade also is controlled, the superiority of the goods manufactured constituting the best advertisement and commercial asset of the company. The corporation also owns the business conducted in Canada under the title of the Canadian-Wolverine Company, and branch establishments are maintained in New York City and San Francisco. Harold C. Cornelius has been secretary and treasurer of the company from the time of its organization and has shown admirable initiative and administrative ability in connection with the upbuilding of the large and prosperous business.

In politics Mr. Cornelius is found arrayed as a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and he is now serving as a valued member of the board of public works of his home city, in which his interest is unflagging and marked by distinctive public spirit. He was one of the organizers of the Grand Rapids Trust Company and is a member of its directorate, and he is a member of the Grand Rapids Credit Men's Association, of which he was president in 1910. He and his wife attend and support the Baptist church, and he is affiliated prominently with the Masonic fraternity, in which he holds membership in Doric Lodge, Free & Accepted Masons; Columbia Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; DeMolai Commandery of Knights Templar; Dewitt Clinton Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and the local temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

On the 21st of September, 1895, Mr. Cornelius wedded Miss Edith M. Glidden, of Grand Rapids, and she is a popular factor in the social activities of her home city.

Frank J. Haynes. Now the official head of the extensive lumbering and timber land properties, which have long been controlled under the Haynes name, Frank J. Haynes represents one of the five successive generations which has been identified with lumbering in various sections of the United States. The Haynes family originated in Pennsylvania, and were of Pennsylvania Dutch stock. Grandfather Haynes was in the

lumber business on the Susquehanna River in that state, and few families have furnished more prominent men in one industry than this.

Frank J. Haynes was born April 6, 1861, in Port Huron. His father, Jacob P. Haynes, a native of New York State, came to Michigan in 1839, when seven years of age, being brought thither by his parents, James and Celeste K. Haynes. After his removal to Michigan, Grandfather James Haynes continued his activities as a lumberman, and was one of the pioneers in the industry, known far and wide as "Uncle Jimmie." The late Jacob P. Haynes grew up and received his education in the schools of Port Huron, and in 1855 graduated from what was then known as the Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. From that time forward for half a century he was identified with the land and lumber business. He was also a banker, engaged in real estate operations, but chiefly in the handling of pine timber lands, and was the founder of the Haynes lumber business now conducted by his son. He was a Republican who never sought official honors, and though a member of no church, helped to support many. His death occurred at Port Huron, April 8, 1911, in his eightieth year. Jacob Haynes married Mary J. Young, who was born in Port Huron a daughter of James and Catherine Young, and of Scotch stock. The Youngs settled at Port Huron during the early forties, her father having been a pioneer farmer. Mrs. Jacob Haynes died in June, 1906, at Port Huron. There were four children, and the sons, Fred R., William J. and James are now deceased, Frank J., being the only survivor and representative of the family in his generation.

Frank J. Haynes was educated in the public schools of Port Huron, and in 1882 graduated from the Orchard Lake Military Academy. In the following year he graduated from the business department of the Detroit University, and then was taken in as an active assistant to his father in the real estate business. In 1884 was organized the F. J. Haynes & Company, in which the son became a full partner, and from that time forward had a great deal to do with the extensive lumbering and milling operations carried on under the name in the Upper Peninsula. In the year 1886 the Port Huron Lumber yards were established, and in 1889 the elder Haynes sold his interest in that concern to his son Fred, the business being subsequently carried on by Fred and Frank. In 1892, on the retirement of the father, William J. Haynes likewise joined the firm which had undertaken business in both the wholesale and retail dealing in lumber, also as lumber manufacturers. William J. Haynes died February 23, 1908, and Fred passed away in February, 1909. Since that time Frank J. Haynes has conducted the large business as the sole proprietor, and besides his Michigan holdings, has timber tracts in the state of Oregon, and in several southern states. He is a director and president of the Port Huron Paper Company, and interested in other commercial and industrial enterprises.

His Republicanism has always been of the active kind, and he has done much as a public spirited citizen of Port Huron. He served as alderman in 1886-87, and his election to the office of mayor in 1888 gives him the distinction of being the first man so young to be elected to that important position either before or since. He also served on the school board and gave seven years of service on the police commission. Mr. Haynes was one of the men who a few years ago drew up the plan of commission government, and took an aggressive part in the campaign, by which that form of municipal rule was granted to Port Huron.

Mr. Haynes served as the first exalted ruler of Lodge No. 343, B. P. O. E. at Port Huron, and was chairman of the building committee, which supervised the construction of the Elk Temple, and practically had the entire responsibility for that handsome structure. He affiliates

with Lodge No. 18 of the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Port Huron Golf Club and the Deer Park Hunting Club. He is one of the most highly honored members of the board of commerce, and in his church connections is a Methodist.

On December 19, 1883, at Port Huron, Mr. Haynes married Miss Anna E. Crawford, who was born at Port Huron, a daughter of Alexander Parmalee Crawford, the former one of the old residents of Port Huron. To their marriage have been born three children: James J., who is associated with his father in business; Edward A., a graduate in mechanical engineering from the University of Michigan, now general manager of the Port Huron Paper Company, and also member of the Haynes Lumber Company; Mary L. is in the Port Huron school. Mrs. Haynes and her children are active members of the Grace Episcopal church, and Mrs. Haynes is a member of the Library Board and especially active in social and literary circles at Port Huron. Mr. Haynes from 1887 to 1899 was a member of the Michigan National Guard, entering with the rank of sergeant major, served as lieutenant and under Governor Rich was appointed inspector general of the National Guard. For eight years he was captain of his local company.

Judge Matthew Bush. Since the year 1889, Judge Bush has held the office of probate judge in Shiawassee county. There is only one other probate judge in the state whose length of service is longer. The re-election of Judge Bush for one term after another, is in itself conclusive evidence of the confidence of the citizenship in his official integrity and capability, and in the administration of the many delicate and important duties entrusted to the office his work has always been of the character and value to the community. Judge Bush has been an active member of the Shiawassee county bar, for more than thirty years, and he and his son are now among the leading law firms in the county seat of Corunna.

Judge Matthew Bush was born in Ulster county, New York, December 6, 1853. His parents, Peter M. and Eleanor (Mayes) Bush, natives of New York, settled in Michigan in 1867, where the father was a prosperous and influential farmer until his death in 1877. The mother passed away in 1881. The family home in Michigan was in Montcalm county. Their five children were: Zacariah T., who lives retired at Ann Arbor; Judge Matthew; Elizabeth, wife of William Palen, of the state of Louisiana; Jennie, wife of Frank Smart, living in Iowa; Rowena, wife of Frank Beardsley, a farmer in Montcalm county.

Matthew Bush, after getting his early education in the public schools of Ulster county, studied law, and was admitted to practice by the New York Supreme Court at the general term of 1876. His first experience as a lawyer was in his native state, and in 1879 he established his home and began his professional career in Shiawassee county, Michigan. The first ten years of his residence was at Vernon, and during that time he served as president of the village board. In 1889, Matthew Bush was elected for his first term as probate judge of Shiawassee county. Each succeeding election the people have set the seal of their approval upon their official conduct, and his service has now been continuous for a period of twenty-four years. He has also held a membership on the school board of the city of Corunna for eighteen years, and is now president of the board. Judge Bush was one of the organizers of the Probate Judges Association in Michigan, and was honored by election to the office of president, being the second to hold that honor in the association. Judge Bush was a director in the First National Bank of Corunna, during the existence of that bank.

George Diamond

His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is past commander of Commandery No. 21, K. T., and is a member of the Mystic Shrine, having also taken all the official chairs in the Odd Fellows Lodge. His church is the Presbyterian. Judge Bush has been twice married.

In 1882 at Vernon, he and Miss Flora McKercher were married. Mrs. Bush was born at Vernon, a daughter of Alexander McKercher. By this marriage was one son, Walter M. Bush, now associated with his father in practice the firm of Bush & Bush. He is a graduate of the Detroit College of Law. Judge Bush, after the death of his first wife, married Annie E. Verney, of Battle Creek, Michigan, daughter of Rev. James Verney. To the second union have been born eight children, namely: James Verney Bush, of Corunna; Russell Alger, of Detroit; Lowell M., a student in the Detroit College of Medicine; Helen Elizabeth, a student in the University of Michigan; Wendell Holmes; Homer N.; and Florence R. The children have all been given the best of educational advantages, and the family home in Corunna is a center of culture and refinement. Judge Bush is himself a scholar, possesses a fine library, both in the law and general literature, and it is said that no citizen of Shiawassee county can claim more friends in this locality than Judge Bush, whose official record and private character entitle him to the esteem and respect of all people. In politics, he has for years been a staunch supporter of the Republican interests.

George Diamond. On February 20, 1914, death removed from Jackson one of its most prominent citizens in George Diamond, one of the veterans in the employ of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, a member at the time of his death of the Jackson school board and one of the best known religious workers in the city, founder of the well known Diamond Mission. For a quarter of a century he had been foreman of the pattern department in the Michigan Central shops, and few men, whatever their position in Jackson, had a greater following or a wider circle of friends than George Diamond. He was a man who by the very nature of his personality drew other men to him.

The late George Diamond was of British birth and ancestry, born at Torrington, Devonshire, England, March 10, 1845, a son of James and Mary Diamond. The father died when the son was a child, so that his early life until he took upon himself the burden of existence, was one of many hardships and few compensations.

Only a few weeks before his death Mr. Diamond and his wife celebrated on November 24, 1913, their golden wedding anniversary. That was the occasion for the appearance of a sketch of this venerable couple in the Jackson *Patriot,* and most of the facts for the following article are taken from the report of that celebration.

At the age of fourteen years George Diamond took up his residence in a place called Bishop Hull, situated about two miles from the city of Taunton in Somersetshire. While there he attended a boarding school or young men's academy, and at sixteen moved to Taunton and served a five years' apprenticeship as a house joiner and cabinetmaker with John Southey, a Methodist deacon.

On November 24, 1863, Mr. Diamond married Hannah Simmons, whose birthplace was Taunton. She, like her husband, had been orphaned in childhood, so that when they decided to come to America in later years they had none to leave behind and few, if any, regrets at leaving their native land. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Diamond in England. They were Alfred, Lily, Agnes and Ada Blanche, but the last named died in infancy.

In 1873 Mr. Diamond decided to come to America, and as Jackson, Michigan, had been cited to him as a desirable and enterprising young city he decided to make that place the objective point in his journey. Leaving his family in England, he embarked on April 16, 1873, from Cardiff, Wales, on the steamer Glamorgan. He came to Jackson direct from New York, making the trip by way of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, arriving in the city at midnight on May 1, and it is a notable fact that he stepped off the Lake Shore train at almost the identical spot where the old Diamond Mission now stands.

Little time was required in getting acquainted with the city, for it appeared so scant and so unlike his conception of what a city should be, even in America, that there was nothing for him to do in the way of investigation. It may be mentioned here, as a sidelight on the character and inclination of the young man, that on his first Sunday in Jackson he presented his church letter and his credentials as a local preacher, to the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Diamond's religious work in the city has long been a feature of his life, and his activities in the church began when he was in England, at the age of twenty-one. He was converted at that time, joined the church, became a local preacher, and oftimes in those early days walked fifteen miles on a Sunday to hold religious services at some point not reached by the regular clergy.

Five months after the arrival of Mr. Diamond, Mrs. Diamond and their three children joined him at Jackson, and thenceforward their happy lives flowed together, and their good works were carried on with a wholesome and hearty sympathy, so that their years of life in Jackson have been a blessing to the community. Two children were born to them in America, and of the five, three are living today: Alfred G. Diamond of Waukesha, Wisconsin; Mrs. Eugene Cochrane, and Mrs. James Coulston, both of Jackson.

On coming to Jackson Mr. Diamond early associated himself with the Michigan Central Railroad in their shops at Jackson Junction, and advanced steadily in his work until about twenty-four years ago, he was made foreman of the pattern department.

Mr. Diamond was always a man of great public spirit and a citizen of the highest type. At one time a candidate for the office of mayor on a temperance and socialist ticket, he lacked a few votes of election at the polls. Other than for that experience, he never went into politics to any extent. His best work for the city was as a member of the First Methodist church of Jackson, with which his affiliation continued for forty years. An ordained deacon of the church, on occasions he filled the local pulpit and other pulpits as supply pastor. When he joined the church it was the only one of the Methodist denomination in Jackson. Today there are seven, and Mr. Diamond was an active factor in the building of each of the other six, and in several of them was the chief leader in their founding. He founded the Diamond Mission on Mill street, which has since become the Beatrice Isbell Methodist church, at the corner of Martin and Ford streets. His public service as a member of the Jackson board of education was continued until his death, and he was also vice president of the Jackson Trades and Labor Council. In Masonry he had taken the Master's degree.

The golden wedding anniversary of Mr. Diamond and wife was an event for hundreds of Jackson people, and the entire city displayed a genuine interest in the celebration. From the columns of the Jackson *Patriot* the following partial report of the anniversary is taken: "Mr. and Mrs. George Diamond celebrated their fifty years in married life yesterday, having been married in England in 1863. The event was made the occasion for a demonstration of regard and affection, which in

depth of feeling and extent of participants was as remarkable as this long marriage relation is unusual.

"Naturally all the descendants and relatives gathered to celebrate the affair, and in addition there were gathered at a dinner a party of intimate friends, whose regard has existed and grown during the forty years of their life in this city, and one, Thomas Harper of Toledo, being the sole remaining descendant of the friend who accompanied Mr. Diamond as an emigrant from England. There were forty-two in this party and in the family portion there were represented three generations. These were Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Cochrane and four children; Mr. and Mrs. Gaines Finch and son, Harvey Diamond, of Lawton; Mr. and Mrs. James E. Coulston and two children and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Diamond and two children, of Waukesha, Wisconsin.

"During the progress of the dinner a pleasing program was carried out, including grace by Rev. Ames Maywood; a song by Hannah Cochrane; reading of letters of congratulation; history of the family by J. E. Coulston, and a number of musical selections. There were present a number of prominent men of the city, who made brief and appropriate addresses, and the Methodists of the city united in a demonstration for Mr. and Mrs. Diamond in the evening, the observance of which packed the auditorium of the First Methodist church. Among the audience were families of the fellow workmen of Mr. Diamond at the Michigan Central shops, and among the many expressions of esteem showered upon the happy couple none was more impressive than the presentation from them of a magnificent loving cup. At the close of the program Dr. Maywood asked the celebrants to arise, and repeating the marriage service presented them each with a handsome gold ring, the gift of the members of the church. Many other handsome gifts were showered upon Mr. and Mrs. Diamond, and the event was one that in the richness of affection displayed and everywhere evidenced in word and action will long be remembered by those who were so fortunate as to participate in the happy event."

John Fred Lee. Now living retired at his home in Laingsburg, Mr. Lee was for a long period of years actively identified with farming and commercial enterprise in Shiawassee county, and built up a reputation for integrity and standing as a merchant second to none. The Lee family has been identified with this section of Michigan for over half a century, and were among the pioneers who helped to clear off the forest, and develop the land for the uses of modern civilization.

John Fred Lee is a native of Germany, in which country he was born December 14, 1852. His parents, Frederick and Wilhelmina (Genrich) Lee, came to America about 1861 and settled in Sciota township of Shiawassee county. The father bought a small farm, put up his first home in the midst of the woods, and many years were spent in clearing and subduing the soil to farm uses. He had an honorable place among the old settlers, was a man of strict honesty, and possessed the hearty industry so typical of the better class of German citizens, and at his death was able to leave to each of his five children, eighty acres of land as their individual portions. During his life in the old country he worked at the trade of miller. There were six children, one of whom died in infancy. John F. was the oldest; William a successful farmer, is now deceased; Herman, also deceased, was a farmer; Henry is deceased; and Charles F. resides on and owns the old homestead in Sciota township. John Fred Lee after his school days, spent in Laingsburg and Owosso, learned the trade of butcher. Two years of experience in that work convinced him that it was not a pursuit that would satisfy his tastes, and

he then returned to the home of his parents and assisted in the cultivation of the many acres possessed by his father, and also eighty acres that had been given him by his father in 1876, and he continued actively as a farmer for thirteen years. With increasing success as an agriculturist, in 1888 he extended his enterprise to the proprietorship of a small hardware and implement business in Laingsburg. Beginning on a very modest scale, he kept increasing the stock, and built up a splendid trade, in Laingsburg and vicinity. At the same time his farming operations were continued, and this combination of business enterprise, through twenty-three years bought him the competency sufficient to enable him to spend his last years in comfort. Mr. Lee has been successful and has never been avaricious for great wealth, and is content with the fortune he has won by his well directed efforts, and has always borne his share of responsibilities in the life of the community. He is still owner of considerable town and country real estate and finds occupation for his farm in supervising his varied interests, especially his farm. Mr. Lee served two years, 1876-78, as township commissioner of highways, was president of the town board in 1896, and again elected president in the spring of 1913. His political party is the Democratic, and fraternally his relations are with the Blue Lodge and Eastern Star of the Masonic Order. In Laingsburg he owns one of the pleasant and comfortable homes. On March 15, 1876, Mr. Lee married Miss Emelia C. Haker, who was born in Detroit, a daughter of John and Minnie (Herrman) Haker. The parents were pioneer farmers of Clinton county, Michigan, and her father was a native of Germany and served in the German army before coming to America. He was married in Detroit, and died at the age of eighty-one, while his wife passed away at the age of fifty-nine. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Lee have been born five children, one of them now deceased; Herman lives in Lansing, Michigan; Freda, is the wife of Frank Rohrabacher, a prosperous farmer in Sciota township, and a member of a prominent family of early settlers; Emelia is the wife of Irving L. Stoney, of Lansing; Fred G. Lee is an active farmer and managing the old homestead of his father.

John O. Gilbert. There is no business or vocation which can be made more dignified, or which is more essentially important than that of feeding the people. To furnish wholesome food products is a task worthy of the best efforts of any man, and modern life each year is coming to place a higher value upon such service. For more than twenty years this has been the business and profession of John O. Gilbert, whose reputation as a wholesale and retail confectioner and baker at Jackson needs no comment, since his establishment is easily the largest of its kind in the city, and its products are household words. Mr. Gilbert has a large candy factory, a bakery, and conducts two large retail candy stores in the city, and the fame of his chocolates has gone abroad, and there are thousands of people who were never in Jackson who are familiar with and lovers of that brand of confection.

John O. Gilbert was born in the village of New Stark, in Hancock county, Ohio, near Findlay, on February 20, 1863. His parents, John J. and Phoebe (Pipes) Gilbert, were born, reared and married in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and soon after their marriage moved to New Stark in Ohio. The father, who was during his active career a timberman and sawmiller, died at New Stark, Ohio, in 1907. His widow still lives in that village. During the Civil war John J. Gilbert was a soldier in the Ninety-ninth Ohio Regiment, was twice badly wounded, but after the war lived many active and useful years. He possessed a splendid constitution and a powerful physique, and his death at the age of seventy years was the result of tumorous growth. He had always

J. O. Gilbert.

been an industrious worker, provided as liberally as possible for his family, and left a good name. The mother, whose active career was also characterized by much energy and a strong character, had twelve children, and is still in a vigorous old age, being threescore and ten. The Jackson manufacturer was the second of six sons and six daughters, and the five sons and four daughters still living are: John O.; Effie A., Mrs. James Bowers; Oliver I.; Mary L.; Benjamin F.; Minerva A., Mrs. Christopher Hilty; Grace, Mrs. Reuben Hilty; Clyde E.; and Clifford Ross. Minerva and Grace married two brothers, Christopher and Reuben Hilty. Oliver I. and Benjamin F., the latter better known as Frank, are both in the employ of their brother John O. in the business at Jackson, and are active assistants in carrying on the large business built up by John O. Gilbert. Both these sons are married.

John O. Gilbert spent his early years at New Stark, Ohio, and attended the district school for about four months in each year until he was twenty-one. From the time he was a small boy the time not spent at school was employed at work in his father's sawmill. He continued at home with his parents until he was nearly twenty-two, and all he ever received during this time was his board and clothes. His father died a poor man, and John O. Gilbert started life without a legacy except the inherent energy and ability of his own character. What he has made is the result of his own efforts, and all of it has come since he was twenty-two years of age. At that age he went to Washington county, Pennsylvania, and for the following five years worked as a farm hand at eighteen dollars per month. In 1890, having returned to his old home at New Stark for a visit, he went from there to Findlay, the nearby city, and it was there that he laid the basis for the present extensive business conducted by him in Jackson. During the early months of his residence at Findlay he took almost any work that came to his hand, was employed by lumbermen for a time, later drove one of the old-fashioned horse cars, and still later was in a local planing mill.

After he had been in Findlay about three years, Mr. Gilbert found a job as driver of a bakery wagon on commission. The owner of a small bakery in Findlay about that time proposed to sell his establishment to young Gilbert, the price he asked being three thousand dollars. Mr. Gilbert had no money and no means of securing capital for such investment. However, the owner was so anxious to sell in order that he might return to his old home at Springfield, Ohio, that he proposed turning over the establishment to Mr. Gilbert on a contract of sale and allowing the latter to pay the purchase price from the proceeds of the business. With pencil and paper he proved conclusively that the business would soon pay for itself, and on such terms Mr. Gilbert acquired ownership and was thus launched in an independent enterprise. That was in 1893. In the meantime, on March 24, 1892, Mr. Gilbert had married Mary A. Fellers, of Findlay. Mrs. Gilbert in many ways proved the mainspring of his success during later years. Being a woman of exceptional energy and ambition, she joined her husband, and together they took hold of the bakery business. As a result of hard work they were able to pay off on the business during the following five years. They not only did that, but greatly enlarged the capacity of the plant, extended the trade into new channels, and had made of a second-rate concern a bakery whose products were the best sold in the entire city. After mastering the business of producing wholesale bread, they turned their attention to the manufacture of candy, and Gilbert's chocolates soon came into a well deserved popularity in that part of the country. No other candy, whether produced locally or from abroad, could successfully compete with their confection. Naturally the popularity of Gilbert's chocolates soon spread to adjacent towns and cities, and at the end

of seven years they were supplying a large trade, both wholesale and retail. Also by that time, the business had greatly outgrown the small city in which it was located, and Mr. Gilbert realized that its future expansion and success depended upon a better location and a larger city. After a tour of investigation, in 1900 he came to Jackson, and found that local conditions were ideal for the location of his kind of business. After having satisfied himself on this point, he returned to Findlay and as soon as possible sold out his plant, and moved to Jackson. In this city he established a plant for the production of bakery goods and candy. Flour in his ovens was converted into the finest of bread and cakes, while sugar was utilized for the manufacture of the Gilbert's candy, which soon came to have as great a popularity in Michigan as they had enjoyed in Ohio. Since then Mr. Gilbert has built up one of the largest and best bakeries in Jackson, and sells all of his products in the city at retail. His two retail stores on Main street are familiar to every visitor to the city. One is conducted exclusively as a candy and ice cream parlor, while the other is for the sale of both the Gilbert candies and bakery goods. On west Courtland street in 1912 was begun the erection of a two-story brick building, on a foundation 60x132 feet, with a basement under all. When this was finished in 1913, it furnished quarters for the splendidly equipped Gilbert Candy factory, and all three floors are now utilized in the production of this noted confection. In his factory and stores Mr. Gilbert employs about fifty people. For the local trade he manufactures various grades and lines of candies, but his specialty, and that which is emphasized in the outside trade, is Gilbert's fine chocolates. He has taken great pains and pride in maintaining the uniform standard of excellence and quality in his candies, and the successful business is based upon thorough merit.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert have their own home at 306 West Washington street, having bought their residence in 1903. Mr. Gilbert affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. They are the parents of two children: Hazel Marguerite, born November 3, 1901; and Russell F., born August 23, 1903.

William A. Hatcher. A man of distinctive mechanical genius and business ability, Mr. Hatcher has been a resident of Grand Rapids since 1907 and has here become a prominent figure in industrial circles, as is indicated by the fact that he is vice-president, and general manager of the Wernicke-Hatcher Pump Company, to the development and supervision of whose business he has given close attention, with the result that the concern is proving a splendid addition to the industrial and commercial interests of Michigan's greatest manufacturing city. Mr. Hatcher has achieved success through his own ability and has shown excellent initiative and executive powers, besides which his advancement has been furthered by his fine technical knowledge and practical skill along mechanical lines. He is one of the aggressive and popular business men of the younger generation in Grand Rapids and is consistently accorded recognition in this history of the state.

William Albert Hatcher was born in the city of South Bend, Indiana, on the 31st day of December, 1872, and when he was two years old his parents removed to Pennsylvania, where he was reared to the age of eight years and where he acquired the rudiments of his education. At the age last noted his family removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he was afforded the advantages of the public schools and also completed a course in a business college. He soon turned his attention to mechanical pursuits, and his practical apprenticeship represented the first stage in the development of his exceptional ability as a skilled mechanician. As a mechanical engineer Mr. Hatcher soon gained reputation and success. For

Wm A Hatcher

five years he was chief engineer and superintendent for the Winton Motor Car Company, at Cleveland, Ohio, and the following four years he held a responsible position with the Packard Automobile Company, at Warren, Ohio. Finally he founded in Cleveland, Ohio, the Hatcher Auto Parts Company, of which he became president and with which he continued to be actively associated four years. He then sold his interest in the well established business and came to Grand Rapids, Michigan, to assume the position of superintendent of the Harrison Automobile Company. This business was discontinued in the following year, and in April, 1908, Mr. Hatcher organized the Anthony-Hatcher Company, which dealt in automobiles and motor supplies. He became associated with O. H. S. Wernicke in the invention and development of a number of new mechanical devices, and in this way they finally developed the wonderful new air-compressor which is the principal device manufactured by the Wernicke-Hatcher Pump Company. The great superiority and value of the new compressor soon gained for it a wide demand and the business grew apace, its expansion having been wonderful in consideration of the comparatively short period of the existence of the Wernicke-Hatcher Pump Company, which is now incorporated with a capital stock of $200,000 and which has a modern plant with the best of mechanical equipment and accessories. The company ships its products into all parts of the United States and into many foreign lands, and it controls valuable patents, obtained in protecting its devices both in America and other countries. Mr. Hatcher has had the supervision of the work of large corps of men during nearly his entire active career, and has proved a splendid executive as well as one who has not been denied the fullest measure of confidence and esteem on the part of his associates and those employed under his direction. He was a child of two years at the time of his father's death, and he has been in the most significant sense the artificer of his own fortunes, much of his early education having been gained by self-application and by attending night school, his days having been replete with arduous toil in the meanwhile. Success is the natural prerogative of such valiant souls, and Mr. Hatcher has achieved success that is worthy the name.

Political activities have taken but minor attention on the part of Mr. Hatcher, but he has been a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Republican party. In his home city he is affiliated with Malta Lodge, Free & Accepted Masons, and in the time-honored fraternity he is also a member of the Michigan Sovereign Consistory of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, as is he also identified with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is an appreciative and popular member of Peninsular and Plainfield Clubs of Grand Rapids and is identified with other representative civic organizations. Both he and his wife are members of Westminster Presbyterian church.

In June, 1901, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hatcher to Miss Amelia Von Sick, of Sandusky, Ohio, and the two children of this union are Belva Marie and William A., Jr.

Joseph R. Gillard. An able lawyer who also possesses special qualification as a business man, Joseph R. Gillard has been in the practice of his profession in Michigan since 1907 and for the past four years has had his office in Grand Rapids. It was due to his enterprise and special ability in business that he was able to get an education, since he started out without money, and not only paid his way through the university, but at his graduation found himself in the very unique position of being worth many times more money than he had when he entered school as a freshman.

Born in Erie county, Ohio, August 28, 1881, Joseph R. Gillard was the fourth of seven children born to James and Sylvia (Brown) Gil-

lard. Grandfather John Gillard was a native of Scotland and came to America when very young. He settled in Erie county, Ohio, where he married, and spent the rest of his life as a farmer in that state, living retired during the last ten years of his life. He was possessed of unusual mental powers, was an able student, and fitted himself for work as a veterinary surgeon. The ability to make money was prominent in his career. The maternal grandfather was Solomon Brown, a native of Erie county, Ohio, and a member of the Brown family which settled in America with the colonists, brought over by the Mayflower, and an uncle of Solomon Brown was Joseph R. Brown, who served as adjutant general in the war of 1812. James Gillard, the father, was born in Erie county, Ohio, in 1843, and died in 1906. The mother was born in 1849, and is still living. They were married in 1868. James Gillard was a physician and surgeon and a man of unusual prominence and success in his profession. He was educated in the Homeopathic Medical College of Cleveland, and the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College. In religion, he and his wife worshipped in the Episcopal faith, and he was a Republican in politics. Of their seven children, six are still living, as follows: William B., a printer of Los Angeles, California; Charles E., a printer in Sandusky, Ohio; Elsie M. Millner, whose husband is a miller and lumberman at Hattiesburg, Mississippi; Joseph R., James H., an attorney in Oakland, California; and Solomon J., who is with the Republic Oil Company in Kansas City, Missouri.

Joseph R. Gillard grew up in Northern Ohio, and graduated in 1901 from the Sandusky high school. When he entered the University of Michigan as a student he had ten dollars as his only visible asset to pay his way until graduation. In 1905, four years after he left high school, he had completed a literary course and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Then two years later he graduated from the law department with the degree of LL. B. in 1907. In the meantime he had applied himself to several enterprises which proved successful and left college possessing a capital of many times that with which he started.

In March, 1906, before graduation, Mr. Gillard married Miss Cora Rosamond Moos, a native of Sandusky, Ohio, and the daughter of a well known wine manufacturer there. To their marriage have been born four children: Richard E., attending school; Sylvia R., in school; Constance, a school girl; and Joseph R., Jr. The family are members of the Episcopal church and Mr. Gillard is affiliated with York Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and Cowan Lodge, K. of P., at Grand Rapids, while in politics he is a Progressive-Republican.

Mr. Gillard began practice at Grand Rapids in 1909. The previous two years he had been located at Marquette, with the firm of Hill & Smith. For two years at Grand Rapids he practiced as a member of the firm of Smedley, Hall & Gillard, and in 1911 formed a partnership with Mr. C. J. Hall. They have a large general practice, and Mr. Gillard is a member of the county and state bar association.

John William Scully. One of the most forceful figures in Democratic politics in Lapeer county is the present incumbent of the sheriff's office, John William Scully, whose high standing, faithful performance of duty and fidelity to trust are shown in the fact that he has been twice elected to his present responsible position despite the fact that his party is outnumbered in the county by two to one. On numerous occasions he has demonstrated that he is possessed of a high order of courage, and in the maintenance of law and order has established a record that entitles him to the gratitude and respect of the people of his community.

Mr. Scully is a native Michigander, born in St. Clair county, February 6, 1865, a son of John B. and Eunice (Holcomb) Scully. His father, a native of Ohio, settled in St. Clair county during the latter 'fifties, and for many years was well known in business circles as a large dealer in lumber. He was a man of industry, business ability and foresight, and at the time of his death, in August, 1894, at the age of sixty-nine years, was one of the substantial men of his locality. He was a radical Democrat and took an active interest in public affairs, but could never be persuaded to accept public office. Fraternally, he was a prominent Mason. Mr. Scully married first Miss Eunice Holcomb, a native of New York State, who died in August, 1871, and they became the parents of nine children, of whom four are living: James, who is a resident of Prescott, Michigan; Fidelia, who is the wife of Fred Hall, of Waters, Michigan; Oscar D., who resides in California; and John William. In 1872 John B. Scully was married to Miss Charity Bristol, a native of Lapeer county, Michigan, and they became the parents of one son: Charles B., of Almont.

John William Scully is a product of the farm, having grown up in the township of Almont, where his early education was secured in the district schools. This was supplemented by a course in the Almont High school, following his graduation from which he returned to his father's farm and worked thereon until he reached the age of twenty-six years. At that time he established himself in the produce business at Dryden, Michigan, where for seventeen years he carried on an extensive trade, gradually building up a prosperous enterprise through hard work, energy and well-directed effort. During the greater part of this period he was the incumbent of one or another township or village office, in all of which he displayed marked executive ability. Mr. Scully became the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of sheriff of Lapeer county in 1910, and although the county is Republican by a two to one majority, he was successfully sent to the sheriff's office. In his official capacity Mr. Scully immediately impressed the people of the community that he intended to strictly uphold law and order, and so ably did he discharge the duties of his position that he won the friendship and admiration of men of all political parties, so that in 1912, when he again became candidate, he was re-elected by a handsome majority. The highest compliment that can be paid to Sheriff Scully is the general opinion among all who know him that he is a man who does his duty as he sees it, fully and courageously, and that he is upright, fearless and absolutely sincere. Fraternally, he is associated with the Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has numerous friends, as he has, indeed, in all walks of life. Reared in the Episcopal church, he has been faithful to the teachings of that denomination, and for ten years or more has served in the capacity of warden.

On February 28, 1891, Mr. Scully was married to Miss Margaret Anderson, who was born in St. Clair county, Michigan, daughter of William and Jessie (Sheppard) Anderson, of Scotch lineage and pioneer farmers of St. Clair county, where they are now living in quiet retirement. Mr. and Mrs. Scully have one son: John Anderson, who was born February 21, 1893. Mrs. Scully is widely and favorably known as a church worker and club member, and takes a great deal of interest in historical research work. Like her husband, she has numerous friends in Lapeer, and their pleasant home is frequently the scene of social gatherings.

Spencer D. Hinman, M. D. As a representative of the beneficent Homoeopathic school of medicine, Dr. Hinman has achieved a secure

place as one of the able and successful physicians of his native county and state and is engaged in the active general practice of his profession in the city of Grand Rapids. His parents established a home in Kent county in the pioneer days, but soon returned to the state of New York, so that their son Spencer, of this review, did not pass the period of his childhood and youth in the state of his nativity, though he has found all of satisfaction in returning to Michigan and here finding ample field for successful effort in his chosen vocation, which he dignifies alike by his character and services.

Dr. Hinman was born on a pioneer farmstead in Sparta township, Kent county, Michigan, on the 16th of September, 1850, and is a son of Charles D. and Sophia (Hutchins) Hinman, both natives of the state of New York, where the former was born on the 14th of February, 1824, and the latter on the 11th of November, 1823, their marriage having been solemnized in the state of their birth. Charles D. Hinman was a scion of a family that was founded in America in the early colonial days and the genealogy is traced back to sturdy English origin. His father, Noble B. Hinman, came to Kent county, Michigan, in 1852, and here he became a pioneer farmer. He passed the residue of his life in Kent county and died in about 1873. The lineage of the American branch of the Hinman family is traced back to Sergeant Edward Hinman, who came from England in 1650 and who became a substantial citizen of one of the New England colonies, where he gained, through effective service, his military title. He wedded Priscilla Smith, who was a descendant of the historic character, John Alden.

Charles D. Hinman came to Michigan about 1848, a little more than a decade after the admission of the state to the Union, and he settled on an embryonic farm in Kent county, where he began the work of reclamation and improvement. He remained here only four years and then returned with his family to the state of New York, various conditions having made this change expedient. In the old Empire state he continued to reside in Genesee county for more than thirty years, and he then, in 1883, came again to Michigan, the closing years of his life having been passed at Ionia, this state, where he died in 1907, at the venerable age of eighty-three years, his cherished and devoted wife having been summoned to eternal rest in 1905, at the age of eighty-two years and both having been most devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he was for many years an official. Mr. Hinman was originally a Whig and later a Republican in his political allegiance, but he never sought public office. He was a man of fine mentality and high principles and ever commanded implicit confidence and esteem. He was for many years in active affiliation with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and both he and his wife were most zealous church workers. Of their three children, Dr. Hinman, of this review, is the elder of the two surviving, and Adine is the wife of Dwight Z. Brooks, engaged in the agricultural implement business at Ionia, Michigan. Asa Hutchins, maternal grandfather of Dr. Hinman, was born in New Hampshire and was comparatively young at the time of removal to the state of New York, where he continued to reside until his death, he likewise having been a representative of staunch New England stock. Concerning the brothers and sisters of Charles D. Hinman certain data are available and are worthy of consideration in this connection: Norman C., who was a valiant soldier of the Union in the Civil war, died at the age of sixty-one years; Zebulon M. was eighty-seven years old at the time of his death; Columbus C. died at the age of seventy-eight; and Alfred S., who is now a resident of Kent City, Michigan, is eighty-eight years of age, in 1914, all of the brothers having been substantial farmers and valued citizens of their respective communities. Of the sisters,

Celeste C. is the wife of Edwin Bradford and resides in Los Angeles, California, and Celina, a resident of Sparta, is the widow of Jason S. Bradford, the latter having been a brother of Edwin Bradford.

Dr. Hinman was a child at the time of his parents' return to the state of New York, and there he was afforded the advantages of the public schools of Batavia, Genesee county, and of the fine old academy at Cazenovia. In preparation for the work of his chosen profession he entered the New York Homoeopathic Medical College, in the national metropolis, and in this excellent institution he was graduated in 1877, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. His initial work as a physician was achieved at Batavia, New York, where he was associated with his uncle, Dr. Horace S. Hutchins, who, now venerable in years, still continues in active practice at that place. In 1881 Dr. Hinman returned to Michigan and established his home in his native county of Kent, by taking up his residence in the village of Sparta. There he built up a large practice, to which he continued to give his attention for fifteen years, and within this period he had gained prestige as one of the representative physicians and surgeons of Kent county. In 1896 the Doctor found a broader sphere of professional endeavor by removing to the city of Grand Rapids, where he formed an alliance with Dr. Homer C. Bingham, with whom he is still associated, and he has control of a large and representative practice in Michigan's second city, where he is recognized also as a progressive and public-spirited citizen. He is a member of the West Michigan Homoeopathic Medical Society and the Michigan State Homoeopathic Medical Society, having served as president of the former and as vice-president of the latter. He is retained as surgeon to the Elliott Machine Company, of Grand Rapids, and he subordinates all else to the demands of his profession, in which his success vouches for his ability and close application. Dr. Hinman is a Republican in his political proclivities and both he and his wife are members of the Park Congregational church in Grand Rapids. In the Masonic fraternity he is affiliated with both the York and Scottish Rite bodies, and with the adjunct organization, the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

In the year 1883 was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Hinman to Miss Isabelle M. Durfee, who was born in the city of Rochester, New York, but who was a resident of Mason, Ingham county, Michigan, at the time of her marriage.

Bela W. Jenks. No name has been more conspicuously and worthily linked with the history of the section constituting the "Thumb" district of Michigan, on the shores of Lake Huron, than has that of the Jenks family, which was here founded in the early pioneer days and which, from that time to the present, has stood exponent of the highest civic loyalty and progressiveness, of much initiative and constructive ability and of paramount influence in the ordering of civic affairs and the developing and conducting of business enterprises of broad scope and importance. No history that touches the development and upbuilding of the Lake Huron section of Michigan can be consistent with itself if there is failure to accord special recognition and high tribute to the past and present representatives of the Jenks family. On other pages of this work is entered a memoir to the late Jeremiah Jenks, one of the most honored and influential pioneers of the district of Michigan that has just been mentioned, and to this article reference should be made in connection with other records touching the family history.

Bela Whipple Jenks, one of the foremost citizens and men of affairs of the beautiful little city of Harbor Beach, Huron county, is the treasurer of the Huron Milling Company, one of the most important indus-

trial corporations of the county, and he has other large capitalistic interests that give him further prestige and influence, the while he has secure place in the confidence and high regard of the community to whose development and upbuilding he has contributed in most liberal measure. Mr. Jenks was born at Spoon Lake, Essex county, New York, on the 18th of July, 1849, and is a son of Jesse L. and Mary (Martin) Jenks, representatives of the staunchest of New England lineage, both families having been founded in America in the colonial era of our national history. Jesse L. Jenks was a native of New Hampshire and his wife was born in the state of New York, where their marriage was solemnized. The family genealogy is further outlined in the Jeremiah Jenks memorial mentioned below. In 1860 Jesse L. Jenks came with his family to Michigan and settled in the village of St. Clair, whence they shortly afterward removed to Port Huron, the present metropolis of St. Clair county. Mr. Jenks became one of the most prominent and influential figures in the development and upbuilding of St. Clair, Huron, Sanilac and other counties of this Lake Huron section of eastern Michigan, and his business activities were greatly diversified. He was for some time engaged in the hotel business and later he became prominently concerned with the lumber industry and with the real-estate business. In the earlier years of his residence in Michigan Jesse L. Jenks entered into a contract to carry the mail from Port Austin to Sanilac, a distance of sixty miles, and his contract called for service twice a day on this route. This was before the construction of railroads in this part of the state, and he utilized eight teams of two horses each in transporting the mail, the while he demanded the employment of fifteen or more men as drivers, the roads being almost impassable at times and the service being most arduous in the extreme. Mr. Jenks also became extensively engaged in the buying and shipping of horses, with a well equipped livery stable at Harbor Beach, which was then known as Sand Beach, and he was sixty-five years of age at the time of his death. His loved and devoted wife survived him by many years and was eighty-four years of age at the time of her death, the remains of both being interred at Harbor Beach. Of the six children two died in infancy and William Jenks died at the age of eighteen years. Of those now surviving the eldest is Bela W., of this sketch; Robert M. is individually mentioned on other pages of this work; and Jennie is the wife of Nelson R. Arnold, of Chicago.

Bela W. Jenks gained his early educational discipline in the schools of his native state and was a lad of about eleven years at the time of the family removal to Michigan, where he availed himself of the advantages of the public schools of St. Clair and Port Huron. His first employment was as a clerk in the postoffice at St. Clair, and after being thus engaged for one year he was given the position of bookkeeper for the firm of Peck, Jenks & Company, at Harbor Beach, Huron county, where he assumed his duties in the year 1866. It will be recalled that it was not until many years later that the town received its present name of Harbor Beach, the original cognomen having been Sand Beach, and the place being renowned at the present day for having the largest and finest harbor of refuge on the Great Lakes. In 1872 the title of the firm was changed to J. Jenks & Company, and Jeremiah Jenks was its head, specific tribute being paid to this honored pioneer elsewhere in these pages, as already stated. The firm of J. Jenks & Company had as one of its interested principals Bela W. Jenks, who had thus won advancement from the position of bookkeeper, and it is interesting to record that the original title of the firm is retained to the present time, after the lapse of more than forty years, though the business was incorporated in 1902, with capital stock of $485,000. Bela W. Jenks has been treasurer of the corporation from the time of its organization as such, and the business

has been one of the largest in this part of the state, including the handling of general merchandise, with a far reaching trade, and the manufacturing of salt and flour having early been made an important feature of the enterprise. The broad extent of the business is indicated by the large capital enlisted in its prosecution. Mr. Jenks is treasurer also of the Huron Milling Company, of Harbor Beach, a corporation that controls an extensive industrial enterprise in the manufacturing of wheat and corn products and in dealing in white field peas and seed grains. The corporation of J. Jenks & Company now gives attention almost exclusively to the handling of real estate and improved city properties in Harbor Beach, its operations having been a dominating force in bringing about the development and upbuilding of Harbor Beach in both a civic and material sense. Mr. Jenks is president of the Huron County Savings Bank, at Harbor Beach, and he has held this position since 1912, though he has been closely identified with the institution from the time of its organization, in 1880.

As one of the substantial capitalists and influential citizens of Huron county Mr. Jenks has shown the utmost liberality and progressiveness, and he has given ready co-operation in the supporting of enterprises and measures that have conserved the general welfare of the community. He is a stalwart in the camp of the Republican party and has given yeoman service in behalf of its cause. He was the first mayor of Harbor Beach, having been elected to this office immediately after the town had received its city charter, and though he held office only one term, owing to the demands of his private business affairs, yet he has served seventeen years as a member of the city council, besides which eighteen years of zealous service stand to his credit as a member of the board of education, of which he was formerly president and of which he is secretary at the present time, 1914. Distinctive honors were won by Mr. Jenks during his service as a member of the state senate, in the years from 1905 to 1908, inclusive. He was specially active in the legislative session of 1908, marked by the strenuous controversy concerning the governor of the state.

Mr. Jenks is affiliated with the lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic order, his membership being in the bodies of these orders in his home city, and in the city of Detroit he is affiliated with Moslem Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In Harbor Beach he is also actively identified with the lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He gives liberal support to the Presbyterian church in Harbor Beach, of which his wife is a zealous member, the family having distinct leadership in the representative social activities of the community.

At Memphis, Macomb county, Michigan, on the 18th of July, 1871, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Jenks to Miss Alma E. Stafford, who was born at Swiftwater, New Hampshire, and whose parents, Henry B. and Abbie Stafford, were sterling pioneers of Huron county, Michigan, where they settled in the early '50s. Concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Jenks brief record is given in conclusion of this sketch: Allie M. is the wife of Darius Mihlenthaler, who is a representative business man of Harbor Beach and of whom specific mention is made on other pages of this work, incidental data concerning their three children being as follows: Keith was born in 1902, Bela Darius in 1904, and Esther D. in 1908. Minnie B., the second daughter, is the wife of Rev. S. Carmichael, pastor of the Presbyterian church in the city of Bad Axe, Huron county, and they have two children, Douglas, born in 1908, and Alma E., born in 1913. Bela Walton Jenks, the only son of him whose name introduces this article, was born at Harbor Beach, on the 18th of August, 1882, and after his graduation in the high school of his native

place he completed a special course in chemistry in the Michigan Agricultural College, besides which he has taken a supplemental course of like order in the University of Michigan. He is now superintendent of the macaroni factory, that represents one of the departments of the manufacturing industries of the Huron Milling Company. He wedded Miss Alma B. Kelly, daughter of Joshua B. Kelly, a well known citizen of Huron county. Hazel Stafford Jenks, the youngest of the six children, was graduated in the Harbor Beach high school and later continued her studies in the St. Thomas School for Girls, and at Alma College, Alma, Michigan. She is now at the parental home and is a leader in the younger social circles of Harbor Beach.

Jeremiah Jenks. Measured by the scope and character of its achievements, the life of the late Jeremiah Jenks counted for much, but further honor is due him for the nobility of his character and for the moral and intellectual force that made his influence ever potent in good. He was one of the very early pioneers of the Lake Huron district of Michigan, and his activities proved most fruitful in furthering the development of what is consistently known as the "Thumb" section of the state. Here he established his residence in 1854, and here he continued to maintain his home until the close of his signally long and useful life. He wielded a specially strong influence in the development of the resources of Sanilac and Huron counties, and was the founder of several of the most important business and industrial enterprises in this section of the state. He was an uncle of Bela W. and Robert M. Jenks, both of whom are individually represented in this history, and no family has been or continues one of more prominence in the Lake Huron counties of Michigan than that of which he was a worthy scion.

Jeremiah Jenks did much to foster the development of the lumber, salt, milling, commercial and agricultural interests of eastern Michigan, and he was also concerned with transportation service on the Great Lakes. He was the founder of the corporation of J. Jenks & Company, of Harbor Beach, which still perpetuates his name and of which adequate mention is made in the sketch of the career of Bela W. Jenks.

Mr. Jenks was born on the 13th of December, 1810, at Newport, Sullivan county, New Hampshire, and was a son of Jeremiah W. and Hester (Lane) Jenks, who likewise were natives of the old Granite state and representatives of families that were founded in America in the colonial era. The father of Mr. Jenks was born June 11, 1780, at Newport, New Hampshire, and at the same place the mother was born January 2, 1784. In 1814 the family removed from New Hampshire to Bridport, Addison county, Vermont, but shortly afterward removal was made to Crown Point, Essex county, New York, where the father died on the 12th of August, 1852, his wife having passed away on the 24th of October, 1850. Of their eleven children Jeremiah was the fifth in order of birth, and two of his brothers, Bela W. and Robert H., likewise became influential pioneers of eastern Michigan.

Jeremiah Jenks received good educational advantages, as gauged by the standards of his youth, and in 1854, about two years after the death of his father, he came to Michigan. He passed the first eight months in St. Clair county and then removed to Lexington, Sanilac county, where he conducted, for the ensuing five years, the Exchange hotel. For an equal period thereafter he was manager of and interested principal in the Cadillac hotel. In the meanwhile he made heavy investments in connection with the lumbering industry. He became the owner of a saw mill and 500 acres of timber land, five miles north of Lexington, and there he engaged in the manufacturing of lumber, prosecuting operations with his characteristic vigor and ability. In 1864 he entered into part-

J. L. Runnion

nership with J. L. Woods and George W. Pack, and the firm of Pack, Jenks & Company became one of the foremost in the lumbering operations of this part of the state. A little more than two miles south of the present village of Harbor Beach, Huron county, he established a saw mill, which was operated by steam power and through the medium of which a vast amount of lumber was manufactured. The firm of which Mr. Jenks was a member became the owners of 15,000 acres of timber land, and from the same was derived the material in which the mill turned out within about a decade fully 50,000,000 feet of lumber, the firm also owning and operating a large steam barge and scow, utilized in the transportation of lumber to Cleveland, Ohio.

Concerning other salient points in the career of Mr. Jenks, the following data are available, the same being obtained from a sketch written prior to his death: "The firm of Pack, Jenks & Company was dissolved in 1876, and thereafter Mr. Jenks continued to press his own local business interests, besides which he bought one-third interest in the lands owned by Carrington, Pack & Company, of Sand Beach (now Harbor Beach). Within the same year, 1876, he purchased the remaining interest in this tract of 18,000 acres and the incidental transaction also brought into his possession the Dow House at Sand Beach, a hotel property which he forthwith greatly improved. Upon the dissolution of the firm of which he was originally a member, Mr. Jenks divided his estate and business equally between himself and his son George W., and he formed a new company, which included this son and also two nephews, James M. and Bela W. Jenks. The firm of J. Jenks & Company put into active operation an extensive business at Sand Beach, where it built a flour mill, initiated salt works and established a mercantile enterprise upon a very large scale. All these enterprises were developed to large and substantial proportions and all had great influence in advancing the civic and material growth and prosperity of Huron county, the firm of J. Jenks & Company expanding its operations along many normal lines, to include the handling of real estate, the improving of business and residence property in Sand Beach (Harbor Beach), and the members of this sterling family merit enduring honor for the great and benignant influence that has been and still continued to be exerted in this favored section of the Wolverine state."

It may be said that the firm mentioned has sold many thousands of acres of land to actual settlers in this section of the state, and that through this means, as well as through their personal development work, the members of the Jenks family have been leaders in the march of progress, with special reference to industrial and commercial development.

Jeremiah Jenks was a man of great business acumen and of well fortified opinions. He served as a member of the state senate, to which he was elected in 1874, and in 1876 he was alternate presidential elector from Michigan, on the Republican ticket. His life was crowned with large and worthy accomplishment, his course was guided and governed by the highest principles, and his name and memory shall ever be revered in the section of eastern Michigan that was long the stage of his zealous and fruitful endeavors.

John L. Brennan. In the beautiful little city of Harbor Beach, Huron county, widely known for its possession of the finest harbor around the Great Lakes, a citizen of a particularly progressive and public-spirited type has been John Lester Brennan. Harbor Beach has been his home since boyhood, and as a representative business man he has contributed not only to its material upbuilding but to those movements which effect civic progress and prosperity in a community. Mr. Brennan during his active career has had a variety of interests, has been identified with mer-

chandising, with banking, insurance and real estate, and through his ownership of valuable farm property has also contributed to the advancement of the agricultural and stock-growing industries. In a civic way he is honored as having been the first village and the first city clerk of Harbor Beach. Harbor Beach was one of the first cities in Michigan to adopt the commission form of government, and Mr. Brennan was one of the committee of nine chosen to draft the city charter. His career has been such as to furnish excellent material for biographical consideration.

John Lester Brennan was born in Whitehall, Washington county, New York, December 11, 1855, and was about ten years of age when his family moved to Michigan. His parents, Robert and Mary (Mara) Brennan, were both born and reared in Ireland, were married there, and soon afterwards emigrated to the United States. After a residence of several years in New York state, they moved to Massachusetts, and from there came to Michigan about 1865. As one of the early settlers in Huron county Robert Brennan bought a tract of wild land, reclaimed it from the wilderness and made a productive farm, and long before his retirement was regarded as one of the leading farmers of that section. Now venerable in years, he is retired from active labor and resides at Harbor Beach, secure in the regard of all who know him. Politically he is a Democrat, and is a devout member of the Catholic church, as was his wife, who died in 1881. Of their four children one died in infancy; Mary is the wife of John F. Murphy, a Huron county lawyer; Hattie is the wife of Archibald B. McIlhargie of Harbor Beach; and John L. is the youngest.

Educated in the public schools of Harbor Beach, John L. Brennan made such excellent use of his advantages that at the age of seventeen he was qualified for teaching. Then followed three years as a successful teacher in the Huron county public schools. His career for the past forty years has been one of steady progress. In 1875, at the age of twenty, he engaged in the grocery business at Harbor Beach. Three years later he opened a music store, and was the pioneer dealer in the handling of organs, pianos and musical merchandise, and built up a large trade. His confidence in the future of Harbor Beach, and his foresight, caused him to invest his surplus in local real estate, and the results have more than demonstrated his wisdom. A number of houses and business blocks in the town have been erected with his capital, and he is still owner of considerable property, and in connection with real estate he also looks after a large insurance business, which has been developed in a course of many years, and as underwriter for a score of leading insurance companies. In 1910 Mr. Brennan became associated with four other citizens of Harbor Beach in the erection of the only fireproof business block in the city, which was completed at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars and a portion of which is now occupied by the postoffice. Mr. Brennan is the owner of two fine farms in the immediate vicinity, and since 1906 has been vice-president of the Huron County Savings Bank. That institution was organized in 1882 and is one of the strong financial institutions of the county. Among the many progressive movements with which his name has been associated, he was one of the organizers and is now president of the Harbor Beach Building Company.

A successful business man, Mr. Brennan has been frequently called upon for civic duties. He has filled the offices of village clerk, township treasurer, justice of the peace and member of the village council, and was postmaster of Harbor Beach during both of President Cleveland's administrations. His political affiliation has identified him continuously with the Democratic party. Incidental to his duties in the office of justice of the peace, Mr. Brennan acquired more than ordinary knowledge of the law, and though never admitted to the bar he has frequently performed services usually assigned to a practicing lawyer. His undoubted integrity

as a business man and his accurate knowledge of the law and affairs have caused many to seek his counsel and service in legal matters. Those who have been longest acquainted with his career say that every dollar that stands to his credit has been made by himself and fairly and deservedly, so that the unqualified esteem in which he is held is only a just tribute to his character and activities.

Mr. Brennan and family are communicants of the Catholic church, and he is active in parish work and is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus. He and his wife find recreation in travel, have visited many parts of the United States, and employ their automobile for extended trips. The home associations of Mr. Brennan are ideal, and his family take a prominent part in social activities. At Detroit on September 19, 1888, Mr. Brennan married Miss Mary D. Cunningham, who was born in New York state but has lived in Michigan since girlhood. Her father, Henry Cunningham, brought his family to Michigan many years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Brennan are the parents of four children, all of whom were born and reared at Harbor Beach. Mary Muriel, who was born November 2, 1889, was accorded the best of educational advantages, is a favorite in the social circles of her home city, and one of the most talented young women in northern Michigan. After her graduation in the Harbor Beach high school she was a student in St. Mary's Academy at Monroe, and later a graduate of the Noble School of Elocution at Detroit, and finally took a finishing course at the Emerson College in Boston, Massachusetts. Her talents have been developed both as an elocutionist and musician, and she has gained a more than local reputation through her specialty in presenting what she terms "pianologues," in which she combines her musical interpretation with dramatic or elocutionary interpretations. John R., the second of the children, was born August 20, 1891, and is a member of the class of 1915 in the civil engineering department of the University of Michigan. Ralph, born July 3, 1899, is a student in the Harbor Beach high school. Kathlyn, the youngest, was born November 5, 1906.

Arthur Dundas. A resident of Bad Axe since 1892, Mr. Dundas is a member of the firm of Lankin & Dundas, hardware merchants, who have in the past twenty years built up an extensive business with branches in other towns. Starting as a poor boy, he has won success in the business field, and has also made his citizenship a useful factor in his home community.

Arthur Dundas was born at Lindsay, Victoria county, Province of Ontario, Canada, April 5, 1865, and is a son of Hugh and Elizabeth (Beardon) Dundas, the former of whom was born in County Cavan, Ireland, of remote Scotch ancestry, as the name implies, and the latter in Victoria county, Canada, of English lineage. Hugh Dundas, a child at the time of his parents' immigration from Ireland to Canada, was reared and educated in Victoria county, as was also his wife. He became one of the substantial farmers and honored citizens of Victoria county, where his death occurred in 1878, at fifty-three years of age. His wife survived him and died at the age of forty-six years, the remains of both being interred in a cemetery in Victoria county, near their old home. Of their eight children, only two are living, Arthur and William, of Highland Park, a suburb of the city of Detroit.

On the homestead farm of his parents Arthur Dundas was reared to the age of sixteen years, in the meanwhile making good use of the advantages afforded in the local schools. A boy at the time of his father's death, he became dependent on his own resources, and at the age of sixteen years came to Michigan and located at Harrisville, Alcona county, where he served an apprenticeship to the tinner's trade. Going to the city of Detroit, as a journeyman, he worked one winter in the hardware

establishment of Coleson & Morehouse. In 1892 Mr. Dundas removed to Bad Axe, Huron county, where the following year he started an independent business. In 1893 he formed a partnership under the firm name of Lankin & Dundas. The firm began the hardware business on a modest scale, as the financial resources of each of the partners were limited, but enterprise and fair dealings made their success assured. The original establishment was a store 25 by 50 feet in dimensions, on the main business street of Bad Axe. In the same year the firm purchased, on the installment plan, the site on which is situated its present large and modern business block, the firm now utilizing an aggregate floor space of fully 15,000 square feet, in addition to a commodious storeroom on the opposite side of the street from the headquarters. The annex affords an additional floor space of 5,000 square feet. In 1913 the firm opened a well equipped branch store at Palms, Sanilac county. The firm of Lankin & Dundas not only carries full lines of heavy and shelf hardware, stoves and ranges, farm implements and machinery, but also has a department devoted to plumbing and heating. Employment is given to an average corps of ten persons in the various departments of the business.

As a citizen Mr. Dundas is liberal and progressive, and supports measures and enterprises advanced for the general good of his home city and county. He has been specially interested in the bringing of the educational facilities of Bad Axe up to the highest possible standard, and the public schools of the city are known for their exceptional excellence. In politics he is a Republican. He was called upon to serve as a member of the city council of Bad Axe, and was one of the progressive members of this municipal body for six years, besides which he served four years as an official of the local school district. He and his family are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On the 5th of September, 1894, Mr. Dundas married Miss Bella G. Scott, who was born and reared in Huron county, Michigan, and who is a daughter of Alexander and Ann (Grant) Scott, her father being a pioneer farmer of the county. Mrs. Dundas is a figure in the best social life of her home city, is president of the Woman's Club, and treasurer of the Port Huron district missionary society of the Methodist church. Mr. and Mrs. Dundas have three children: Muriel Elizabeth, who was born August 21, 1897, was graduated in the Bad Axe high school in 1914, and is popular in the social activities of her native city; Frances Madeline was born on May 20, 1900; and Dorothy Alice was born on the 12th of May, 1905.

Warren E. Carter. For four years treasurer of the Bay County Savings Bank of Bay City, Warren E. Carter spent nearly all his life in this part of Michigan. He was born and reared on a farm, but moving to the city he developed a business training, taking up commercial lines, and eventually getting into the banking business, in which he is considered very competent.

Warren E. Carter was born December 16, 1879, at West Richfield, Ohio, a son of F. A. and Margaret J. (Garman) Carter. The Carter family traces its ancestry back to the early colonial days of New England. The American founder, Thomas Carter, a native of England located among the first settlers of Woburn,, Massachusetts. From New England the family finally drifted westward and located in Ohio, in what was then known as the western reserve, where Lorenzo Carter, one of Warren E. Carter's ancestors, became the first white settler on the site where the city of Cleveland afterwards grew up, and was among the first to engage in the ship-building industry at that point, building the first schooner on Lake Erie, known as the "Zephyr." F. A. Carter, the father, was born in Ohio, and there followed the vocation of farming

until his removal to Michigan in 1880. In this state the same vocation was continued on a property in Bay county until his retirement. He has been moderately successful as a business man and enjoys a comfortable competency for his declining years. His wife, whose maiden name was Margaret J. Garman, belonged to a German family which settled at an early date in Ohio, where Mrs. Carter was born. There are three children: John F., residing in Detroit; Albert B., engaged in farming and stock raising at Auburn in Bay county; and Warren E.

Warren E. Carter enjoyed ordinary educational advantages in his youth, attending the public schools in the vicinity of his father's farm and later moving to the city to develop a higher education. His earlier years were spent on the farm until he reached the age of 18 years, at which time he left home and came to Bay City to improve his education and take up a business training. His banking experience began in 1904, when he was accepted in a minor position in the Bay County Savings Bank. From that time to the present his promotion has been steady and continuous, as his able and faithful services have been duly appreciated. In 1909 he was elected treasurer of the bank, which is considered one of the strongest institutions in northeastern Michigan, and has had a successful record of thirty years.

In his political views Mr. Carter is a Republican, but has taken only a good citizen's interest in public matters. He is connected with the First Methodist Episcopal church, belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the F. and A. M., being a past master of Joppa Lodge No. 315, F. and A. M. His chief diversion is hunting, and that form of recreation has been a favorite one among his family for several generations. Mr. Carter was married June 16, 1903, at Bay City to Miss Olive B. Carter, daughter of Hugh Carter, a native of Canada. The one son born to their marriage is Clare Franklin, born December 23, 1907. The Carter home is at 104 West John street.

Darius Mihlethaler. The business career of Darius Mihlethaler in Huron county has identified him with banking and with merchandising on an important scale.

Darius Mihlethaler was born on a farm in Greenwood township, St. Clair county, Michigan, January 6, 1870. His parents were Godfrey and Mary (Miller) Mihlethaler. His father was born near the city of Berne, Switzerland, and his mother at New Hamburg, in the county of Waterloo, Ontario, Canada. The founder of the Mihlethaler family in America was Rudolph Mihlethaler, grandfather of Darius. On emigrating with his family to America, he established a home in Canada, and his descendants later came to Michigan. Rudolph Mihlethaler was an expert silversmith and watchmaker in Switzerland, but after establishing his home in Waterloo county, Ontario, became a farmer and in time acquired considerable property. Godfrey Mihlethaler lived in Switzerland long enough to acquire his education in the local schools, and after the removal of the family to Canada, also became identified with farming. In 1869 he brought his family to St. Clair county, Michigan, bought a tract of wild land, and from the forest reclaimed a productive farm of eighty acres. That homestead is the place where he and his wife still live, and they now enjoy the comforts won by their earlier years of toil and self-denial. They are Methodist Episcopal church people, and Godfrey Mihlethaler is a Republican and has been honored with several township offices. Of their seven children three are deceased, and of the survivors Darius is the oldest; Jason is in the United States light-house service, now located at Flint, Michigan; Lavina is married and lives in Toronto, Canada; and Leta is at home.

Darius Mihlethaler acquired his early education in the district schools of his native township in St. Clair county, and in the high school at Yale. Two years were spent as a teacher in the St. Clair county public schools, and with the means acquired through that work he attended for one term the Michigan State Normal School at Ypsilanti. His home since early manhood has been in Huron county, and for seven years he was cashier in the Huron County Savings Bank of Harbor Beach. Mr. Mihlethaler then effected the organization of the Wagner-Mihlethaler Company of Port Hope in Huron county, where they established a general mercantile store and also conducted a bank. In 1912 the bank was reorganized, and since then Mr. Mihlethaler has been its vice-president. In 1902 was incorporated the Mihlethaler Company, Harbor Beach, of which he is president. This company has a complete department store at Harbor Beach, also a store at Port Hope, and while Port Hope claims less than five hundred inhabitants, it draws a substantial trade from the prosperous district tributary, and much of this trade is concentrated in the Mihlethaler Company store. At Port Hope the Mihlethaler Company erected a grain elevator, with a capacity of 30,000 bushels, and also owns and operates one of the most complete and modern bean-packing plants in the state. Mr. Mihlethaler is a director of the Huron County Savings Bank of Harbor Beach, in which he was formerly cashier. He is affiliated with the Lodge and Chapter of the Masonic fraternity, with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Politically he is a Republican.

Mr. Mihlethaler married Miss Alice M. Jenks, who was born and reared in Harbor Beach and is a daughter of Bela W. Jenks. The Jenks family has long been prominent in Huron county, and a brief sketch of its several members is found on other pages of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Mihlethaler are the parents of three children, namely: Keith, born in 1902; Bela, born in 1904; and Esther D., born in 1908.

Charles M. Swift. The enterprises which have occupied the attention and energies of Charles M. Swift, of Detroit, have made his name widely known in the field of railway construction. His reputation has spread to other countries, and lines of his building may be found not alone in the United States, but in the Philippine Islands. Mr. Swift is a Vermonter, having been born in the town of Middlebury, March 19, 1854, and is a son of George Sedgewick and Louise (May) Swift.

When a child Mr. Swift was brought to Detroit by his parents, and here secured his early education in the public schools. Graduating from the high school in 1870, he subsequently embarked upon his career as a stenographer, and while thus engaged studied for the law, being admitted to the bar of Michigan in 1877. He continued in the enjoyment of an excellent practice until 1890, when he entered the electric railway field, in which he has been prominent ever since. Among the more notable of his enterprises may be mentioned the Wyandotte and Detroit Railway, the Rapid Railway and the Detroit and Port Huron Shore Line Railway. Following the completion of the latter road and its absorption by the Detroit Union Railway, he went to the Philippine Islands, where he became interested in building the Philippine (steam) Railway, and the Manila Suburban Railway, of all of which companies he is president. He is also president of the Nepigon Mining Lands Company.

Mr. Swift has not been indifferent to the social amenities, and is well known as a member of the Detroit, Yontodega, Country, Detroit Golf, Racquet, Witenagemote and Old Clubs.

ROGER WILLIAMS BUTTERFIELD. One of the longest established law firms in western Michigan is that of Butterfield & Keeney at Grand Rapids. These partners have been continuously engaged in the general practice of law in the local, state and federal courts since 1887, a quarter of a century. Mr. Butterfield, the senior member, is one of the early graduates of the University of Michigan law schools, and his career as a member of the Michigan bar covers almost the entire period since the close of the Civil war. As a lawyer his place is one of the most prominent in Michigan, he has been eminently successful, and his advice and judgment are sought after by a great many of the leading business and individual clients of the Grand Rapids bar.

Roger Williams Butterfield was born at Elbridge, Onondaga County, New York, April 23, 1844, a son of Rev. Isaac and Sarah A. Butterfield. His father had a remarkably long and active career as a minister of the Baptist church, continuing for over half a century. During its earlier years his ministry was largely itinerant, and the family residence was accordingly seldom in one place for more than a few years. In 1846 the family moved to Oswego, New York, and nine years later to Watertown in the same state. Two years were spent there, and they then came west and located in Davenport, Iowa.

In these different localities, Roger Williams Butterfield grew up and received his education chiefly in the public schools of New York state. At the age of fifteen he entered Griswold College at Davenport, and was also a student for a time in the Adrian College of Michigan. February 1, 1865, in the middle of the junior year, Mr. Butterfield entered Princeton College in New Jersey, where he was graduated A. B. with honor, in June, 1866. The same institution gave him the degree of Master of Arts in 1869. His purpose had already been formed to take up the law as his profession, and on leaving college he entered the law department of the University of Michigan. His studies were carried on both during the school year and during vacation, and, as a result he was graduated LL. B. in 1868.

Mr. Butterfield has been for forty-five years a resident and lawyer of Grand Rapids. His first practical experience was in the office of the Hon. John W. Champlin, and within a few months Mr. Champlin offered him a junior partnership. The firm of Champlin and Butterfield came into existence January 1, 1869. Four years later the Hon. J. C. Fitzgerald came to Grand Rapids from Marshal, Michigan, and was admitted to the firm. Mr. Butterfield remained in that partnership relations until March, 1876, when he retired and for two years practiced alone. In June, 1878, Edward W. Withey became associated with him under the firm name of Butterfield and Withey. That lasted for about two and a half years, and again for several years Mr. Butterfield was alone in his profession. Mr. Williard F. Keeney next joined forces with Mr. Butterfield, and the long existing firm of Butterfield and Keeney was formally launched on January 1, 1887. For a long period of years that partnership title has suggested legal strength and ability of the highest order, and many of the best professional services have been rendered by the firm. Mr. Butterfield's name as attorney and counsel will be found in connection with cases reported in the Michigan Supreme Courts, and in the Federal Supreme Courts. His is one of the largest and best selected law libraries in the state, comprising over five thousand volumes.

To the practice of law he has given his best efforts since leaving college, but in the meantime has also become identified with public affairs and with business. In 1887 Mr. Butterfield was elected one of the regents of the University of Michigan, and in 1895 at the expiration of his first term was re-elected for a second term. Mr. Butterfield is

president of the Grand Rapids Chair Company, president of the Clamllam Lumber Company, president of the Florida Cypress Lumber Company, president of the Drew Timber Company, and the Buffalo River Lumber Company, vice president of the Imperial Furniture Company, director of the Grand Rapids Savings Bank, and a member of the Peninsular Club of Grand Rapids. In May, 1876, he married Miss Leonora I. Drake, daughter of Moses Drake of Fort Wayne, Indiana. Her father was postmaster at Fort Wayne during President Lincoln's administration. To their marriage have been born four children—Mary B., Isaac L., Roger C. and Archibald D. The Butterfield home in Grand Rapids is at 231 Paris avenue, while the offices of the firm of Butterfield & Keeney are in the Michigan Trust Building.

Rev. Thomas Rafter. A life of service for mankind and the extension of the beneficent activities and influences of his church has given Father Rafter a place of special regard in Bay City. He began his work there forty years ago, when churches of all kinds were few in number, and struggling for existence. St. James Church has had his capable directorship through all these years, and the entire social community, regardless of creed, has maintained a higher level of life, through the constructive leadership of this devoted priest of the Catholic church.

Thomas Rafter was born in Monroe county, Michigan, December 8, 1846, of one of the old families in that part of the state. His parents were William Alphonse and Julia (Keanally) Rafter, both of whom were born in Kilkenny, Ireland. The father, who was born December 25, 1797, emigrated to America and located in Massachusetts in 1816. He was married in that state and settled in Monroe, Michigan, in 1837, the year in which Michigan became a state. A farmer by vocation, he followed his calling in Monroe county, until he retired, and died in 1894, at the extreme age of ninety-seven. His wife lived to be seventy-eight, and both are now interred in St. Joseph's Cemetery at Monroe. They were devout Catholics, and reared their children in that faith. Of the seven children all are now deceased except Father Rafter and his sister, Margaret Rafter, the widow of John Carroll, of Monroe.

Father Rafter as a boy was educated in the parochial schools of Monroe, later was sent to school at Montreal, Canada, and studied theology and prepared for his life work in the great University at Louvain in Belgium. Ordained to the priesthood in 1868, his first position was as assistant pastor at Dexter, Michigan. He showed himself exceptionally capable in handling the arduous responsibilities of church organization in a comparatively new field, and after six months at Dexter was sent to Fenton, where he remained three years and succeeded in dedicating St. John's church. From Fenton Father Rafter came to Bay City, and on May 31, 1873, began his long pastorate of St. James Parish. At that time two Catholic churches were in Bay City, and since then with the growth of population and the development of religious activities there are now ten churches of the faith and many related institutions of benevolence and education. St. James church has always held its place as the old center of Catholicism in the city, and still has one of the largest congregations. Father Rafter for some years assembled his congregation in a modest frame structure, which was destroyed by fire, December 21, 1884, and since then through his energy and perseverance a splendid brick edifice has taken the place of the old church home.

St. James Parish and Father Rafter's activities have at various times attracted attention in the public press, and there recently appeared in the Detroit *Free Press* a story referring to the St. James high school, and as a supplement to this article and for its historical value, it seems appropriate to quote some of the paragraphs of that article:

Thomas Rafter
Rector St. James' Church

"The oldest Catholic high school in the United States is the distinction claimed by St. James' high school in this city, now in its forty-first year. The claim is based on the authority of the historian of the Sisters of Charity in Cincinnati, who, in compiling the history of the order there, made the discovery from her data, and communicated the fact to Rev. Father Thomas Rafter, pastor of St. James' Parish, who founded the institution.

"Father Rafter last June awarded diplomas to the class of 1913, the total of those who had received their credentials at his hands was raised to nearly two hundred. The school ranks with the best high schools in the country, and its graduates are received on diploma at Michigan, Notre Dame, and similar institutions.

"The school was started by Rev. Father H. J. H. Schutges in 1872, and completed by Father Rafter the following year. It opened that September with a full twelve grades under the direction of the Sisters of Charity of Cincinnati. The boys in the two higher grades were taught by the brothers of Notre Dame, Indiana, but later only nuns and a couple of lay teachers were employed. In a short time the sisters taught all the grades. The principal of the school was Sister Cornelia, although the school was under the direction of Father Rafter, as it has always been.

"In 1885 the frame building erected as St. James' Church by Father Schutges in 1868 was destroyed by fire. The upper floor of the school was used temporarily for a church and a new brick structure was begun. This was dedicated on Christmas Day, 1886, and though large then for the congregation, it is none too roomy now. The crowded condition of St. James' school caused steps to be taken a few years ago towards the erection of a more modern and commodious building. It was completed at a cost of thirty-five thousand dollars."

Bishop Richter appointed Father Rafter as dean of the Bay district of the diocese of Grand Rapids in 1903. It has been well said that Father Rafter's charities are countless. He has made many sacrifices to build up the church property of his parish, and he has often denied himself necessities in order to look after the needs of his poorer communicants. Outside of his own parish, it can be said that no man in public or private life in Bay City has more sincere friends than Father Rafter, whose kindly nature and loving heart has endeared him to men regardless of religious differences.

Alexander M. Campbell, M. D.. Few men in the field of medicine have had greater capacity to grow in proportion to their opportunities and the demands of the time, and have had more successful and serviceable careers than Dr. A. M. Campbell of Grand Rapids. Locating in that city at the age of twenty-three, a young medical graduate, having no local acquaintance or friends, he depended upon his own resources and the thorough ability which was his chief qualifications, and with courage and energy started to build up a name and a practice. That was seventeen years ago, and Dr. Campbell now possesses a practice equal to any in the city, and in the field of surgery obstetrics, is regarded among the competent surgeons in this city and perhaps in all western Michigan.

Alexander M. Campbell was born at St. Thomas, Ontario, May 27, 1873, the youngest of the children of Angus and Anna Belle (Campbell) Campbell. Both parents were born in Scotland. The paternal grandfather was Duncan Campbell, who died in young manhood in Scotland, and his widow subsequently took her family to Canada. The doctor's maternal grandfather was James Campbell, who brought his family to Canada. Angus Campbell, the father, was born in 1829 and died in 1907, and his wife was born in 1840 and died in 1909. Both were chil-

dren when brought to America, and were married in Ontario, where the father followed the vocation of farming. He served for many years as a deacon in the Baptist church, and stood high in the community as a citizen, being honored with the office of Justice of the Peace, and in politics belonged to the Reform party. Besides Dr. Campbell the other children were: Mrs. W. J. Philpott, of Spokane, Washington; Dr. James D., of Grand Rapids; Mrs. Duncan Patterson, of Ionia, Ontario; J. P. Campbell, who is connected with the Spokane Water and Gas Company in Washington; Dr. Spurgeon Campbell, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Mrs. Donald Miller, of Detroit.

Dr. A. M. Campbell grew up at St. Thomas, finished his literary education in the high school, entered Toronto University and attended the Western University Medical School at London, and in 1896 finished his professional training and took his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Detroit Medical College. He had considerable practice in the hospitals both of Detroit and Grand Rapids before finishing college. In 1897 Dr. Campbell established himself in regular practice at Grand Rapids, and following out the best and special abilities manifested during his university career has specialized in surgery and obstetrics. Since leaving college he has taken three courses in post-graduate work in surgery. His standing as a surgeon is indicated by the fact of his membership in the recently organized College of American Surgeons, membership in which is limited to those who have demonstrated special fitness and have special experience in the field of surgery. Dr. Campbell is president of the Kent County Medical Society, is a member of the Michigan State Medical Society, and belongs to the American Medical Association and the Academy of Medicine. He is medical director to the Preferred Life Insurance Company, and is medical examiner for twenty other insurance companies. He is chief of staff and visiting surgeon to the U. B. A. Hospital at Grand Rapids, and is consulting surgeon to the Blodgett Home for Children. He and his wife are members of St. Mark's Episcopal church in Grand Rapids, and he stands high in Masonic circles, having taken thirty-two degrees of the Scottish Rite and has membership in the Mystic Shrine. In politics he is a Republican. He has done a good deal of work in the life insurance field, though it is through surgery and the special work of his profession that he has applied himself with greatest success and enthusiam.

On April 10, 1901, Dr. Campbell married Annie Fraser Maclean. Her father was the late Dr. Maclean of Detroit, at one time professor of surgery in the University of Michigan, one of Michigan's most eminent physicians and surgeons, and at one time president of the American Medical Association. Dr. Campbell and wife have one daughter, Constance, now attending school.

Rev. John T. Husted. The close of the year 1913 marked the forty-seventh year of service in the Christian ministry of Rev. John T. Husted, forty-four of which have been devoted to the ministry as a pastor of Congregational churches. To quote direct from an article appearing in a Grand Rapids paper, under date of January 5, 1914, will serve to state the facts briefly and yet concisely in that respect: "Forty-seven years a pastor, and forty-four of those as a pastor of Congregational churches, Rev. J. T. Husted appears to have just attained the apex of his useful activities.

"During the year just ended, in addition to attendance upon his duties as president of the Board of Health of the city of Grand Rapids, Mr. Husted, who is pastor of Wallin Congregational church, has preached ninety-six sermons, delivered forty-three additional addresses,

attended forty prayer meetings, made three hundred and twenty-five calls upon his parishioners, officiated at one hundred and fifteen funerals and performed one hundred and thirty-seven wedding ceremonies, the number of funerals and weddings exceeding all his previous records.

"So far as evidence is available, Rev. Husted has been engaged in the active ministry longer than any other man of this section of the country. During his forty-seven years of service as a clergyman he has been absent from his pulpit on account of personal illness not to exceed a dozen times. And he has never been without a pulpit. He is still in vigorous health, and he avers that he is good for twenty years more of active endeavors."

Rev. Husted is a native Canadian, born April 21, 1844, the son of Peter and Sarah (Searl) Husted. The mother was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, on September 7, 1795, and died in 1906, while the father was of English birth and ancestry, born in Hampshire, England, in the year 1790, and dying in 1874. He met and married Sarah Searl in England in the year 1828, and two years later the young couple came to Canada. Mr. Husted was a mason by trade, and he worked at that business until 1859, when he came to Michigan and settled on a wilderness farm in Tuscola county. There he spent the remaining years of his life. Mr. and Mrs. Husted had a remarkable family of twenty-one children, seven of that number yet living. The second child, Esther, is now the widow of Mr. Freluck. Elizabeth married a Mr. McCartney and is also a widow, living near Maysville, Michigan. Lucy A. is the widow of Mr. Markham, and lives at Maysville. Philip, now past ninety years of age, lives in Iowa. Peter lives in Detroit, aged eighty-nine years. William is a resident of West Branch, Michigan, and he is seventy-six years of age. The twentieth born child of these parents is John T. Husted of this review.

Peter Husted was a faithful member of the Episcopal church, in which he was reared, and his wife was a Baptist. The father was the son of another Peter Husted, and it is a matter of authentic family record that the family sprang directly from the line of John Huss (or Hus), the celebrated Bohemian religious reformer, who was burned at Constance, Baden, Germany, in 1415.

The maternal grandfather of the subject, John Searl, was born in Scotland and there he died. He came of an old family, well established there, and one that produced some of the best citizenship of the country.

John T. Husted had his early education in the common schools of Canada, and in Street's Academy at Lundy's Lane he began his higher education. He had his theological training under private tutors, and began to preach at the early age of nineteen years. He began his regular work in the ministry when he was twenty-one, and for two years thereafter devoted himself to preaching in the lumber camps of Michigan, and he also worked in the camps a part of the time. For three years he was a preacher of the Methodist Protestant church, and in 1869 he first began to be identified with the Congregational church in a ministerial capacity. He has been so occupied from that time to the present date, and he has been pastor of the Wallin church in Grand Rapids for the past six years without a break.

A comparatively comprehensive commentary on his active services in the church was copied from a local paper and appears in the opening paragraphs of this all too brief review, and further details as to his ministry other than along general lines being lacking, it is impossible to give to that phase of his life the attention that it deserves in a sketch of this character. His life, however, has been an open book in Grand

Rapids, and little could be said here that would add aught of weight or emphasis to a career that has been so exemplary or so beneficial to the community as has that of Rev. Husted.

Rev. Husted has taken an active part in the civic life of the city of Grand Rapids, feeling himself as much bound by the demands of citizenship as one might well be, and the result of his wide-mindedness has been apparent in his actions as well as in his preaching. A stanch Republican, he has not felt it out of his sphere to permit his name to be used on the party ticket, and he has served on the Board of Education worthily, as well as being a present member of the Grand Rapids Board of Health. However, he has never permitted these activities to detract from his duties of a ministerial nature, and the result of his wider range of interests has been that he has been a more sympathetic pastor to his people, rather than a less dutiful one.

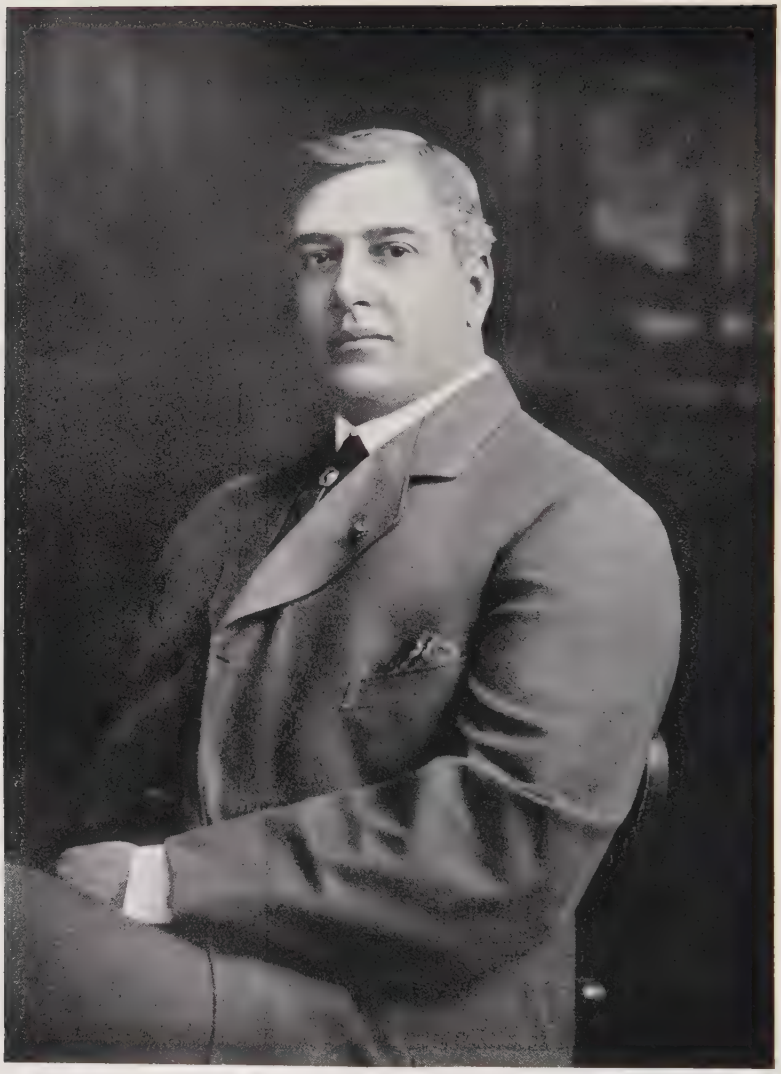
Neither has Rev. Husted declined to affiliate fraternally with the men of Grand Rapids, for he is to be found as an active member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 48, and of the A. F. and A. M. Lodge No. 86, with Scottish Rite and affiliations. He is past grand chaplain of the State Blue Lodge, and with his family has membership in the Order of the Eastern Star and the White Shrine. He is also a member of Lillie Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and is past chancellor of Lodge No. 406, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In 1866 Rev. Husted was married to Miss Emma Taylor, of LePere, Michigan. Of the four children born to them, two are now living. Seneca J. is a resident of Manchester, Michigan, where he is a hotelkeeper and blacksmith. Lemuel J. is a resident of Kansas City, where he is engaged in the real estate business. Mrs. Anna B. Stone, his eldest daughter, and one of the most prominent workers in the Eastern Star, died on December 6, 1912. In 1882 Mrs. Husted died, and in 1884 Rev. Husted was married to Miss Emma Lucia, of Lexington, Michigan. Two children were born of this second marriage. Charles is an actor and Lucia is a high school student at this time, and is also the organist in her father's church.

Seventeen years of residence in Grand Rapids as the pastor of two churches have given to Rev. Husted an acquaintance in the city that is wide and ever widening, and few, if any, men in the city are more securely placed in the general confidence and esteem of the community than is he. His work has been effective, wholesome and far reaching, and he has proven himself in every way the sympathetic pastor and the true friend of those who are in need of the offices of such an one, so that his record in Grand Rapids is one that will bear the closest scrutiny and will reveal only the finer things of life as his contribution to the communal life of the city.

Joseph Edward Hugg. For twenty years Joseph E. Hugg has been known as an independent operator in the building circles of Detroit. His home has been in the city for twenty-five years, and he served his trade apprenticeship there. With a reputation for thoroughness in mason work long established, patronage in increasing value has come to his organization and much of it unsolicited, so that he stands as one of the leaders in his line.

A native of New York state, born in Poughkeepsie, New York, on June 9, 1865, Joseph Edward Hugg is a son of Francis and Kate (Ryan) Hugg. His father was a native of France, having come to America about 1860 and locating at Poughkeepsie, where his vocation was that of a farmer for a number of years. From Poughkeepsie, moving to Tompkins county, New York, he continued his career with substantial



Chas. W. Marsh

success as a farmer near the city of Ithaca, and died on the old homestead in western New York in 1892 when about fifty-five years of age. The mother was born in Ireland, was brought to America by her parents while young, and her death occurred in 1905 when about sixty-two years of age. She likewise passed away at Ithaca.

Reared on a farm, Joseph E. Hugg attended district schools and between the training of such schools and practical discipline at home and a thorough apprenticeship fitted himself for his chosen career. His life was spent on the farm until he was eighteen years of age, and for several winters his source of livelihood had been in the lumber camps of Michigan. It was that experience which doubtless led to his final location in Detroit in 1888. The year of his location in the city was marked by the beginning of an apprenticeship of the brick mason's trade under C. J. Visger, one of Detroit's older contractors. After finishing his apprenticeship with Mr. Visger and continuing with him as a journeyman for two years, Mr. Hugg in 1894 engaged in business as a partner with James Hillick, his brother-in-law, under the firm name of Hugg & Hillick, mason contractors. One year later that firm was dissolved and a new partnership with Albert Oltz, another brother-in-law, inaugurated, this time under the name of Hugg & Oltz. Its continuance was marked by prosperity for eight years, and Mr. Hugg then established the firm of J. E. Hugg & Company. In 1914 the style of the firm was changed to that of J. E. Hugg & Son. The old firm of Hugg & Oltz put up a large number of buildings, among them Campbell Fanning Mill factory, stores in different parts of the city, one or two churches, and a number of private residences. Hugg & Company and Hugg & Sons have erected, among a large list of successful contracts, the Warren Motor Car Company's building, the Detroit Candy Company's factory, the Lonyo School building, the A. T. Fisher building, an addition to St. Bernard's Catholic church in St. Claire Heights, and many residences and stores, also a block of stores for Schmidt Brothers on Fort street, an addition to the Home Savings Bank building on Livernois and Michigan avenues, the Howlett block at the corner of Grand River and Lawton avenue.

Fraternally Mr. Hugg is affiliated with Riverside Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the National Union, the Amaranths and the Loyal Home Fraternity. He also belongs to the Detroit Builders and Traders' Exchange and the Master Masons' Association, and politically is a Republican. Mr. Hugg's first wife was Mary Gildea, who was born in Big Flats, New York, and died in 1891. The one son, Francis E., who is a member of the firm of J. E. Hugg & Son, married Mame Senderbach, and they have one son, Francis Eugene. Mr. Hugg's second wife was Nina Armstrong, who died in 1893 at childbirth. His third wife was Ida Heitmann, who was born in Detroit, the daughter of Charles and Mary Heitmann, both natives of Germany. Of this union are three children living: Florence, who married Arthur Bondie, of Detroit, and has one daughter, Marian; Ruth, and Irene.

Charles W. Marsh. President and general manager of the C. W. Marsh Company, a firm whose business as manufacturers of leather packings has grown to be one of substantial proportions, and a large commercial asset of the city of Muskegon, Charles W. Marsh is an example of the man who starts out with only the resources contained within his mind and in the skill of his hands. In spite of reverses he has prospered and is now regarded as one of the commercial leaders of Muskegon.

Charles W. Marsh was born at Nunda, New York, February 24, 1871, and belongs to an old New England family, of colonial antecedents, and

with a high standard of traditions and culture. His parents were Rev. L. G. and Sarah P. (Harlow) Marsh. His grandfather, Elnathan Marsh, a native of New York state, built flour mills all over the state, and finally established his home at Hemlock Lake, where he met death by drowning. The maternal grandfather, Nathaniel Harlow, was born in the state of Maine, where the Harlow family goes back to the earliest settlement, and one of the ancestors was Mary Chilton, who came over in the Mayflower, and was the first woman to land on Plymouth Rock. Nathaniel Harlow, who was a prosperous farmer, lived at Bangor for a number of years, and left a large amount of property there to his descendants. Charles W. Marsh and his sisters and brothers have recently deeded a lot in Bangor to the Federal government to be used as a site for a new Federal building.

Rev. L. G. Marsh was born at Hemlock Lake, New York, in 1823, and died in 1906, and was married in 1855 in the state of Maine to Miss Harlow, who was born there in 1827, and died in 1911. Rev. L. G. Marsh was a minister of the Presbyterian church, and for more than half a century carried on his work in that profession. He was a graduate of Amherst College of Massachusetts, first preached in Thomaston, Maine, then at Nunda, New York, in 1875 came to Michigan, and was in charge of the church at Plainwell five years, then returned to New York, and was a minister at Lewiston for eighteen years, at the end of which time he retired. His family comprised six children, of whom the Muskegon manufacturer was the youngest. The others are mentioned as follows: Marion, who has charge of the hospital at Worcester, Massachusetts; George, who is a Presbyterian minister, and whose career as a preacher has taken him to a number of places, including Kenmore, a suburb of Buffalo, for a number of years, at Cape Vincent, at Lead City, Dakota, at Kilbourn, Wisconsin, and is now living retired on a farm at Vineland, New Jersey; Anna, the wife of D. C. Perkins, of Vineland, New Jersey; Grace, who is a teacher in one of the Chicago high schools; and Florence, who for several years has been employed in the offices of the publishing house of Henry Holt & Company at Chicago. Three of the daughters are graduates of Wellesley College. Rev. L. G. Marsh was an independent in politics and was affiliated with the Masonic order.

Charles W. Marsh acquired what might be called a liberal education, although his schooling was seldom continuous for any length of time in one institution. He attended schools in New York, in Pennsylvania, spent some time at the Moody School at Mount Hermon, Massachusetts, had an early ambition to follow in the footsteps of his father and study for the ministry, carried on his studies for a time, but finally abandoned that intention, and for a brief while was a student in schools at Minneapolis. In the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor he took a course of mechanical engineering, and with that training took charge of the machine department in a private technical school in the city of Buffalo. During the panic of 1893 that school failed, and Mr. Marsh not only lost his position, but also his investment in the school. During his residence in New York he had considerable experience in machine shops, and, from Buffalo going to Chicago, he found employment there in the shops of Cutting-Kaestner Company. That firm in 1900 moved to Muskegon, where it failed the same year. Mr. Marsh moved with the company to Muskegon, and remained in its employ until the failure. In the closing months of 1900 he began in a very small way the manufacture of leather packings. His plant was increased as rapidly as he could turn over his capital and get additional money, and the business has been conducted on a secure basis from the beginning. At the present time C. W. Marsh Company have a well equipped plant, employ twenty workmen, and in 1907 the business was incorporated with a capital stock of five thousand

W. L. Culpepper M. D.

dollars. The products of the factory are sent all over the world, and the business has been brought to extensive proportions. Besides the factory which in the past thirteen or fourteen years Mr. Marsh has built up from the foundation, he is also a factor in other business ways at Muskegon, and is a director of the Union National Bank.

In 1895 Mr. Marsh married Miss Charlotte Gillette, a daughter of John W. Gillette, a native of New York, and a merchant by occupation. Mr. and Mrs. Marsh have one daughter, Luella, a student in the high school. Mrs. Marsh is a communicant of the Episcopal church. Mr. Marsh has taken much part in social and civic affairs in Muskegon. He served as exalted ruler of the Elks Lodge from 1911 to 1912, and was a member of the building committee for their beautiful new temple. A Democrat in politics, he served as a member of the Charter Revision committee of the city and was for two years president of the Muskegon Baseball Association, and his support and co-operation are always to be counted upon in any undertaking projected for the general improvement of the city.

Louis W. Zander. One of the younger men in the Detroit building trade, Mr. Zander's success is far greater than his years. As a general mason contractor he has performed a great deal of fine work, and this in turn has enabled him to build up and maintain an efficient organization for a business service that is increasing in scope every year.

On the west side of Detroit on November 21, 1879, Louis W. Zander was born a son of the late Albert L. Zander. The father was a native of Germany, born in 1852, when a boy of fourteen came with two brothers to the United States and to Detroit, joining a still older brother in that city who had preceded the rest of the family by a few years. In Detroit Albert L. Zander learned the brickmason's trade, worked at brick laying as a journeyman for many years, finally took up contracting for excavation and sewer work, and so continued with a satisfactory degree of prosperity until his death in 1908. He married Henrietta Liphart, who was born in Detroit and is still living. Her father was the late David Liphart, who was one of the pioneer blacksmiths of Detroit and had his shop on a farm out Woodward avenue, a location that is now the site of the present Ford Automobile factory.

The early training in books and schools of Louis W. Zander was acquired in the Lutheran parochial schools. When sixteen years of age he began an apprenticeship of the brick laying trade, and after gaining a fair degree of expertness in that line was employed as a journeyman for different firms in Detroit until 1906. That was the year that marked his beginning as an independent mason contractor, and his success has been of an unqualified nature. His work is along the line of general mason contracting, and has comprised the construction of churches, stores, apartment houses, flats and fine residences.

Mr. Zander has membership in the Detroit Builders and Traders' Exchange and in the Detroit Master Masons' Association. Fraternally his connections are with Friendship Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and Western Lodge of Odd Fellows. His church is the Lutheran in which he was reared, and his politics is Republican. Mr. Zander married Miss Augusta Baumgartner, who was born in Pontiac, Michigan, daughter of Joseph Baumgartner, a native of Germany. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Zander are named Lucille Josephine, Emma Marie and Hugo Louis.

Dr. Virgil L. Tupper, who in the practice of his profession has shown intimate and accurate knowledge of the principles of medicine and surgery, making continued advancement through his broad study and research, has won the right to be numbered as one of Michigan's foremost

practitioners. Located in Bay City since 1897, of late years he has concentrated his entire energies upon the practice of surgery and in this line has gained material success and widespread reputation. Doctor Tupper was born March 14, 1869, at Oil City, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Benjamin S. and Seline B. Tupper.

Doctor Tupper is of English descent, and both of his great-great-grandfathers, Gen. Benjamin Tupper and Gen. John Oliver, fought in the Continental army at Bunker Hill, the former subsequently becoming attached to the staff of Gen. George Washington as an aide. Benjamin S. Tupper, the father of Doctor Tupper, was born in Albany, New York, was there reared and educated, and when still a young man entered the oil fields of Pennsylvania, where he became successful in accumulating a handsome property. At this time he is living a retired life at his home in Buffalo, New York, being now eighty-two years of age, although still alert in mind and active in body. The mother, a native of New York City, also survives, is eighty years of age, and in the best of health. There were four children in the family, one son and three daughters, of whom three survive, Doctor Tupper being the youngest.

After passing through the usual public school experience, Dr. Virgil L. Tupper came with his parents to Michigan, but subsequently went to Washington and Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, for one year and then continued his literary course in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. There he took a special course preparatory to his medical studies, which he pursued at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1896, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For some time he served as resident physician at St. Mary's Hospital, Philadelphia, and in the Jefferson College Hospital, and furthered his studies in Johns Hopkins University. He first began practice in Bay City, where he succeeded to the practice of his uncle, the late Dr. H. Tupper of this city, and here Doctor Tupper has continued to carry on his professional labors for the past sixteen years. In 1908 he discontinued general practice to devote his entire attention to surgical work. He has taken several courses of study in surgery in various cities of Europe, where he observed the methods of a number of institutions and hospitals, and has just returned from a trip to London and Edinburg, where he took special work and study in his chosen field. His vacations, if they may be called such, are spent in visiting surgical institutions, and in this way he has kept fully abreast of the various advancements and changes which have marked the progress of his calling. In a profession where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit, intellectual force and correct application of scientific principles to the practical needs of the sick room he has made steady progress, and by his close conformity to a high standard of professional ethics, combined with his ability, has won the unqualified respect and admiration of his fellow-practitioners as well as of the general public. Doctor Tupper has been surgeon of the Mercy Hospital of Bay City for about twelve years, and has worked steadfastly and earnestly for its welfare and growth. At this time the institution has about eighty beds, where many patients are accommodated and treated, the greater number of whom come from Bay City. Although the hospital has its own staff of physicians and surgeons, other practitioners are not excluded. About one-third of the patients treated are charity cases, no worthy poor are turned away, and all charges are moderate to those able to pay. For his general practice, Doctor Tupper maintains an office in the center of the residence district of the city, at No. 812 Grant street.

Doctor Tupper has always been identified with the Republican party in his political connections, although the extent of his general practice and his professional duties keeps him from entering actively into the battles of the public arena. His services on the outside, however, have

been of as beneficial a nature to his adopted city as though he were holding office of preferment. He is a liberal contributor to all worthy religious and charitable movements, although not a regular member of any denomination. Aside from the societies of his profession, he is popular in club life and is a member of the Bay City Club and president of the Bay City Country Club.

On December 12, 1901, Doctor Tupper was married in Bay City, Michigan, to Miss Mary Hill Cranage, daughter of Thomas Cranage, a pioneer lumberman of Bay City, who died in 1911. One son has been born to Doctor and Mrs. Tupper: Thomas C., ten years of age, now attending the Bay City public schools. The pleasant Tupper home is located at No. 1001 Center avenue.

Robert McFate. Vinton Company, of Detroit, one of the largest building and manufacturing concerns west of New York city, has furnished a field of opportunity and enterprise for one of the men now numbered among the business executives of Detroit. Beginning his employment something more than twenty years ago, and when a very young man, as an inspector for this company, Robert McFate has gone by successive promotion from one position to another until he is now treasurer and general manager of the company.

Though of an old American family, Robert McFate was born at St. Catherines, Ontario, Canada, June 13, 1871. The public schools of Canada furnished him his public and high school training, and when twenty years of age, in 1891, he came to Detroit, fresh from his books, and with a desire to do something for himself in the world. The late G. Jay Vinton, then at the head of the concern which is now the Vinton Company, general builders, gave the young man a place and an opportunity. As his father before him was a lumberman, he inherited his predilection for the business, and was not entirely without training and experience when he began his career with the Vinton Company. Besides an industrious application to his duties, he possessed a natural ability in handling executive affairs, and these are the chief reasons for his advancement from a position as inspector to head of the company. From inspector he was promoted to the general office as shipping clerk, was then made purchasing agent, was next placed in the estimating department, and from that was made treasurer of the company, to which was subsequently added the title vice-president, and upon the death of Mr. Vinton on December 23, 1910, he was given the chief executive responsibility of the vast business as general manager, still retaining the office of treasurer.

The McFate family is of Scotch-Irish descent, and the original ancestor was from Scotland. Mr. McFate's grandfather, Joseph McFate, was born in Pennsylvania, where the father, whose name was also Robert, was born in Venango county in Western Pennsylvania in 1833. While in his native state he was in the lumber business, moved west to Iowa previous to the Civil war, and in 1861 enlisted in the Third Iowa Battery, and continued as a soldier of the Union until mustered out in 1865. Following the war he moved to Canada, and at St. Catherines, Ontario, was engaged in the manufacture of spokes and hubs. From St. Catherines the home was moved to Amherstburg, Ontario, and the father continued in the same line of business there and later at West Lorne on the line of the Michigan Central railway in Ontario. His death occurred at West Lorne in 1898. Robert McFate Sr., married Margaret Killman, who was born in Welland county, Ontario, daughter of William Killman, the Killman family having been long established in Ontario.

Mr. McFate is an active member of the Detroit Builders & Traders' Exchange, and also belongs to the Detroit Board of Commerce, the Y. M. C. A., the Detroit Athletic Club, and in Masonry has membership in

Oriental Lodge, A. F. & A. M., in the Michigan Consistory of thirty-second degree Scottish Rite, and in the Moslem Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He married Maude M. Todd, who was born in Detroit, daughter of Frederick J. Todd.

William Chandler Wells, as directing head head of the Iroquois Company, manufacturers of cigars, is prominently connected with an enterprise which has a direct bearing upon the commercial prosperity and activity of Flint, in which connection he has kept in touch with the modern trend of thought and progress in the business world and manifested an aptitude for successful management that has made the concern of which he is the head a profitable industry. Mr. Wells was born in 1863, at Milford, Oakland county, Michigan, and is a son of Daniel W. and Nancy M. (Lee) Wells.

The great-grandfather of William C. Wells was the founder of the family in America, coming to this country from England in 1763 and settling in New York state, where Philip Wells, his son, was born in 1800. Daniel W. Wells was born at Fredonia, New York, in 1837, the youngest son of his parents, and was five years of age when he was taken to Milford, Michigan. There he grew to manhood, became an inventor, and was a member of the firm of Wells Brothers, which for many years was engaged extensively for that period in the manufacture of cultivators, land rollers and plows. He was a man of public spirit and patriotism and during the Civil War served as a sergeant in the First Michigan Volunteer Cavalry. He married Nancy M. Lee, daughter of Ezra and Polly (Chandler) Lee, whose progenitors also came from England to New York early in the eighteenth century. Polly (Chandler) Lee was a cousin of Zachariah Chandler. The Lee family came to Michigan in 1840, and settled in the village of Milford.

William Chandler Wells started his commercial career by entering the employ of Hubbell & Smith, grocers at Milford, in the spring of 1878, at which time he was in his fifteenth year. This introduction to business activities was followed in the fall of that year by a three months' term at Goldsmith's Bryant & Stratton Business University, at Detroit, then located in the McGraw Building opposite the City Hall. After completing the course at Detroit he returned to Milford and taught school the succeeding year. As he was then but sixteen, Mr. Wells states it as his belief that he owed this opportunity to play the role of schoolmaster to the exigencies of the times when teachers were few. The years following were devoted to the wholesale grocery line, Mr. Wells being employed by Detroit firms: A. R. & W. F. Linn, as bookkeeper, and five years later as traveling salesman for W. J. Gould & Company. He began the manufacture of cigars in November, 1894, when the firm of Holmes & Wells was established in Flint, this association continuing until the present business. under the style of the Iroquois Company, was founded in 1900. Mr. Wells' career has been one of uninterrupted advancement. Brooking no obstacles that could be overcome by determined, earnest and honorable purpose, he has steadily worked his way upward in business life and is a valued representative of the commercial interests of Flint, where he is known for his thorough reliability and his close adherence to a high standard of business ethics. He has a number of outside interests, and holds a directorship in the National Bank of Flint. In political matters he is a Republican on national issues; otherwise he uses his own discretion in casting his ballot. He is prominent in Masonry, belonging to Genesee Valley Commandery, K. T. No. 15, and Elf Khurafeh Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at Saginaw, Michigan, and maintains membership also in Flint Lodge of Elks, No. 222. His summer home is located at Long Lake, some twelve miles from Flint.

On February 9, 1893, Mr. Wells was married at Flint, to Miss Maude O. McGregor, daughter of William McGregor, one of Flint's most prominent business men in the early days when lumber formed the principal product offered to the world, under the slogan "Made in Flint." He is at this time Flint's oldest surviving mill owner, and in spite of his advanced years still carries his six feet straight as a Norway pine. One son, McGregor Wells, was born to this union, April 20, 1894, and was graduated from the Tennessee Military Institute in June, 1913.

Horace E. Potter. As county commissioner of schools in Genesee county, Mr. Potter, whose active career has been devoted wholly to education, has attained through a regular progress of promotion his present position. Mr. Potter's life is also interesting for his representation of a family name that has been creditably identified with Genesee county since the first settlers blazed their ways through the woods and opened up the land to civilization.

His birthplace was Davison township in Genesee county, where the family first located when Michigan was a territory. Born there on June 17, 1879, he is a son of William E. Potter, also a native of Michigan, and a grandson of Robert E. Potter, who was the pioneer settler in Davison township. Robert E. Potter born in New York, with his brother, I. Wilson Potter, has a place on the pioneer annals of Genesee county, since these two brothers were the very first to cut a road through the woods into Davison township, and establish homes there before any other permanent settlers had ventured into that section of the state. These brothers were hardy frontiersmen and farmers, and men of more than ordinary influence in the community. Grandfather Potter was one of the first supervisors of the town, and was active in shaping affairs both political and otherwise, during the formative epoch. Robert E. Potter died in 1886, in Davison township, at the age of seventy years, and his brother, I. Wilson, died in 1890, at the age of seventy-two. Of these children of Robert E. Potter four are still living. Of these, Ira was the first white child born in the town of Davison, and the other seven children were named: Horace, William, Oscar, George, Harry, Nelson and Mary. The children of I. Wilson Potter were two daughters, both now deceased. William F. Potter, father of the Genesee county commissioner is still living on a farm near the old home place at Davison, and agriculture has been his vocation all his active life. He married Justina Troop, who was born in Genesee county, a daughter of Warren Troop, who came from his native state of New York and found a place among the early settlers of Genesee township in the same county. Mrs. Justina Potter is still living, and the mother of five children: Alice, unmarried; Horace E.; Zoa, wife of Henry Blight, a Genesee county farmer; Ernest, of Flint; and Omar, superintendent of schools at Montrose.

While a boy Horace E. Potter attended what was known as the Potter school in Davison and Richfield townships. From that institution he entered the Davison high school and later the Ferris Institute, was a student in the State Normal at Kalamazoo, and for one year attended the University of Michigan. His early life up to the age of eighteen was spent on the farm, and since then he has been almost continuously identified with teaching as a profession. His first school was taught in Atlas township in Genesee county, he also taught in the village school of Davison, in the consolidated school at Grand Blanc, and outside of his chosen work has never formed any business connections, realizing that in the schoolroom he has found his highest usefulness as a worker in the world. Mr. Potter served as a member of the Board of School Examiners for three years, from 1905 to 1907, and was then appointed to fill the unex-

pired term of Fred J. Johnson, deceased, as county commissioner of schools. His duties in that office began January 1, 1908, and in 1911 his previous administration was endorsed by a popular election, so that he is now in his sixth continuous year of his official work.

In politics, Mr. Potter is a Republican. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic Lodge, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Gleaners, and the Grange, and he belongs to the Baptist church. On December 24, 1908, at Davison, he married Miss Ilga Hewitt, who was born in Michigan, a daughter of Milo H. Hewitt. Mr. and Mrs. Potter reside at 802 East Street, where he owns his home. While his profession keeps him quite constantly busy Mr. Potter finds diversion in his favorite sports of fishing and as a spectator of baseball.

John Escott Sills. The field in which Mr. Sills has gained a substantial position in business affairs is that of electrical construction and contracting. He is now at the head of the J. E. Sills Electrical Company of Flint. This is by no means a local enterprise, and its contracts for installation and construction of electrical equipment are taken all over the states, and the business has been built up to successful proportions.

John Escott Sills was born in Gault, Ontario, November 16, 1875, the third of nine children born to Escott and Jennie (Stewart) Sills. Both father and mother were born in Gault, Ontario, and the former has for many years peen a master mechanic, and connected with various industrious institutions in Bay City. The family located in Bay City when John E. Sills was four months old. The parents are still living there.

John E. Sills received his education in the public schools of Bay City, but at the age of fourteen left school and took up a vocational training in a practical apprenticeship. At that age he began learning the electrical business and spent five years as an apprentice. After that he worked as a journeyman up to 1906, and in that year became superintendent of construction for the Henry Newgard Company, of Chicago, having charge of the contracts for that company in the states of Michigan, Ohio and Indiana. It was a responsible place which he filled with credit for two years, and then resigned and located in Flint. Here he organized his present business, the J. E. Sills Electrical Company, which does a general contracting and also supply business. The firm is a co-operation, the other two members being John E. Arnold and Henry F. Ramm, both of Bay City. On an average, twenty-five expert workmen are employed by this concern the year around, and contracts and orders for supplies come to the house from all over the state. The business headquarters are at 412 Saginaw street, in Flint.

Mr. Sills is a Progressive Republican, but has been too busy to identify himself actively with party affairs. While the Spanish-American war was in progress, he enlisted and served in the Thirty-Third Regiment of Michigan Volunteers, with the rank of quartermaster sergeant. He is a well known Mason, having taken thirty-two degrees of Scottish Rite, and is affiliated with branches of the order chiefly in Bay City and Saginaw. He is also connected with the Mystic Shrine.

At Flint he has membership in the lodge of Elks, and has been a member of the Loyal Guards since the organization of that fraternity. As one of Flint's progressive business men he is a working member of the board of commerce. His church is the Presbyterian.

On June 21, 1899, Mr. Sills was married at Bay City to Miss Lillian Hoffman, who was born in Bay City, a daughter of George Hoffman. They are the parents of four children: Gladys, Geraldine, Hazen, and Leona. The home of the family is at 329 West Eighth street, where Mr. Sills has erected a substantial and attractive residence. All his success

has been won through his own industry and efforts, and he well deserves his present position and standing as a business man.

CHARLES TORREY BRIDGMAN. Among the many men in Michigan who have started in life with practically nothing and have attained success in spite of the handicaps, Charles Torrey Bridgman of Flint should be given a prominent place. Nearly fifty years ago he began as a clerk in a general store, at Flint. In a few years he had gained an independent position as a partner, and for years has ranked as one of the ablest merchants, bankers and business men of the city. At the same time he has taken an active part in the upbuilding of the city and state. He has devoted himself to making his business succeed, but in such a way as to win the admiration of his associates, and he has never forgotten those equally important duties to society as a citizen of his community. The public service he has rendered to the town has always been given with a generosity and a real interest in the welfare of the community.

Charles Torrey Bridgman was born December 6, 1845, at Huntsburg, Geauga county, Ohio. His parents were Charles and Juliana (Warren) Bridgman, both natives of Massachusetts, and of old American and New England stock. The Bridgman ancestry, according to a recent work on genealogy, is traced back along a direct line to Hengst, King of the Saxons, 434 A. D., and along other lines to Alfred the Great, early Scottish Kings and French Kings, including Charlemagne, William the Conqueror, etc. The American Bridgmans were established by James Bridgman, who came from England to Massachusetts about 1630. On the maternal side the ancestry is traced back to the Warren and White families, both of whom settled in New England about the same time as the Bridgmans. Elder White was a minister of the Plymouth colony.

Mr. Bridgman as a boy attended the public schools of Ohio, was a student in the old Chicago University, and in Russell Military School at New Haven, Connecticut. Since he was nineteen years old his career has been continuously identified with Flint. Entering the employ of William L. Smith & Company, general merchants, in 1864, he made his services so valuable as to win a partnership in 1871, in which year the name was changed to Smith, Bridgman & Company. The business was incorporated under the name in 1907. Mr. Bridgman is now secretary and treasurer of the corporation, which does a business of nearly half a million dollars annually. Mr. Bridgman is president of the Union Trust and Savings Bank of Flint, and there are many minor relations with business affairs which, in the case of a less successful man, would be given an important place in his career. Especially has he been honored with many positions of business trust. Some of the largest estates ever probated in Genesee county have had his services as administrator. For the past three years Mr. Bridgman has been endeavoring to unload his business cares, since he has earned a rest, and has ample means for his own declining years and as provision for his family.

Mr. Bridgman has served as a member of the common council of Flint. He served six years as a member of the Board of Education, and was president of the board during the last two years of his incumbency from 1888 to 1890. His views in politics are Republican. In the Masonic order he has taken thirty-two degrees, and socially is a member of the Flint Country Club and the Shakespeare Club. He also belongs to the Board of Commerce. His church is the Congregational, and he is president of the board of trustees.

On September 13, 1870, at Caledonia, New York, Mr. Bridgman married Miss Sarah McKay, daughter of James B. and Ann (Dean) McKay. They have one child, Lewis Henry Bridgman, who married Nellie

J. Davison, now deceased. Mr. Bridgman, though he has given close attention to business for many years, has not neglected the opportunities supplied by his success for broad culture and much travel. He is one of the best traveled men in Michigan, and has visited both North and South America, Europe, Asia and Africa, and made one trip around the world.

Rev. John G. Wyss. The Catholic clergy numbers among its members men of broad education, religious enthusiasm and enlightened views; men whose example and teaching exercise an influence for morality that must be counted as one of the great factors in advancing any community. Not alone must a Catholic priest be a spiritual guide to his people, but he must also possess a large measure of the practicality which will help him to advise and teach in the ordinary events of life, and to protect the interests of his parish while also promoting its temporal affairs. Much, in fact, is demanded of those who choose the unselfish life of the Catholic priest. Not all, as in other walks of life, are fitted by nature for the same sum of responsibility, and perhaps few, under the same circumstances, could have accomplished so much as illustrated in the achievements of Rev. John G. Wyss, pastor of St. Boniface Catholic Church at Bay City, Michigan, a charge which he has held during more than a quarter of a century.

Father Wyss was born June 24, 1860, at Reiden, Canton of Luzern, Switzerland, the youngest of the nine children of Kaspar and Mary (Lang) Wyss. His father, a farmer by vocation, died when the youngest child was still an infant, and the mother followed him to the grave some ten years later. Educated in the colleges of Luzern, Father Wyss came to America in 1882 and entered the seminary at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from which he was graduated in 1887 and ordained during that same year. His first charge was at St. James Church, Montague, Michigan, but in 1888 he was transferred to St. Boniface Church, at Bay City, and here he has continued in charge to the present time, having celebrated his Silver Jubilee in February, 1913. During this period the church here has grown in strength and numbers, repaying Father Wyss for his self-sacrificing and untiring efforts. When he came, in 1888, the church and school were both held in one building, but in 1896 he began the erection of a new church, which was completed and consecrated in 1899, and is known as the first consecrated church in the Diocese of Grand Rapids. In 1904 he built a substantial brick and stone parsonage of ten rooms, and two years later, under his pastorate, the Holy Rosary Academy was completed, adjoining the church. This institution, for the purpose of educating young ladies, accommodates 200 pupils, while 100 may have a comfortable room and board. The academy is under the management of the Sisters of St. Dominic. In connection with St. Boniface Church, a parochial school accommodates 150 pupils, children of the parish, this being a two-story brick structure, with the first floor devoted to school purposes and the second used as a lecture hall. In addition to his duties as pastor, Father Wyss has the spiritual direction of about ten societies of the church.

Father Wyss is still in the prime of life, is active and alert, and never tires of doing good for his flock. His accomplishments here are monuments to his zeal, devotion and earnest endeavor, and his kindly nature and friendly assistance to all in adversity have endeared him to all classes, regardless of denomination or nationality. When he feels that he can leave his congregation for short periods, he makes occasional trips to Rome and other European points, thus recuperating his strength in order to continue the good and great work in which he has been engaged for so many years.

John G. Wynne,
Rector of St. Boniface Church.

Daniel Vincent Wolf. The family represented by Mr. Wolf has been especially well known for its prominence in the building trades at Detroit for a period of more than forty years. While the father is among Detroit's oldest building contractors, the son has prospered along the same lines, and, not yet thirty, is secure in the possession of a fine and growing business and has a large amount of capital in service in the upbuilding of Detroit real estate.

A native of Detroit, Daniel Vincent Wolf was born November 11, 1885, son of Joseph and Mary (Crowley) Wolf. The father was born in Baden-Baden, Germany, in 1847, and came to the United States in 1865, locating immediately in Detroit. Reared and educated in that city, learning the carpenter's trade, he was employed as a journeyman for a number of years and then took up contracting. At the present time he is one of the city's oldest builders, having been identified with contracting for a period of forty years. Among the many well known buildings which he has erected may be mentioned the Providence Hospital, several school houses, a number of fine apartment houses, and has employed his own capital and his skill and business organization for the erection of several flats and terraces, which he still owns. His wife, Mary Crowley, was born in Detroit. The senior Wolf is an esteemed member of the Detroit Builders and Traders' Exchange, and he and his family are members of the Catholic faith.

Daniel V. Wolf started life with the influences of a good home and with a fairly good education, having graduated from the Detroit public schools and from St. Vincent's parochial school. When seventeen years of age his father put him to work at the carpenter's trade as an apprentice, and he continued to be associated with his father until 1912. In that year he started out independently, as a contractor under his own name, and his prestige as a dependable builder was established from the first. Mr. Wolf has paid special attention to the construction of apartment houses, flats, residences and stores. For the past several years he has bought real estate and employed his own capital for the erection of houses, flats and terraces and has been very successful in selling, trading and renting these properties. Mr. Wolf is a member of the Builders and Traders' Exchange and of the Master Carpenters' Association. He and his wife have membership in St. Agnes Catholic church, and he affiliates with the Knights of Columbus. Mr. Wolf was married at Detroit to Mary L. Sheehan, who was born in that city November 21, 1886, daughter of Michael and Margaret (Hastings) Sheehan. Her father was a native of Ireland, came to Detroit in 1879, and for a number of years has been manager of the wholesale grocery house of O'Brien & Company. Mr. Sheehan married Margaret Hastings, who was born in Detroit, daughter of Henry Hastings, also a native of Ireland, and for many years identified with the pay department of the Michigan Central Railway with headquarters in Chicago, but later in the coal and wood trade. Mr. and Mrs. Wolf have two daughters: Margaret May, born January 3, 1911, and Kathleen Marie, born May 27, 1912.

George W. Baker. The residence of the late George W. Baker in Jackson covered a period of forty-one years. While he was not one of the first settlers, substantially the entire growth of the prosperous city was under his eye, was watched by him with the interest and pride of a proprietor, and was materially aided by his wise counsels and firm hand. The place of his nativity was the town of Durham, Maine, whose best contribution to the country has been the men of resolute purpose and firm principle that it has sent forth to lay again the foundations of

New England institutions in other and far distant states. The date of his birth was November 2, 1837, and when he was but a child he was taken by his parents to Hamilton, Madison county, New York, and there in the famous Colgate Academy (now University) Mr. Baker completed his education.

On January 1, 1871, Mr. Baker came to Jackson, and here almost immediately his business enterprise was felt in the establishing of the firm of Birdsell, Baker & Company, wholesale grocers, which later became Kellogg & Baker, then Clark, Baker & Company, and is now the Jackson Grocery Company. It is believed that Mr. Baker was the oldest business man in point of continuous activity (forty-one years) in the city. Mr. Baker was made a Master Mason at Greene, New York, in 1859. At the age of twenty-one years Mr. Baker was elected to the vestry of Zion Episcopal church at Greene, New York, and had been a vestryman of St. Paul's church since Easter Monday, 1871, until his demise. For several years he was on the public library board, and for six years served as its president. When he died, July 5, 1912, the city sustained a loss which it could ill afford. On June 1, 1859, Mr. Baker was married to Miss Christina Gray Wilson, who died at her home at 269 Wildwood avenue, April 6, 1914. She was born at Greene, Chenango county, New York, September 7, 1836, a daughter of Joseph and Miranda (Gray) Wilson.

In speaking of the career of Mr. Baker, a local newspaper said, in part, at the time of his death: "In the death of George W. Baker the city loses a citizen who since 1871 had been a prominent figure in the various activities of the city. At that time he, with Mr. Birdsell, came from the East and established the first exclusively wholesale grocery in the city—a departure which was one of the manifestations of the city's possibilities as a wholesale point. The firm of Birdsell, Baker & Company was followed by Kellogg & Baker, and this by Clark, Baker & Company, from which grew the present prosperous corporation, the Jackson Grocery Company. In all of these Mr. Baker was an active figure and in these years of participation in the grocery interests of the city he established a circle of customers who as personal friends were loyal to the house with which he was identified. He continued his labors until January 1, 1912, when he laid down the cares of active business and resigned himself to an end which he realized could not be long postponed. The period of his performance of business duties was exactly forty-one years, and he has seen the business venture established by him expand and keep pace with the growth and importance of the city. Mr. Baker was a devout Episcopalian, and from his twenty-first year had been a member of the vestry, first in the church at Greene, New York, and later here when he made this city his home and St. Paul's his church. He was junior warden for seven years—a position to which he was chosen when Gen. W. H. Withington died. He passed the chairs in the Blue Lodge and Chapter of Masonry in the East and was made eminent commander of Jackson Commandery two years after identifying himself with the order in this city—a striking instance of his ability to impress his personality upon those with whom he was thrown in contact. He was the oldest past commander at the time of his death, and was repeatedly called upon to confer the ritualistic work of the order in past years. He was also active in the conduct of the public library, serving as president of the board for six years. In all the forms of human relationship into which he was thrown, he was accorded a prominent place, and as churchman, Mason and business man he left his record of duty well done."

JOHN E. NOLAN. One of the oldest and best known shoe dealers in Michigan is John E. Nolan, of Flint. Mr. Nolan has lived in Michigan the greater part of his life, although his business was such as to take him to many sections of the country. His father was killed as a Union soldier, and the son early had to get out and earn his own way. He has known all the changes and vicissitudes of mercantile life, has sold goods on the road and over the counters, has clerked and been manager, and for a number of years has had an independent business of his own, and his success has been warranted by a long and thorough experience and capable judgment and untiring industry in the prosecution of his affairs.

Grand Rapids in this state was his birthplace, born there in July 19, 1858, a son of Peter and Susan (Quealy) Nolan. Both parents were natives of Ireland. The mother came to America when eight years of age with her parents, her father dying in Canada, and later she came with her older sister, Mrs. Patrick Keane, to Grand Rapids, where she still lives at the age of seventy-six years. The father came to Michigan when twenty-five years old, settled in Grand Rapids, with two brothers and a sister, and a few years later was married. At Grand Rapids he did business as a contractor and builder. He went out with an Illinois company in defense of the union, was a member of Mulligan's famous brigade of Irishmen, and was killed in one of the engagements in the notable record of that body of troops.

John E. Nolan is the only son of his parents. His early education was obtained by attending school at Grand Rapids. At the age of thirteen he entered the employ of Levi Brothers' Star Clothing and Hat Company, at Grand Rapids, where he worked five years and learned many of the essential details which prepared him for his later career. After that he managed the shoe department for J. Jacobson, Clothing and Shoes; later he was with King & Company, Boots and Shoes, and then went on the road selling shoes for Ellis & Putnam, of Chicago, covering territory in Michigan and northern Indiana. His work for that firm continued from 1881 to 1884, after which he went to Kansas City, and later to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he managed the shoe department for Ernest Sellinger for one year. Once more he was in Chicago, and then from 1886 to 1895 was with the Union Shoe Company of Chillicothe, Ohio, covering the territory between Michigan and the Missouri River, north as far as Duluth and south as far as Kansas City. On the failure of the company in the fall of 1895, he once more returned to his former employer, Mr. King, and managed the latter's store at Ann Arbor, later the Flint store, and finally the Detroit establishment. This work kept him busy until 1901, in which year he first engaged independently in the shoe business at Rochester, Michigan. Mr. Nolan was in business at Rochester four and a half years, and in 1906 came to Flint, where he has since had a high class shoe store, and carries one of the largest and best selected stock of goods to be found in this part of the state.

In politics he is independent, affiliates with the Knights of Columbus, and has membership in the Catholic church. At Ann Arbor, Michigan, on February 13, 1899, Bishop Kelly solemnized the union of Mr. Nolan and Miss Elizabeth O'Connor, a daughter of Patrick and Mary O'Connor, a well known pioneer family of Michigan. Mrs. Nolan was born near Hunters Creek, in Lapere county. Mr. Nolan's business establishment is at 514 South Saginaw Street.

CHARLES H. MELDRUM. Of little value would be every medicinal agent employed by science as curative without waterhealing, cleansing, soothing water—and some of the great fortunes of the kingdoms of Europe, and the world-wide fame of particular sections of this country have

had their foundation in the specific qualities found in this gift of Nature. In many parts of America these healing waters have been discovered and are being utilized and in the pure-flowing currents of Macomb county, Michigan, are found qualities which yearly carry health to thousands. One of the most famous of these streams is found in Mount Clemens, and at the Fountain Baths, every convenience and comfort may be found for the relief of those seeking health. The proprietor of these baths, Charles H. Meldrum, is one of Mount Clemens' foremost citizens, a man who has worked his way upward from the bottom, and who is deserving of the high esteem in which he is held.

Mr. Meldrum was born August 17, 1856, in Erie county, New York, and is a son of Robert O. and Julietta (Brown) Meldrum. The father, a native of Nova Scotia, went to New York in young manhood, was there married, and subsequently went to the oil fields of Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in business until 1886. In that year he came to Michigan and settled at Mount Clemens, where, with his son, he established the Fountain Baths. He made his home in Buffalo, New York, where his death occurred in 1895, at the age of eighty-six years. The mother, a native of New York, still survives, a resident of Buffalo, and is seventy-seven years old.

The eldest of a family of seven children, Charles H. Meldrum, received his early education in the public schools of New York, and later went to Pennsylvania schools, completing his education in the Academy of Pennsylvania. He subsequently received his initiation into commercial life with his father in the oil business, and was so engaged until his thirtieth year, when he came to Mount Clemens to take up the new enterprise. Here, with his father, he established the Fountain Baths, building a hotel in connection, and by reason of their great medicinal qualities these waters have become famous throughout the United States. In the management of these baths, Mr. Meldrum has shown himself an excellent business man and a genial host. While he has been extremely busy with his private affairs, however, he has found time to contribute to the welfare of his city, and as a member of the board of public works is serving his sixth year. He is independent in his political views, and exercises his right to support the man he deems best fitted for public office, irrespective of party lines. While living in New York he was made a member of the Masons, and he is also identified with the Order of the Eastern Star. With his family he attends the Presbyterian church.

In 1878 Mr. Meldrum was married in New York to Miss Augusta W. Gemmer, who died in 1895, in Chicago. In 1896, Mr. Meldrum was married at Mount Clemens, to Annie M. (Gents) Boyle. They have no children.

Charles H. Hummrich. Each a distinct branch of what is technically termed "law," the science of justice and statutory law require keen perception and brains. The mere fact that an individual is admitted to practice before the courts is of itself prima facie evidence of the possession of superior intellectual endowments, although all do not attain to the high positions in the profession. It may be true that each individual is born with one natural gift, as was the belief of the ancients; but not every one seeks to discover it, or, finding it, has the opportunity to nurture or develop it. History and biography prove, however, that many of the most brilliant professional men of our land have felt this natural bent from youth—in the direction of law, medicine, the church or literature, and, with enthusiasm, controlled by circumstances, have sought advancement along this line. Not so many, perhaps, have reached the cherished goal in their most receptive years;

J. D. MacKinnon

some, indeed, not until middle life, but here and there are found those who, at the open door of manhood, find also the door open to their chosen field of effort. Respectful attention, in this connection, is called to Charles H. Hummrich, prosecuting attorney of Macomb county, who was admitted to the bar when but twenty-one years of age, and who has since risen to a high place among Michigan lawyers.

Mr. Hummrich was born in the city of Detroit, Michigan, January 15, 1882, and is a son of Herman and Hulda (Boettcher) Hummrich, natives of Germany. The father left the Fatherland as a lad of six or seven years, in 1858, and upon arrival settled with his parents in Detroit, where he grew to manhood and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1888 he came to Macomb county and located at Half Way House, where he has continued to follow mercantile lines to the present time, being a man of worth and substance. He has been an industrious, energetic and persevering workman, and at the age of fifty-one years is in possession of a handsome competency. The mother, also born in Germany, was seven years of age when she accompanied her parents to America, and grew up in Detroit, where she met and married Mr. Hummrich. She also survives, and is fifty-one years of age, the mother of six children.

The first born of his parents' children, Charles H. Hummrich received his early education in the district schools of Half Way House, and was graduated from the high school at the age of eighteen years. He had early determined upon a professional career, and after some preparation entered the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated with the class of 1903. Upon his admission to the bar, when he had just attained his majority, he chose Mount Clemens as the field of his endeavor, and here he has since continued in the enjoyment of an excellent practice. It was not long after his arrival that Mr. Hummrich's abilities were given public recognition, for in 1904 he was made circuit court commissioner, and in 1906 received the re-election to that position. In 1910 he became a candidate for election to the office of prosecuting attorney of Macomb county, to which he was subsequently sent by the people, and his services during his first term were of such a satisfactory character that he received the re-election in 1912. He has continued to give the most conscientious attention to the duties of his office, and it is safe to presume that Macomb county has had no more capable official. He is politically a Republican, but he has never allowed himself to be tied down by party lines, exercising his prerogative of thinking for himself in matters of importance. He has never ceased being a student, and maintains membership in the Macomb County and Michigan State Bar Associations. His fraternal connections are with the Masons and the Knights of Pythias, and he has numerous friends in both local lodges, as he has in the profession and in public life. Like all strong, virile men, he takes his recreation in out-of-door life and sports.

John Donald MacKinnon. That Bay City now has a distinctive place among Michigan centers of industry is due to the presence and activities here of a notable group of business organizers and promoters, men of exceptional capacity, skilled and thoroughly trained in the mechanical arts and with a vision and foresight that enable them to establish and build up concerns of more than ordinary local importance. Among such establishments which have existed and given prosperity to Bay City for many years the MacKinnon Boiler and Machine Company is easily one of the most important, and the industry in its formative and later development has existed and flourished in the city upwards of half a century.

Its founder and a citizen to whom Bay City owes much for its material prosperity was John Donald MacKinnon. For some years he was retired from active executive control of the business, but his career deserves a memorial as one of the strongest industrial leaders of his time in Bay City. The president and general manager of the works at this time is Hector Donald MacKinnon, and the vice-president is Arthur Custer MacKinnon, both being sons of the founder.

John Donald MacKinnon, whose death on June 4, 1914, bereaved the community of a most honorable member, was born at Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, March 17, 1841. When nineteen years of age, in 1860, he moved to New York City, and his early career was passed as a sailor. Eighteen months were spent before the mast on a vessel plying between New York City and the West Indies. In 1863 he came to Cleveland and, giving up maritime pursuits, he learned the trade of boiler making in the shops of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad Company, under Neil MacKinnon, an uncle, who was superintendent. On leaving that service Mr. MacKinnon worked in shops in Columbus, Ohio, Chicago, and in Dubuque, Iowa, and on July 8, 1864, took another important step in life when he married Miss Agnes Kirk. She was born in Scotland. In 1866 John Donald MacKinnon became one of the organizers of the Variety Iron Works at Cleveland, Ohio.

Selling out his interests in the last mentioned enterprise in the spring of 1867, Mr. MacKinnon moved to Bay City, Michigan. There a partnership was formed with William Bestor and they engaged in boiler making. In 1868 the firm became MacKinnon & Kirk, Joseph T. Kirk being the junior partner. That in a short time was the leading concern of its kind in Bay City, but in 1869 the firm was dissolved and Mr. MacKinnon continued alone under a new title, the Bay City Steam Boiler Works. Some years later Mr. MacKinnon added a general machine shop, foundry, pattern making and blacksmith shop to the original establishment, and the new concern became known as the MacKinnon Manufacturing Company. Under his vigorous enterprise and management the manufacturing included a general line of structural steel, boilers, tankage, heavy castings and general machinery. Mr. MacKinnon had started out with little or no capital, had begun by relying on his skill as a journeyman worker, had the capacity for growing with his opportunities, and at the time of his retirement in 1902 was the esteemed employer of a force aggregating about one hundred men, and had the satisfaction of knowing that his energy had built up one of the most substantial industrial plants in Bay City.

John Donald MacKinnon served Bay City in the office of alderman of the Fourth Ward for two terms, from 1878 to 1882. For four years he was bridge commissioner for Bay City, and during that time did a great deal of public spirited work in behalf of the city, a monument to which service is now seen in the Third Street Bridge across the Saginaw river, that being considered still the best bridge in the city. Mr. MacKinnon also had much other public service to his credit, including four years as police commissioner and five years as a water commissioner. Outside of his industrial interests he built up a large property in general real estate and throughout his active career was ready to do his share of improvement and to take a hand whenever needed in public enterprise. In politics he was always a Democrat, affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and, with his family, worshipped in the Presbyterian faith. On retiring from business, John Donald MacKinnon and his wife spent two winters in travel, during which they visited the Bermudas and Porto Rico, and then took up their home at Ocean Park, in California. Of their five children, three are deceased, and the two now living are Hector D. and Arthur C. MacKinnon.

Hector Donald MacKinnon was born in Cleveland, Ohio, January 19, 1867, had a public school education at Bay City, and was a student in the Orchard Lake Military Academy. When seventeen years of age he chose to enter the shops of his father and find there the opportunities for his individual career. He thus grew up in the business, and since his father's retirement has been the active head of a concern which has not by any means ceased to expand and grow under his management.

Mr. MacKinnon, in addition to other business interests, is a director of the Crystal Ice & Water Company, director in the Bay City Market Company, director in the Michigan Manufacturers' Association, vice-president of the Bay City Board of Commerce, vice-president of American Boiler Manufacturers' Association, and takes a leading part in business and social and civic affairs. Like his father, he is a Democrat in politics and is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar, belongs to the Shrine, and also to the Bay City Club, the Bay City Boat Club, and the Country Club.

On January 19, 1905, Mr. MacKinnon married Mrs. Frank H. Durell, a daughter of Charles W. Bradford, who is deceased, but Mrs. Bradford lives at Larchmont, New York. Mr. and Mrs. MacKinnon have one son, Hector Donald, II.

Arthur Custer MacKinnon, vice-president of the MacKinnon Boiler and Machine Company, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, August 3, 1870, was educated in the local schools, then entered the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing, and was graduated in mechanical engineering in 1895. With this equipment he returned to Bay City and entered his father's manufacturing plant, and has demonstrated his technical and business ability in many ways and has earned his present place as superintendent of the works. He is also identified with a number of business and civic concerns in the city.

Arthur C. MacKinnon married Miss Charlotte Hodgkins of Bay City, in 1898. Their three daughters are: Jessie Hodgkins, Mary Kirk, and Charlotte Agnes MacKinnon. Mr. MacKinnon belongs to the Bay City Club, is a Mason and Shriner, and a Republican in politics.

Hon. A. J. Johnson was the first elected to the mayoralty of Pontiac in 1908. In the mayoralty, as in the city council, he became noted as a man who could obtain results, and he chose his subordinates and advisers from the standpoint of practical efficiency, which primarily comprised energy, faithfulness, loyalty, experience and honesty. Having evinced in a marked degree that faculty possessed by men of successful affairs of bringing about him able co-workers and inspiring them with his enthusiasm and determination to get the greatest and best results from the matters at hand, as well as having gained the confidence of the public in his own ability, conscientiousness and public spirit, he was chosen chief executive of the municipality for a second time in 1913, when the people elected him under the commission form of government. He has been true to his every promise in his official position, and is giving Pontiac a clean and business-like administration.

Mr. Johnson was born in Pontiac township, Oakland county, Michigan, April 16, 1865, and is a son of Charles B. and Adelia (Balch) Johnson, natives, respectively, of Oakland county, Michigan, and Vermont, the latter coming to this county with her parents when an infant. The paternal grandfather, Platt Johnson, was a native of New York City. He migrated to Michigan in 1829 and settled in Oakland county, here participating in agricultural pursuits during the remaining years of his life, and passing away in Pontiac at the age of eighty-six years. Charles B. Johnson was reared on the old farm, on which he remained until reaching manhood, at which time he located in Pontiac and was en-

gaged in the manufacture of harness and saddles for three years. Then he returned to the farm, where he lived until ten years before his death. He then moved back to Pontiac, where he died in 1911, when he was seventy-six years of age. Mrs. Johnson still survives her husband and makes her home in Pontiac. They were the parents of three sons, namely: Albert, an architect, who is located at Tampa, Florida; A. J., of this review, and Rev. Arthur, a minister of the Baptist faith, stationed at Corpus Christi, Texas.

The education of A. J. Johnson was secured in the public schools of Pontiac, and he was reared to habits of industry and honesty. He was a determined, self-reliant and ambitious youth, and at the age of twenty years started in a small way to engage in contracting and building. His early activities in this line met with success, and this encouraged him to extend the scope of his business, which during the next twenty years, grew to large proportions, many of the city's largest factories, office buildings, churches, schools and residences standing as monuments to his skill, honest dealing and good workmanship. In the meantime he began investing in city realty, and as the municipality grew and prospered his interests in this line increased, and at this time he is the owner of several score houses and improved properties. His operations have had a distinct and helpful bearing upon the city's growth and development, and in aiding himself to prosperity and position he has also contributed to the community's welfare. Always a Democrat, in 1900 Mr. Johnson began to take an active part in the movements of his party. At that time he was elected alderman of the Third ward, in which office he served six years, and in 1906, when he changed his residence to the Second ward, he became his party's successful candidate for the city council from that section of the city. In 1908 he was elected mayor on the Democratic ticket, serving one term, 1908 and 1909, and in the spring of 1913 became the people's choice for the mayoralty under the commission form of government. He served as a charter member of the commission that framed the new city charter of Pontiac and has been gratified to see his faith in the new form of city government vindicated. From the first his administration has carried out, to the best of his ability, the promises of his speech of acceptance. He continues his interests in manufacturing enterprises and financial institutions of Pontiac, to which he gives his time outside of that occupied by the mayoralty. Mayor Johnson is interested in fraternal work, being a member of the Foresters, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Order of the Moose.

On June 22, 1893, Mayor Johnson was married at Pontiac to Miss Bessie A. Axford, a native of Oakland county, Michigan, and daughter of William and Mary (Newman) Axford, and to this union there have been born four daughters: Winnifred, Marguerite, Pauline and Lorraine.

Dwight I. Oliver. The present sheriff of Oakland county, serving as a result of election in November, 1912, is a leader not only in politics, but in business affairs at Pontiac, and has for many years been successfully identified with the laundry business both in the city of Jackson and in Pontiac. He now owns and operates one of the largest plants in his part of the state, and has succeeded far beyond his expectations. He has devoted himself to making this business succeed in a way that has won the admiration of the business men of the town, and his ambition has always been to render first-class service in which his ideals have been more than realized.

Born September 8, 1873, Mr. Oliver is a son of Robert B. and Har-

riet E. (Gallup) Oliver. Both the father and mother were born in New York state, came to Michigan in 1868, settling in Jackson county, where the father successfully followed farming until his death on November 8, 1888, when forty-nine years old. The mother is now an old lady, with her home in Jackson. There were just two sons in the family. Reuben A. Oliver, who was long an associate of his brother in business, was killed in an automobile accident on August 2, 1907, when out driving with his family and friend. His widow subsequently married Fred Yapel, who is also deceased, and she now lives in Jacksonville, Florida.

Dwight Oliver grew up in Jackson county, had his education in the district schools, and in the Jackson high schools. His business career had its definite beginning on March 4, 1895, when in partnership with his brother Reuben he engaged in the laundry business at Jackson. At his brother's death he assumed entire control of the business which in the meantime had been built up to successful proportions. He continued it until 1912, when he sold out the plant at Jackson. In 1897 Mr. Oliver located in Pontiac, and there bought a laundry which had already been established. Under his able management it has grown into the largest and best equipped concern of its kind in Oakland county, and would be a credit to a city of any size. At the beginning Mr. Oliver employed only five assistants to conduct the business. Such have been the improvements and general increase of business that more than fifty people now find steady employment, and the business represents a large investment and has facilities for the best of laundry service in Pontiac and in a large territory adjoining the city. Mr. Oliver owns the large building in which his business is conducted, and has other investments in Pontiac real estate besides owning and operating a modest farm adjoining the city.

A leader in Republican politics, he served as alderman from the Third word for two years, and for three terms was supervisor of his ward. In November, 1912, he was elected to the office of sheriff of Oakland county, and his administration of the duties of his position have been greatly appreciated by not only his political supporters, but by the people of Oakland county in general. His fraternal affiliations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias, and he is a member of the Congregational church.

On June 24, 1897, Mr. Oliver married Miss Myrtie A. Gallup, a daughter of Benjamin E. and Flora Gallup, natives of Michigan. Though Mrs. Oliver has the same name as Mr. Oliver's mother, they are not related. The four children born to their marriage, all of them in Pontiac, are as follows: Helen, born January 24, 1904; Robert, born April 7, 1906; Dorothy, born August 17, 1908, and Russell, born July 20, 1910.

Ralph T. Keeling. Now engaged in the successful practice of the law at Pontiac, and one of the social and civic leaders in that city, Ralph T. Keeling confesses to two actuating principles in his life. One of these was an ambition to become a lawyer, and the other was a desire to live in Michigan, a state which he has always admired for its people and its beautiful topography of forest and lakes and rivers. Mr. Keeling has accomplished both purposes, and is already entered upon a field of still larger achievements in his chosen home. His father lived in Hamilton county, Ohio, and as he had only modest means and a large family to support, after giving the son a high school education the latter had to get out and win his own living and provide those means necessary to carry him into the realms of his ambition. By hard work and concentrated purpose, he has already set himself in a high position in the law and in useful citizenship.

Ralph Tennyson Keeling was born in Hamilton county, near Cincinnati, Ohio, February 6, 1886, a son of James G. and Alfaretta (Barnes) Keeling. On both sides he comes of old and distinguished family stock. Mr. Keeling was born in Barnesburg, Ohio, a town that was named for his mother's family. Martin Barnes, his grandfather, was one of Hamilton county's old and notable residents. He came from Pennsylvania when a child with his father, who was one of the pioneers of Hamilton county, and lived in that vicinity a farmer until his death at the age of eighty-four years. The Keeling ancestry is traced back to Lord Chief Justice of the English bar. On the Keeling side, one of the early ancestors was Captain Keeling, an able seaman during the Elizabethan era, and the discoverer of Keeling Island in the Indian Ocean. Those Islands were discovered in 1609, and were visited and described by Darwin in 1836. James G. Keeling father of the Pontiac lawyer was a man of superior education and for a number of years taught in high schools about Cincinnati. He is now an official in the Internal Revenue Department of the United States Government. He has always taken an active part in politics and for many years was a Republican, but is now independent. The parents still live in the suburbs of Cincinnati. There were six children, one of whom is deceased, namely: Dr. Mark Keeling, who is now practicing dentistry at Cheviot, a suburb of Cincinnati; Virgil B., who has charge of a suburban postoffice at Cincinnati; Leslie Keeling, who is in the sales department of the Proctor Gamble Manufacturing Company at Cincinnati; and Herbert Dewey Keeling, who is a student and lives at home.

Ralph T. Keeling graduated from the Cincinnati high school, and when he began to earn his own living he taught school for two years at Pleasant Run in Hamilton county. After that for six years he was employed as a clerk in the Cincinnati postoffice, and at the same time studied law. He was a night clerk in the postoffice, and a large part of his daylight hours were spent in study at the Cincinnati Law School, graduating with the class of 1911. He was admitted to practice in Ohio, on December 22, 1910. In August of the following year he came to Michigan, received admission to practice in the state courts in October, 1911, and has since devoted his energies to building up a practice in Pontiac. He is a member of the Oakland County Bar Association.

Mr. Keeling is interested in fraternal matters, having membership in the Masonic and Knights of Pythias Orders, and is particularly well known in Masonry. A great many Masons throughout the state know him as the editor of the Masonic Bulletin, a four-page journal devoted to the interests of Pontiac Masonry. Mr. Keeling organized and launched this publication in June, 1913, and it already has more than six hundred subscribers, and is established on a sound and profitable basis. Mr. Keeling counts among his personal friends many of the leading men of the state, and has the genial manner, the fine intellect and the gift of oratory which will eventually win him a large place in public affairs. With all his varied experiences he has put through the high ideals of manhood, and his success is no less a matter of character than of his professional gifts. Mr. Keeling is fond of hunting and fishing, takes much interest in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, is secretary of the Lincoln Republican Club, and does much work in behalf of his party.

On March 18, 1909, at Cincinnati, Mr. Keeling married Miss Ednah G. Brannan. She was born in Dayton, Ohio, but was reared in New York State. Mrs. Keeling is a woman of splendid intellectual powers and of thorough culture, and is a valuable assistant to her husband. She is a graduate of Nazareth Academy at Rochester, New York, and also

a graduate of the Macedon Academy where she received the gold medal than one million pounds of butter a year, and twenty-five thousand with the class of 1901. She is also a graduate in pharmacy from the University of Buffalo. Her father, Alexander P. Brannan, is a well known citizen of Pontiac.

Floyd B. Babcock. Now in his second elective term as county clerk of Oakland county, Mr. Babcock has given an excellent account of himself as a public official, has been identified more or less with public affairs since leaving school, and represents one of the old and stanch families of Oakland county.

Floyd Bernum Babcock was born in Highland township of Oakland county, November 20, 1879, the son of Newton B. and Lorena (Ruggles) Babcock. His father was born in New York and his mother in Michigan, and her death occurred in February, 1907. The father came to Michigan in 1857, and since that date the name Babcock has been well known in Oakland county. He went out of business in 1910 and is now living a retired life at Pontiac. For many years he was a very successful merchant at Milford, had a flourishing establishment there, and is now enjoying the fruits of a long and well spent career. His first wife was the daughter of a pioneer farmer in this section of Michigan, and died in February 1907. Two years later Newton B. Babcock married Mrs. Elsie Rexford, and she is still living. The elder Mr. Babcock has always taken an active part in Republican politics, and has held a number of township offices, being held in especial esteem in the town of Milford. He was the father of three children, namely: K. C. Babcock, who died at the age of sixteen years; Etta B., wife of George B. Johns, also deceased; and Floyd B.

Floyd B. Babcock received his education in the Oakland county schools, attending until graduation from high school. His business training was received under his father's direction at the store in Milford, and he was actively associated with that concern for three years. He then became assistant postmaster at Milford, and served in that office for four years, during the administration of President McKinley. Mr. Babcock had become increasingly popular among the citizens of Oakland county and on January 24, 1909, was appointed county clerk to fill the term of George A. Brown, who had resigned. In the same year he was elected to the office, and was reelected in November, 1911. He is one of the leading Republicans in Oakland county. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Pontiac. He and his family worship in the Presbyterian church. Mr. Babcock was married June 15, 1903, to Lulu B. Hewitt, daughter of John S. and Delia (Greig) Hewitt. Her parents were both born in this state and now live at Milford, where her father is a druggist. Mrs. Babcock was the only child of her parents, but her father by a previous marriage had one son, now a Detroit physician.

Frank H. Carroll. The career of Mr. Carroll has been more or less closely identified with the city of Pontiac for many years. He is a lawyer by profession, having qualified for practice in New York State, but since coming to Michigan has been chiefly concerned with railway service in official position, and is one of the well known bankers of Oakland county.

Frank Hinckley Carroll was born at Rome, Oneida county, New York. His parents were K. Carroll and Frances (Hinckley) Carroll, and on both sides his ancestry is of old and distinguished American stock. His father's great-grandfather, Amos Carroll, of Connecticut was a lieutenant in the Continental Army, and went out at the Lexington alarm. On the

mother's side, Grandfather Timothy Wylde Wood, came from England to New York and did service on the American side in the Revolutionary war and died at Camden, New York, and another grandfather, Jared Hinckley, was also a soldier in the Revolution and was killed in battle. Mr. Carroll is a lineal descendant of Elder William Brewster, and of William Bradford, both of whom are characters of New England history known to every school boy. Ammi H. Hinckley was a general merchant at Camden, New York, for many years, served as colonel in the Sixty-Eighth Regiment of New York Militia, and died in 1856.

K. Carroll, the father was born at Springfield Center, in Otsego county, New York, and died at Rome in that state. He was a graduate of Union College at Schenectady, spent more than forty years as a practicing lawyer, and saw service as special county judge of Oneida county. Frances Hinckley, his wife, was educated at Cazenovia Seminary in New York. She was born at Norwich, New York, September 20, 1829, and died at the home of her son in Pontiac, February 10, 1910.

Francis H. Carroll was reared in Oneida county, graduated in 1876 from the Rome Academy, studied law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar in the New York State Supreme Court in 1881. Instead of taking up practice, he accepted a position as paymaster on the construction of the Pontiac, Oxford and Port Austin railroad in 1882. For several years he served as auditor and treasurer of that railroad company, and from 1905 to 1909 was general freight and passenger agent, and general superintendent of the Pontiac, Oxford and Northern Railroad. Mr. Carroll is now known as a banker. Since 1912 he has been president and director of the First Commercial Bank of Pontiac, which succeeded the First National Bank, which was organized in 1892. The First Commercial National Bank is capitalized at one hundred thousand dollars, and is one of the flourishing institutions of Oakland county. Mr. Carroll has also been a director of the Pontiac Savings Bank, from its organization in 1898 until 1912. Since 1904 he has been vice president of the Pontiac Light Company.

In the way of public service Mr. Carroll was mayor of his home city in 1895, and was re-elected in 1896. In politics he is a Democrat. In Masonry he has been prominent in the different branches of the York Rite, having served in 1895 as Master of Pontiac Lodge No. 21, A. F. & A. M., for several terms was eminent commander of Pontiac Commandery No. 2 Knights Templar, and was president of the Masonic Temple Association of Pontiac for several years. For one term during 1912-1913, he has served as exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks No. 810. For one term of three years he was state treasurer of the Foresters of America. He has membership in the Transportation Club of Detroit, and worships in the Presbyterian Faith.

At Rome, New York, in 1886, Mr. Carroll married Mary Cornelia Thacher, a daughter of Robert J. Thacher, a retired merchant of Waterville, New York. Mrs. Carroll is likewise of Revolutionary ancestry, and is a descendant of Captain David Barton. They have one child, a daughter, Florence Helen. Mr. Carroll is very popular in Pontiac, and one of the leaders in business affairs.

Pierre O. Wagener, M. D., is essentially one of the representative physicians and surgeons of the state of his adoption and is eminently entitled to specific mention in this history of Michigan. His career has been varied and interesting, compassing far more of incident and experience than falls to the average citizen of the United States, and few members of the medical profession have received such superior advantages for technical discipline and experience as have fallen to the

PIERRE O. WAGENER

portion of this well known and popular physician of Harbor Beach, Huron county. The Doctor is known as one of the most skillful surgeons of the "Thumb" counties of eastern Michigan, with many delicate and critical operations to his credit, both in major and minor surgery, and in this department of his professional work he is frequently called into consultation and active service by other physicians of this part of the state. He is serving as surgeon for the Pere Marquette Railroad, is health officer of his attractive home city, and is an honored member of each the Huron County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, besides which he is examining physician for thirty different old-line life insurance companies. He is one of the progressive and liberal citizens of Huron county, and his genial and courtly bearing, democratic ways and broad human sympathy and tolerance have made for him a friend of every acquaintance.

Dr. Pierre Oscar Wagener was born in the city of Paris, France, on the 1st of March, 1848, and is a son of Jean and Marguerite (Medinger) Wagener, who passed their entire lives in France. Jean Wagener was a lawyer by profession and was a man of distinguished ability. He was appointed district attorney in the Department of de la Marne in 1860, and as a citizen and public official he wielded much influence in the land of his nativity. After due preliminary discipline, Dr. Pierre O. Wagener, in 1860, entered the royal college of Luxemburg, in the fine old capital city of the grand duchy of Luxemburg, Germany, where he prosecuted higher academic studies for several years. In 1866 he was matriculated in the French army school at Cherbourg, and in the autumn of the same year he began the study of medicine, at Montpelier, one of the leading educational centers of France, where he prosecuted his technical studies for two years. In 1868 he entered the celebrated University of Bonn, in Rhenish Prussia, where he continued his study of medicine and surgery and where he was graduated.

On the 10th of July, 1870, Dr. Wagener was given his passports to leave Germany, as the Franco-Prussian war was impending, and on his way home he joined the army of General Duay, in the artillery arm of which command he served until the 22d of August, that year, when he was assigned to and enrolled in the medical department of the army commanded by Marshal Bazaine. When the command was closed in at Metz, Dr. Wagener entered the corps of General Ducrot, and with this command he proceeded to Sedan and thence to Paris. He remained in Paris, as military surgeon, during the great siege of the city, and there he also took part in the subduing of the historic commune. After the close of the war he served two years as a military surgeon, in Martinique, in the French West Indies, and in 1874 he joined the French navy, with which he visited the different French provinces in Cochin China, as well as different Pacific islands under French control.

In 1878 Dr. Wagener resigned his commission in the navy and came to the United States. He devoted two years to traveling in the Western states, and in 1882 he established his residence at Harbor Beach, Michigan, where he engaged in the practice of medicine and where he now stands as the dean of his profession, even as he is one of its most distinguished and honored representatives in this section of the state.

Dr. Wagener has entered thoroughly into the spirit of American institutions and customs and his loyalty is of the most insistent order. He became a supporter of the Republican party in 1888 and has given to it unqualified allegiance during the intervening period of more than a quarter of a century. He has served as a member of the city council of Harbor Beach and was one of the city charter commissioners at the time when Harbor Beach adopted the commission form of municipal government. He is broad-minded and public-spirited as a citizen and is thoroughly appre-

ciative of the attractions and advantages of the fine little city in which he has long maintained his home and in which his circle of friends is limited only by the number of inhabitants.

Dr. Wagener has continued a close student of his profession and in a more generic way is a man of high culture. He speaks, reads and writes six different languages, and his private library, both literary and professional, is especially comprehensive and select. He is the owner of an appreciable amount of real estate in Harbor Beach, including his home, which is a recognized center of gracious hospitality, with Mrs. Wagener as its popular chatelaine. The Doctor is a member of the board of water commissioners of Harbor Beach and is ever ready to lend his co-operation in the furtherance of measures and enterprises advanced for the general good of the community. His practice is extensive and representative and places ample demands upon his time and attention, as he is, in point of continuous service, now one of the oldest physicians in Huron county, where he has long ministered with zeal and ability in the alleviation of human suffering and distress.

In the year 1889 was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Wagener to Miss Leontine Spiro, daughter of Henry and Bertha Spiro, of New Orleans, Louisiana. Dr. and Mrs. Wagener have three children—Adelaide, who was born in 1891, is now the wife of William S. Evans, of Jackson, this state; Bertha, who was born in 1893, is a student at Alma College, at Alma, Michigan, where she is a member of the class of 1914, and Carnot, the only son, who was born in 1895, is assistant manager of the Fremont Telephone Company at Crosswell, Michigan.

William John Fisher. In Pontiac and Oakland county might be found many conspicuous examples of the work done by Fisher Brothers, architects and engineers, the leading firm of its kind in Pontiac. They have created the design for many of the largest and most costly structures erected in this county and city, and have been notably successful in the supervision of the various contracts accepted by them. Both brothers are thoroughly capable men, have splendid technical preparation for their profession, and their success is of a character that can be readily demonstrated by brief inspection of their work.

William John Fisher was born in Pontiac, November 2, 1870, the youngest of three sons of Charles E. and Barbara (Schultz) Fisher. Both parents were born in Germany, and the father came to Michigan before the Civil war and for more than forty years was a prominent shoe merchant in Pontiac. He was married in that city, and reared and gave his three sons a college education, and made of them men of character and standing in the world. It was largely due to the advantages which he supplied, and the influence of his character that his sons have made such notable progress in business, and they ascribe a great deal of credit to their honored father. He was a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for many years, a successful merchant, and his loyalty to his home city led him into public spirited cooperation for every movement for its improvement and greater progress. His death occurred in 1898 when seventy-three years of age, while his widow still lives in the old home at the age of seventy-eight. Of their five children two died in youth, and the three sons surviving are George L. Fisher, who graduated from the University of Michigan with the class of 1880, has a recognized position as the leading architect west of Chicago, and is at the head of the firm of Fisher & Lawrie in Omaha, Nebraska. This firm has built many of the large business houses of Omaha, and also of public and semi-public structures, including the half million dollar Y. M. C. A. building, and also the building of the Modern Woodmen of America, costing a million dol-

lars. Charles A. Fisher, the second son, and partner of William J. in the firm of Fisher Brothers at Pontiac, was born in this city in July, 1868, and graduated Bachelor of Science from the University of Michigan in the class of 1889.

William J. Fisher grew up in Pontiac, attended the public schools, graduated from the high school and in the class of 1893 finished his work in the University of Michigan in the civil engineering department. His first regular employment in a professional capacity was with the engineering department of the Frederick & Charlevoix Railway. With two years of experience with that company, he returned to Pontiac in 1895, and started in partnership with his brother Charles, as a firm of architects and engineers. Any statement as to their high standing in the profession is perhaps superfluous, and the only reference will be to some of the more important of their works. They designed and supervised the construction of the Rapids Motor Company's plant, many of the school houses and business blocks in the city, including the Fisher Block at the corner of Huron and Wayne Streets, completed in 1913, and which with its pressed brick material, is six stories, devoted to offices and stores, would be a credit to a city of any size, and indicates the firm faith of the Fisher brothers in the future growth of Pontiac. Another creation of the brothers is the Waite Building, the largest department store and office building in Pontiac.

Mr. Fisher is a Democrat, in politics, though independent in most matters, it being his belief that a vote should be cast for the man rather than for the party, and he has always given his support to movements for good civic government. Outside of his private practice, Mr. Fisher served seventeen years as city engineer of Pontiac. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His chief diversion is in automobiling, and with his wife and son he enjoys many pleasant drives over the country about Pontiac.

He was married April 6, 1899, in Pontiac, to Miss Josephine Gaukler, a native of Pontiac, and a daughter of Philip and Ellen (Chaptaton) Gaukler, of a prominent pioneer family in Detroit and Pontiac. Mr. Fisher is especially proud of his young son and only child, Truman Fisher, who was born in Pontiac April 15, 1903.

Albert A. Devantier. The present efficient city clerk of Mount Clemens, Michigan, serving his third term, Albert A. Devantier, until taking up the duties of official position had spent the greater part of his life in connection with newspaper work. His career has been one of constant activity and continued advancement, and he has gained a position of responsibility because he is worthy of it. Mr. Devantier was born in Macomb township, Macomb county, Michigan, August 8, 1874, and is a son of Frederick W. and Louise (Hildebrandt) Devantier.

Frederick W. Devantier was born in Prussia, Germany, and came to America and Macomb county, Michigan, in 1853, locating on a farm in Macomb township, where he passed the active years of his life in agricultural pursuits. A man of industry and energy, he accumulated a handsome competency from modest beginnings, and was able to retire some years before his death and to enjoy the fruits of his early years of toil. He died at the age of seventy-three years at his comfortable home in Mount Clemens, where he had spent the last eighteen years of his life. In 1862 Mr. Devantier enlisted for service in the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, Company G, under General Pritchard, with which organization he was connected until receiving his honorable discharge in 1865. While a member of Wilson's Raiders, May 10, 1865, at Irwinsville, Georgia, he belonged to the party which captured Jefferson Davis, the Confederate

president. Mr. Devantier was always a brave and faithful soldier, being constantly in the thick of each engagement, but came through the war without a wound, and was never captured by the enemy. He married Louise Hildebrandt, who was born at Stettin, Germany, and who came to America in 1867 and settled in Macomb county, Michigan, where she met and married her husband. She died February 10, 1913, at Mount Clemens. Mr. and Mrs. Devantier had two children: Johanna, wife of Charles Schock, a contractor of Mount Clemens; and Albert A. By a former marriage Mrs. Devantier had three children: Augusta, who married William Loeschke, of South Dakota; Albertine, the widow of Albert Kampfer, a resident of Rising City, Nebraska; and Carl Sass, whose residence is in Minnesota.

Albert A. Devantier received his education in the public schools which were located in the vicinity of his father's farm in Macomb township, and until he was fifteen years of age assisted his father in the homestead duties. At that age he was apprenticed to learn the printer's trade, and following his three years of apprenticeship he worked as a journeyman printer for a period of seven years. His first venture into the newspaper field on his own account occurred at Persia, Iowa, where he established the *Globe,* a weekly independent journal, which he conducted with a fair measure of success for two years. He then sold this sheet and returned to Mount Clemens, where, with the late Everett Russell, he established the Mount Clemens *Advertiser,* and continued to be connected therewith for some seven years. Mr. Devantier then disposed of his interests, and during the following year was engaged at the printer's trade in New Orleans, but again returned to Mount Clemens, and this time established the *Modern Press,* which he continued to publish until April, 1912, and then retired from the journalistic field, selling his interest in that paper in June, 1913. He was first elected to the office of city clerk in April, 1912, and his excellent services in that position won his re-election in April, 1913, he having since proved one of the most popular officials of the city government. He is an enthusiastic and hard-working Democrat, but has conducted his affairs in such a straightforward and honorable manner that he has warm friends among the leaders of all parties. Fraternally, he holds membership in the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Maccabees, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Foresters of America, and he is also a member of the Mount Clemens Club. With his family, he attends the Presbyterian church, and has been active in its work, being its present treasurer.

On September 11, 1900, Mr. Devantier was married at Mount Clemens, to Miss Grace A. Savage, a native of Michigan, and a daughter of Moses Savage, an early settler and well-known citizen of the Wolverine state. Seven children have been born to this union: Catherine, born May 31, 1901, who died July 9, 1901; William, born August 31, 1902; Helen, born January 22, 1905; Dorothy, born January 9, 1906, who died March 28, 1906; Geraldine, born September 14, 1907, who died December 12, 1907; Jean, born February 25, 1910; and Frederick, born August 19, 1911. The family residence is located at No. 34 Maple avenue.

Mr. Devantier has always been prominent in affairs of his city, and has been called upon to fill various positions of responsibility and trust, where his abilities have done much to aid in municipal reform. He has been favorably before the public as a clerk of the police commission, the board of public works and the charter revision commission, and as clerk of all of these bodies has rendered signal services. The records show that few men have discharged their duties in a more capable or conscientious manner.

SAMUEL J. PATTERSON. The name Patterson has been prominently identified with the legal profession and also with the bench of Oakland county for many years. Patterson & Patterson is the name of a firm which has practiced with eminent success in Pontiac and its present members are Samuel J. Patterson and John H. Patterson cousins, and the sons of the respective former members of the original firm of Patterson & Patterson.

Samuel J. Patterson was born at Holly, Oakland county, Michigan, November 12, 1874, a son of the late James K. and Martha (Hadley) Patterson. James K. Patterson was born at Brockport, New York, and the mother was born in Oakland county, the daughter of John Hadley, who founded the Hadley family in this section of Michigan, who was a farmer and a leading Presbyterian. Grandfather James Patterson came with his parents during the late thirties to Oakland county. He was a prominent business man and was active in business as a contractor along the Erie Canal in New York in the early days. He was also active in Democratic politics. His death occurred in 1909 at the very advanced age of ninety-one years. His wife died in 1908 aged eighty-nine, and both are interred in the Lakeside cemetery at Holly. The great-grandfather Patterson was James Sr. The late James K. Patterson is still well remembered by the older attorneys of Oakland county. He was associated in practice with his uncle, Judge Thomas L. Patterson, and continued a member of the firm until elected to the office of prosecuting attorney on the Democratic ticket, and held that position until his death in 1879. At the time of his death he was only thirty-three years of age, and was just beginning to reap the reward of a brilliant professional career. His wife died in 1885, also at thirty-three years of age, and the bodies of both now rest in Lakeside Cemetery. They were the parents of four children, as follows: George, who died at the age of fourteen; Bertha, wife of William H. Hyman of Port Huron; Samuel L.; and Ada L., wife of Milton A. Holmes of Los Angeles, California.

Samuel L. Patterson received his education in the public schools of Holly. After the death of his parents, being eleven years old, when his mother died, he was taken into the home of his uncle, Thomas L. Patterson, and received the same advantages which a son would have enjoyed. He early determined to follow the example of his father and uncle in a professional career, and took up the study of law with Henry W. Holmes, of Holly, and afterwards entered the Detroit College of Law, continuing his readings in the office of Fred A. Bakerat, Detroit. Since graduating with the law class of 1898, he has been in active practice as an associate of his cousin, John H. Patterson, a son of Thomas L. The firm represent many of the most important interests of the state and county, especially the industrial enterprise of Pontiac, and are also attorneys for the Grand Trunk Railroad. Mr. Patterson is a director and attorney for the Oakland County Savings Bank, and is a member of the County Bar Association. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and his wife is a member of the Presbyterian church, to which he gives his support. In politics he is a Democrat.

On November 12, 1901, Mr. Patterson married Miss Harrie Van Schaick, who was born at Cape Vincent, New York. Two sons have been born to their union: Harcourt S. Patterson, born at Pontiac, November 4, 1909; and James K. Patterson, born at Pontiac, November 20, 1912. The family enjoy a pleasant home at 81 Norton Street. Mr. Patterson owes much of his early training and his successful accomplishment to the influence and kindly protection and advice of his uncle, Thomas L. Patterson, and his present associate, John H. Patterson. He

is a man of high character, devoted to the ideals of his profession, and is regarded as one of the ablest lawyers of the Oakland county bar.

JOHN KUHN. Now the oldest established merchant in the city of Mt. Clemens, John Kuhn is one who has made a truly creditable ascent in the business career he chose for himself, and has long occupied a place of no little prominence in his home city. Coming to America a German youth with no knowledge of the English tongue, though with considerable practical experience in mercantile affairs, he began his career as a clerk in Detroit, and by close attention to his work and with exceptional ability in the handling of the complications of business, has promoted himself to a place of leadership among the merchants of the state. A veteran retail merchant, he understands the business in all its details, and his dry goods store at Mt. Clemens has for years been the center of the best trade in Macomb county

John Kuhn was born at Niederwald, in Hesse, Germany, November 30, 1842. His father, Franz Kuhn, was a linen weaver, and was quite prosperous, though his career was cut short at the age of fifty years. Elizabeth Kuhn, the mother, was born at Gross Saelheim, in Hesse, and was the mother of nine children. Three of these died in infancy, and the other six all came to America. The mother lived to the age of ninety-one years, having crossed the Atlantic in 1869, and her last years were spent in Detroit with a younger daughter, Mrs. Charles Zange.

The oldest of the sons and third in order of birth, John Kuhn was educated in the common schools of his native land and completed his studies in the University of Marburg. He paid his own way through the higher branches, attending school during certain hours of the day and working as an apprentice in a book store during the rest of the time. Thus he not only acquired an education, but also learned the details of a branch of merchandising. Four years were spent in the book business, and then through acquaintance made in Marburg and through some friends of the family he found employment in a banking house at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and learned a great deal about banking and general business while with that establishment. Finally resigning he left Germany and arrived at Detroit, Michigan, in October, 1865. The sailing vessel which brought him over was five weeks in crossing from the German port to New York City. He had an older sister who had lived in Detroit for some years, and first lodged with her until he got established independently. He was employed by the Dolty Brothers, leading merchants of that time, and during the ten years he remained with that firm he familiarized himself with all the details of merchandizing, perfected himself in the English language and otherwise tested himself by practical effort in business affairs.

On June 17, 1874, Mr. Kuhn moved his family to Mt. Clemens, and in the following month resigned his place with Dolty Brothers, and began what has been forty years of continuous residence and business activity in Mt. Clemens. His first connection was in a copartnership with Paul Ullrich. Their business was conducted under the name of Ullrich & Company, and later changed to Ullrich, Kuhn & Company, and the enterprise went on flourishing under that name for a number of years. When Joseph F. Upleger was taken into the firm the style was changed to John Kuhn & Company. During the first administration of President Cleveland, Mr. Kuhn bought the interest of Mr. Upleger who had accepted the appointment as postmaster of Mt. Clemens. The firm continued as John Kuhn & Company, and Mr. Kuhn is now not only the leading leader in dry goods in Macomb county, but also the oldest merchant of the city.

In politics a Republican, he has taken much part in both practical party affairs and the civic life of his community, having served one term as

alderman, and for twelve years was on the board of public works. Fraternally his affiliations are with the Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of the Masonic order and he has been very active in the Evangelical church, for years having served as trustee and president of the board.

On January 5, 1870, Mr. Kuhn was married at Detroit to Miss Anna C. Ullrich, a native of Germany, and a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Ullrich, old and prominent people of Mt. Clemens. Mrs. Kuhn died January 25, 1907, at Mt. Clemens, aged fifty-nine and is buried in the Clinton Grove cemetery. Of the five children born to their union, three are now living: Franz C. Kuhn, who has attained distinction in the Michigan bench and bar and is a justice of the supreme court living at Detroit; Laura, who is the wife of Paul J. Ullrich of Mt. Clemens; and Mathilda P., who lives at home and is her father's housekeeper.

Rev. Thomas Joseph Ryan, pastor of St. Vincent de Paul's Catholic Church, of Pontiac, Michigan, was born at Deftford, England, July 21, 1858, the son of Thomas and Frances (Long) Ryan, of Irish parentage. The family came to the United States in 1870 and settled at Port Huron, Michigan, where the father, a boilermaker by trade, was for many years prior to his retirement foreman and superintendent of the boiler works. He died in 1903, at Pontiac, whence he and the mother had moved in 1897 to live with their son, he being seventy-one years of age at the time of his demise. The mother passed away in 1907, when ninety years old, and both were laid to rest in the cemetery of Mount Hope, Pontiac.

The only child of his parents, Thomas Joseph Ryan was twelve years of age when the family arrived in Port Huron, and here he attended a select school kept by Miss Coyle, a lady who was much beloved by all who knew her. When he was sixteen years of age he entered St. Francis Seminary, at Milwaukee, where he spent six years, then going to St. Mary's Seminary, at Baltimore, Maryland. Owing to poor health, however, he soon returned to St. Francis Seminary, and in 1885 was ordained priest by Bishop Borgess at Detroit. His first charge was as assistant to Father Frank A. O'Brien, at St. Augustine's Church, Kalamazoo, where he remained seven years, at the end of that period being appointed pastor of St. Augustine's Church at Lenox, Macomb county, Michigan. His pastorate there continued two and one-half years, and during that period he built a new rectory, and he was then appointed pastor of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in 1895. In 1897 Father Ryan built St. Frederick's school, which opened with an enrollment of 170 pupils and now has 400 students. He also redecorated the church, and built a pleasant rectory and St. Thomas Hall, at a cost of $12,000, and in 1913 bought the old Monroe homestead, adjoining the beautiful and well-kept church properties, at a cost of $8,000, to be used for convent purposes. He has increased his flock from 170 families to over 400 families, and has done much to further the growth and development of Catholicism in Pontiac since his arrival here. Father Ryan is a man of lovable disposition and is held in the deepest affection by the members of his congregation, who have learned to trust implicitly in him. He is the editor and publisher of the Catholic Guardian, an excellent, well-printed magazine published monthly in the interest of St. Frederick's school, and now in its tenth volume. From this valuable journal we are allowed to quote a short description of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul:

"The first edifice in Pontiac seen by an approaching traveler is the Church of St. Vincent de Paul. It stands on an eminence, and the gilded cross that tops the one hundred and forty-six foot spire is more than four hundred feet above the level of Detroit. The building is in the Gothic style of architecture, of red brick, with stone foundations and

trimmings. Its length is one hundred and thirty-eight feet, width of transept fifty-nine feet, and height from floor to crown of ceiling forty-two feet. The interior decorations are chaste and artistic, the frescoing being of quiet tints and discriminatingly placed. The stained windows would do credit to a cathedral, and the entire structure reflects honor on the munificence of the congregation and the taste of the pastor."

Father Ryan is a member of the Knights of Columbus and of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.

Conrad Keller. Nearly half a century ago Conrad Keller came to Detroit. He was at that time a skillful worker with carpenter tools, and was employed in succeeding years on a great deal of building constructions in the city during the sixties and seventies. About thirty years ago Mr. Keller engaged in carpenter contracting under his individual name, and is one of the veteran builders and has been one of the most successful in the city. Still active in business, Mr. Keller is at the head of the firm of C. Keller & Company, Inc., general carpenter contractors and builders.

Conrad Keller is a native of Switzerland, where he was born on January 14, 1842, son of Michael and Theresa (Winga) Keller. Both parents died in Switzerland, where the father was by trade a cabinet maker and also a vineyardist and farmer. Switzerland was the home and early environment of Conrad Keller until after he was grown. An education in the common schools of that country was followed by an apprenticeship of the carpenter's trade, and when he came to America in 1864 he possessed the substantial skill of the Swiss workman, which served him well as a stranger in a strange land. The first year and a half was spent as a journeyman carpenter in the city of Pittsburg, and from there he came to Detroit and has been continuously identified with this city ever since. As a carpenter under the employ of various contractors and builders he continued until 1882, and then began contracting on his own account. While in years of business connections he is now one of the oldest, Mr. Keller's successful record makes him one of the most prominent in building circles. Many of Detroit's finest residences and business houses have been constructed under his supervision and with his business organization. Only casual mention can be made of his work, but some of the more conspicuous examples are the handsome residence of Richard P. Joy at Grosse Pointe, the Abend Post newspaper office building, the Hugo Scherer business block on Jefferson avenue, and the firm at the present time has several large buildings in course of construction. On January 1, 1912, Mr. Keller organized and incorporated the C. Keller Company, with himself as president, Joseph Alfes as vice-president and manager and Mr. Keller's daughter Clara as secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Keller married Barbara Orth, who was born in Detroit. Their children are: Clara; Emma, who married John Henk, of Detroit; and Elmira. Mr. Keller is one of the oldest and most honored members of the Detroit Builders and Traders Exchange and of the Master Carpenters Association. His church is the Catholic.

John David Riker, M. D. It is not unusual to find the men in a family following the same profession or vocation, the son inheriting the natural inclination and predilection of the calling from the father, and in turn passing his skill and knowledge on down to his son. It is probable that in the field of medicine this peculiarity, if it may be termed such, is most frequently found. To illustrate the point, mention may be made of the Riker family, than which no more illustrious name appears in the medical annals of Michigan. The immediate subject of this review, Dr. John David Riker, a leading specialist of Pontiac, is the son and grandson

Conrad Keller.

of physicians, whose achievements have added much to the state's professional prestige, and is ably maintaining the high reputation gained by his ancestors.

Dr. John D. Riker was born at White Lake, Oakland county, Michigan, March 21, 1866, and is a son of Dr. Aaron W. Riker, and the grandson of Dr. Marcus W. Riker, the latter a man of fine education, high professional ability and sterling qualities of citizenship. He was of Dutch lineage and was born in New York, from whence he came as a pioneer to Michigan, and during his day was one of the most sought after men of his calling. Dr. Aaron W. Riker studied for two years, 1854 and 1855, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and completed his preparation for the profession at Albany, New York, in 1856. In that year he entered upon the practice of medicine at Owosso, Michigan, but after four years removed his field of activity to the town of White Lake, Oakland county, where he built up a large and representative practice, remaining there ten years. He then moved to Fenton, Michigan. Some four years prior to his death he retired from active practice. He passed away October 30, 1909, aged seventy-eight years, six months and twenty-one days, interment being made at Oak Hill Cemetery, Pontiac. A man held in high eseeem not alone in his profession but in all walks of life, he was honored by election to various offices, serving several terms as president of his town and as a member of the school board for a period of a quarter of a century. He was a devout member of the Presbyterian church, and served in the capacity of deacon for a long period of years. Doctor Aaron W. Riker married Mary Windiate, who passed away April 12, 1914, being seventy-eight years of age.

Dr. John D. Riker received his early education in the public schools and graduated from the Fenton High school with the class of 1884. He subsequently entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated with the degree of B. S. in the class of 1888, received his medical degree in 1890, and in 1891 took a post-graduate course. During his last two years he served as assistant to Prof. Victor C. Vaughn of the medical department of the university. After his graduation he was associated with his brother, E. V. Riker, in practice at Parma, Michigan, for a short time, but determined to further his education, and accordingly took a post graduate course at New York City where he specialized in diseases of the ear, eye, nose and throat. On his return to Michigan he opened offices in Pontiac, and began a special practice, but in 1893 left this country and spent six months at Vienna, Austria, subsequently attending clinics at Paris and London. At this time it is probable that he controls the largest practice in his line in the city. It was owing to his broad knowledge of physiological chemistry that he was chosen assistant to Professor Vaughn of the University of Michigan, and he has never ceased making researches and investigations along this line. He is a member of the Oakland County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and his standing among the members of his profession is of the highest order. Fraternally he is connected with Lodge No. 21, of the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias and Elks Lodge No. 810, of which last-named he is a charter member. Aside from the line of his profession, Doctor Riker has contributed materially to the upbuilding of Pontiac. The owner of valuable city realty, in 1912 he built the Huron hotel and office building, and the Huron garage in 1911. His holdings in Washtenaw county include 280 acres of excellent farming land, and of this property 150 acres is devoted to apples. In political matters Doctor Riker is an independent Democrat, and as such served as alderman of the Fifth Ward for two terms and as mayor of Pontiac in 1904 and 1905. His administration of the duties of these offices was characterized by a conscientious desire for reform along all lines tending towards the

city's welfare, and during his service his straightforward and courageous methods made him friends among men of all political parties.

On June 1, 1891, Doctor Riker was married to Miss Mittie Adams, of Grand Blanc, Michigan, daughter of Charles Adams, a pioneer, prominent stockman and respected citizen of Grand Blanc, who at the age of eighty years is still actively engaged in business. Five children have been born to this union: Dahne Adams, born August 26, 1892, at Pontiac, and now a student in the Michigan Agricultural College, at Lansing; Aaron Dudley, born March 21, 1895, at Pontiac, and now a student at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor; Robert Mansell, born April 23, 1900, at Pontiac, Michigan, just 100 years after the birth of his great-grandfather, Dr. Marcus W. Riker; John Henry, born March 5, 1903, at Pontiac; and Eleanor, born November 13, 1910, at this city. Doctor Riker and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. Both are popular in social circles of the city and their friends are limited only by the number of their acquaintances.

Albert B. Gemmer. The largest retail shoe house in Macomb county at the present time is the F. P. Ulrich Company, incorporated This business was started at Mt. Clemens about five years ago, and has behind it men of substantial means and with thorough experience in this particular line. The chief executive head of the company is Albert B. Gemmer, secretary and treasurer of the company, who learned the shoe business in Buffalo, New York, and is a young man with solid achievement behind him, and a promise of a splendid career of success ahead.

Born at Buffalo, New York, March 14, 1882, Albert B. Gemmer is a son of Oscar and Mary E. (Humbert) Gemmer. On his father's side the family came from Germany, and on the mother's side the ancestors were residents of Alsace Loraine, which at one time was French territory and is now a portion of the German Empire. Oscar Gemmer was a banker and one of the prominent men of Buffalo.

Educated in the Buffalo public schools and graduating from the high school at the age of eighteen in 1901, Albert B. Gemmer at once put himself in line for advancement in a commercial career. His first position after leaving school was as bookkeeper in a bank at Buffalo, a position which he held for four years. On entering a wholesale shoe house, the George Farnhum Company, he gained during the next two years a thorough knowledge of the shoe business, not only at the manufacturing end, but at the larger problems of both wholesale and retail distribution. With this experience he came to Mt. Clemens, in February, 1908, and became associated with Mr. E. P. Ullrich in the establishment of the F. P. Ullrich Company. Mr. Ullrich is president, while George Longstaff is vice president, while the practical management and the success of the business devolve upon Mr. Gemmer. In politics he is Independent, and has been too busy with private affairs to concern himself with politics. He is affiliated with the Masonic Order through the Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery. He is also a member of the Mt. Clemens Business Men's Association and is a deacon in the first Presbyterian church of Mt. Clemens.

On September 12, 1911, he married Miss Elsie May Kendrick, who was born in Mt. Clemens, and her father, F. G. Kendrick, is an old resident and a prominent man of that locality. They have one son, Kendrick B., born October 7, 1912.

Duncan B. Hubbard. The duty of the undertaker, properly estimated, is not less one of helpfulness and comfort than of the mere preparation for burial of the dead for a monetary consideration. Viewed in

the higher sense, it is on a level with that of the family doctor, and but little less sacred than that of the spiritual adviser. The proper discharge of the duties calls for consideration, genuine human sympathy and tact, and the conscientious funeral director who labors through long years in a community comes, through association in trying times, to know the people intimately. In this connection mention may be made of Duncan B. Hubbard, of the undertaking and embalming firm of Hubbard & Son, at Mount Clemens, and of the firm of Hubbard & Skelton, manufacturers of and dealers in marble and granite monuments.

Mr. Hubbard was born August 2, 1879, in Mount Clemens, Michigan, and belongs to a family long identified with this part of the state. His father, William B. Hubbard, was also born in this city, May 4, 1843, and is a son of Joseph Hubbard, of Ulster county, New York, who came to the Badger state as early as 1835 and settled in Macomb county, where he served as the first sheriff and was extensively engaged in the real estate and insurance business for many years. William B. Hubbard was reared and educated in Macomb county, and at the outbreak of the Civil War enlisted in the United States Navy, participating in a number of engagements as steward on the gunboat "Forest Rose." At the close of his military experience he returned to Mount Clemens and embarked in the dry goods and clothing business, in which he continued to be engaged until 1875, at that time establishing himself in the undertaking business, this forming the nucleus for the present firm of Hubbard & Son. Mr. Hubbard still continues to be engaged in business although he has passed his seventieth birthday. He is widely known in business circles of the city, and his career has been such as to gain him the respect of those who know him. Mr. Hubbard married Miss Katherine Elizabeth Shook, who was born at Tivoli, Dutchess county, New York, who also survives. They became the parents of three children, of whom two are living: Robert J., who is successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits in Harrison township; Macomb county; and Duncan B.

Duncan B. Hubbard was given good educational advantages, attending the graded and high schools of Mount Clemens, and a business college in Detroit. At the age of nineteen years he became a sailor on the Great Lakes, but after one year went to Chicago, where he was employed by Harry Ralston, the proprietor of an undertaking establishment on Adams street, with whom he continued for one year. Succeeding this, he went to Colorado, and for three years was engaged in ranching in association with his brother on a property of 520 acres, situated nine miles west of Alamosa, Conejos county, and upon his return to Mount Clemens, in 1903, became his father's partner in the undertaking business, the firm then adopting the style of Hubbard & Son. He still retains his interest in his western ranch. Mr. Hubbard is also the owner of a one-half interest in the firm of Hubbard & Skelton, manufacturers of and dealers in marble and granite monuments, with an office at No. 71 North avenue, and works at No. 353 Cass avenue. This plant is equipped with polishing machine, and all lettering and carving are done with pneumatic tools. Some of the finest work in the city is turned out by this firm, which also acts as agent for iron fences, settees and plant and bouquet vases. Mr. Hubbard is widely and favorably known in business circles of Mount Clemens, and is a director of the Mount Clemens Business Men's Association. His standing in his home city may be judged by the fact that he has repeatedly been given public office, serving as mayor of the city in 1912, and as county coroner from 1902 to 1908. He has always been active in politics, and is regarded as one of the influential Republicans of the city. In fraternal circles he is also well known, being a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, the

Modern Maccabees and the Foresters of America, and he also holds membership in the Mount Clemens Club. His religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian church, and at this time he is a member of the board of trustees thereof.

Mr. Hubbard was married September 27, 1904, at Detroit, to Miss Inez Mercer, a native of Kansas and a daughter of John Mercer, and three children have been born to this union, namely: Katherine Electa, Charlotte Sanders and Giles Burton. The pleasant family home is situated at No. 83 North Admiral street.

Charles S. Ferrin. About thirty years ago Charles S. Ferrin was a boy earning his way as clerk in a grocery store. Among his natural endowments and the result of careful training, energy, and business ability, he has been conspicuous, and upon these qualities as a foundation, he has developed and prospered until he is now recognized as one of the foremost merchants of Mt. Clemens. Charles S. Ferrin was born at Old Fort Gratiot, now a part of the city of Port Huron, on April 15, 1869. His father Samuel C. Ferrin, who was born in the state of New Hampshire and grew up in New England, worked as a young man in the locomotive works in Boston, and became a skilled locomotive engineer. He came west and was identified with the Michigan Central while that road was being constructed towards Chicago, and had the distinction later of being one of the first to pilot trains over the completed line into Chicago. He followed railroading the greater part of his life, retired in 1885, and died at Mt. Clemens, June 23, 1888, when sixty-three years of age. His wife, Arvilla H. Smith, who was descended from ancestors who had fought in the Revolutionary war was born at Hebron, New Hampshire, was married in Detroit, and now occupies the old homestead in Mt. Clemens. She became the mother of five children, all of whom are still living, as follows: Mrs. G. T. Tibeaudo of Detroit; H. L. Ferrin of Detroit; Mrs. S. J. Dalby, of Mt. Clemens; Miss Winifred of Mt. Clemens; and Charles, who was fourth in order of birth.

The public schools of Mt. Clemens were the source of his early education, and at the age of fifteen he left school and found employment as clerk and delivery boy with the grocery firm of Law and Shook. His salary at first was three dollars a week, and four years of hard work gave him a fair start, not so much in the way of money as practical experience. Two years were then spent with the firm of E. J. Olde & Company, and after that he was for six years with the hardware house of Czizek Brothers. That gave him knowledge of the new department of merchandising, and for two years he traveled on the road as salesman for the R. H. Ingersoll & Brothers of New York. On January 1, 1907, Mr. Ferrin became associated with A. F. Glover, in the plumbing and heating business at Mt. Clemens. In 1909 he purchased a hardware business and in 1911 the C. S. Ferrin Company was incorporated. The company is operating a large plumbing and heating establishment, the entire concern being the most extensive and with the largest facilities for good service in Macomb county. Mr. Ferrin is president of the concern, and A. T. Houghton is president. Mr. Ferrin is also a director in the Mt. Clemens Garage & Motor Sales Company.

With independent leanings in politics, he has interested himself chiefly in local affairs, and served as police commissioner of Mt. Clemens, during 1909-10-11. He is affiliated with Mt. Clemens Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M. and also with the Chapter, the Council, the Knights Templar Commandery, and the Mystic Shrine at Detroit. He has membership in the Knights of Pythias, the Mt. Clemens Business Men's Association, of which he is now chairman, and is a Presbyterian in church faith.

A. H. Bierstadt

On October 27, 1909, on a farm in Shiawassee county, Mr. Ferrin married Miss Katherine Driscoll, who was born in Michigan, her father John Driscoll being an old settler. To their marriage have been born two children: Catherine and Margaret, both born in Mt. Clemens. The family home is at 12 Ferrin Place, a thoroughfare named after Mr. Ferrin's father.

ARTHUR T. HOUGHTEN. A native son of Macomb county, and representing a pioneer family of the state, Arthur T. Houghten is one of Mt. Clemens younger business men, has for a number of years been identified with the hardware trade, and is now vice president of the C. S. Ferrin Company, the largest and most complete hardware and plumbing and heating establishment in Macomb county.

Born March 11, 1876, in Macomb county, Arthur T. Houghten was a son of Thomas M. and Mary A. Whiting Houghten, both natives of Michigan. Grandfather John H. Houghten came from England about 1838, settled in Michigan, and was one of the early farmers in Wayne county. On the maternal side Grandfather James Houghten was a pioneer of Macomb county, served here as a judge of probate, and during his residence in Wayne county was supervisor and an early hotel keeper at Detroit, and a man of success and prominence both in public and private affairs.

Arthur T. Houghten was educated in the city of Detroit, graduating from the Detroit Business University in 1896. After some preliminary experience in business he entered the hardware trade in 1901, and after nine years in that business at Mt. Clemens, was elected in 1910, vice president of the incorporated firm of C. S. Ferrin & Company. He is a loyal Democrat, but not prominent in party politics, is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is a hardworking and successful business man.

In March, 1898, at Detroit, he married Miss Emma Most, a daughter of John Most, and a native of this state. They have three children: Hazel M., Fern A., and Eunice E.

AUGUST HENRY BIERKAMP. A resident of Detroit and vicinity for fifty-five years, and since early youth identified with the building and contracting trades, August H. Bierkamp is regarded as one of the veteran business men of his section of the state, and has a career deserving the following brief sketch in the history and biographical annals of Michigan. Mr. Bierkamp is now head of the well known firm of A. H. Bierkamp & Son, general carpenter contractors.

Born in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, November 6, 1852, he is a son of William and Frederica (Court) Bierkamp, both of whom were natives of the same locality. During his residence in the old country the father followed the trade of butcher and was also a farmer, and in 1859 brought his little family to the United States. The voyage was made by sailing vessel, which was six weeks between ports, and landed at New York. Their destination was Iowa, but on the road to that then far western state they passed through Detroit, and were so much attracted by the locality that they settled in Wayne county. At that time there were three children in the family, Henry, August H., and Annie, besides the grandfather and Henry Bierkamp, a brother of William. Henry Bierkamp served in the Iron Brigade Regiment of Michigan during the Civil war. The family first settled on the Kinness road, but later moved to Davidson, or Five Mile road, where William Bierkamp spent the rest of his life as a substantial farmer, and died at the age of seventy-nine years. His wife passed away at the age of seventy-six. After coming to this country one other child was born, William Bierkamp, who is now deceased.

Seven years of age when the family crossed the ocean, August H. Bierkamp had received some schooling in the old country, and attended the district school near the old home in Wayne county. His years were spent on the farm until fourteen, and since then his work and residence have identified him largely with the city of Detroit. For nearly three years he was employed by W. N. Carpenter of Detroit, and then took up an apprenticeship in the carpenter's trade. The master carpenter under whom his apprenticeship was served was Captain I. W. Ingersoll, who had been an officer in the Iron Brigade of Michigan during the Civil war. Following his apprenticeship came several years of general work as a journeyman, and he then began building railway bridges for what is now the Grand Trunk Road, and was afterwards employed in the same capacity by the Michigan Central Road. His experience in the railway service comprised altogether thirteen years. Mr. Bierkamp has for many years been an independent contractor, and did business under his own name until ten years ago he took his son into partnership, making the firm, as it stands at present, A. H. Bierkamp & Son.

Mr. Bierkamp married Mary McLeod, who was born in Canada, daughter of Finley McLeod. At her death in 1902, at the age of forty-nine, she left the following children: August Finley, who is the partner of his father in the contracting business, and who married Letitia Kretzchmar, and has one son, Walter Frederick; Margery Mabel, at home; Mary Alice; and Catherine Isabell. The family are members of the Church of the Messiah, Protestant Episcopal. Mr. Bierkamp has many fraternal and business relations in Detroit, including membership in the Builders and Traders Exchange; Zion Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M.; Monroe Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., and Michigan Sovereign Consistory of the Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite and Moslem Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also affiliates with Columbus Lodge No. 215, I. O. O. F., and with Ingersoll Encampment of that order. In politics he supports the Republican party.

Henry B. Ameel. Now one of the leading merchants of Mt. Clemens, Henry B. Ameel was at one time a telegrapher and a drug clerk, and by concentration of effort and hard work has established himself independently, and is now one of the vigorous younger business men of his home community.

Henry B. Ameel was born March 5, 1872. His father, Louis Ameel, was born in Belgium, came to America in 1853, first settling at Detroit, and subsequently moving to Mt. Clemens. His death occurred at the advanced age of eighty-three years in Mt. Clemens in June, 1909. He was a merchant and for many years conducted a merchant tailoring establishment, which was of the highest class and a very prosperous concern. In politics he was a Democrat, but never participated in public affairs and was a man of somewhat retiring disposition, held in high esteem among his circle of friends, and never neglecting the duties and obligations of the father and the citizen. The maiden name of his wife was Anna Winkler, who was born in Germany and came to America during the early fifties, with her parents, her marriage occurring after she arrived in this state. Of their eight children six are living, as follows: Joseph, Albert, Frank and Charles of Mt. Clemens; Henry B.; and August, of Royal Oaks, Michigan.

While attending the parochial school of Mt. Clemens, Mr. Ameel secured a practical education, and at the age of eighteen began earning his own way as clerk in a drug store. He also learned the art of telegraphy, and those two occupations gave him employment for twenty years, all of which time he worked in Mt. Clemens, excepting six months spent in Detroit. On January 6, 1913, he found a copartnership with J. C.

Bannow, and he is now one of the partners in what is known as the Bannow Drug Company, formerly known as the Chamber of Commerce Drug Company, with a fine establishment, well stocked with drugs and a complete line of accessories, at the corner of New and Walnut Streets. Mr. Ameel during his career has also acquired other business and financial interests at Mt. Clemens.

He is a Democrat in politics, is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus, the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of Pythias, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and his church is the Catholic.

On November 21, 1906, was solemnized at Mt. Clemens the marriage of Henry B. Ameel and Miss Edna Daly, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, a daughter of John Daly. To their union has been born two children: Mary Clementine on September 17, 1907; and Francis Henry, on April 27, 1908. The family live in a comfortable home of their own at 88 Grand Avenue. Outside of his home and his business Mr. Ameel depends upon no resources for his complete contentment, and has no desire for the excitement of political or other public affairs.

Hon. Edwin Denby. In the law and in state and national political affairs the career of Edwin Denby has been such as to make his name one of the best known in the state of Michigan. His home has been in Detroit since 1896, and for three terms he represented the first Michigan district in congress. The Denby family, since it was brought over from England and established in America in colonial times, has furnished many distinguished men to the public and professional and military life of the nation. One or more men of the name served as American soldiers during the war of the Revolution. Charles Denby, a brother of Edwin, is now consul general at Vienna, Austria, has been identified with the diplomatic service upwards of forty years, and gained special distinction during the Boxer Revolution in China.

Edwin Denby was born in the city of Evansville, Indiana, February 18, 1870, a son of Colonel Charles and Martha (Fitch) Denby, the former a native of Botetourt county, Virginia, and the latter of Indiana. The mother's father, Hon. Graham N. Fitch, was an Indiana pioneer and at one time represented the state in the United States senate. Colonel Charles Denby, who was educated in the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, and at Georgetown University in the District of Columbia, during his early career taught school in Alabama, followed the same work in Indiana, where he settled in 1854, but in the same year was elected a member of the State Legislature and soon afterwards admitted to the Indiana bar. Though of southern birth and training, Colonel Denby was steadfast in his allegiance to the Union during the war. The first call of President Lincoln in 1861 brought him to the front, and as lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-Second Indiana Volunteer Infantry he went south and made a splendid record as a soldier. On the field of Perryville he was twice wounded. In 1863 came his transfer from the Forty-Second Regiment to the Eighth Indiana Infantry, which he commanded as colonel until the end of the war. Colonel Denby was in the active practice of law at Evansville until 1885, and for the succeeding thirteen years was United States Minister to China. His death occurred at Jamestown, New York, in 1904, while on a trip through the east, and his widow died at Evansville in 1906. They are survived by five sons and one daughter. Colonel Denby was long one of the most prominent citizens of Indiana, and was a man of high character and distinguished ability.

Edwin Denby was attending the public schools of Evansville when his father was appointed Minister to China, and from the age of fifteen

his education was continued under American instructors in that country. During 1887-94 Mr. Denby was in the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs service under Sir Robert Hart. Returning to America in 1894, he entered the University of Michigan and was graduated LL. B. in 1896. His law practice was begun at Detroit in the same year, and among his early associations were those with the law firm of Keena & Lightner, later with May, Denby & Webster, and since 1907 the firm has been Chamberlain, May, Denby & Webster. When the Michigan Naval Reserve was called into service during the Spanish-American war in 1898, Mr. Denby went with the command and for four months was gunner's mate, third class, on the United States auxiliary cruiser Yosemite, which did some very valuable work in patrolling the Cuban waters during the months of hostility. After his discharge from service on August 23, 1898, Mr. Denby resumed his practice at Detroit.

His political service began with a term in the lower house of the Michigan legislature in 1902-03. In 1904 the first Michigan district elected him to congress, and his majority in that election over his Democratic opponent was nearly nine thousand votes. By two re-elections he served from the fifty-ninth to the sixty-first congress, from 1905 to 1911, and was again a candidate for congress in 1910. In May, 1908, Mr. Denby was chosen one of the two American representatives on the commission appointed to effect a settlement of questions pertaining to prices and titles of lands held by private parties in the Panama canal zone, and the duties of that position kept him on the isthmus during a portion of the following summer.

Besides his practice as a lawyer, Mr. Denby is a director in the National Bank of Commerce of Detroit, treasurer of the Hupp Motor Car Company and vice president of the Federal Motor Truck Company, and has association with a number of professional, fraternal and social organizations. On March 18, 1911, Mr. Denby married Miss Marion B. Thurber. Her father, the late Henry B. Thurber, was a member of the law firm of Dickinson & Thurber of Detroit, and during 1892-96 was private secretary to President Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Denby have one son, Edwin Jr.

William M. Burkhardt. The builder of a successful business is always entitled to credit and properly commands the respect and admiration of his fellows. At Mt. Clemens, the pioneer laundry man is William M. Burkhardt, who has been in that business in that locality longer than any of his competitors, and has established and built up an enterprise which is more than local in its trade and service.

Born in Houghton county, Michigan, April 11, 1864, William M. Burkhardt is a son of German parents. Christian Burkhardt, his father, came to America, during the early fifties and was a pioneer in Houghton county. He was a ship carpenter by trade, took up mining for a number of years, and finally lost his life in the mines of upper Michigan, in 1870 when only forty-one years of age. As an American citizen he voted and gave earnest support to the Democratic ticket, but was never an office holder. Christian Burkhardt married Louise Heintz, who came to America with her husband and was the mother of six children, two of whom died in infancy. The survivors are Charles H. Burkhardt of Mt. Clemens; Henry Burkhardt of Detroit; Louis Burkhardt, who died in April, 1911; and William M. The mother of these children died June 17, 1911, at Mt. Clemens, aged seventy-nine.

Reared in Houghton county until fourteen years of age, William M. Burkhardt had practically no educational advantages as a boy, the death of his father when the son was six years of age having bereft the family

of its main support, and the time usually spent by boys in attending school was employed in more practical and vital work. When thirteen he went on the great lakes, starting in as a utility boy, on one of the boats, and by practical experience and study qualified and became a licensed marine engineer. As an engineer he sailed on the great lakes until 1891, and then retired from the water and established his home in Port Huron. As an employe of Theodore Hammond he learned the laundry business in all its details, and in 1896 came to Mt. Clemens, and with his brother Louis entered into a co-partnership, establishing the Burkhardt Steam Laundry. That was a successful enterprise until 1909, when Mr. Burkhardt sold out and invested his capital in a new plant, now known as the City Steam Laundry. It is modern in every detail, employs about twenty persons all the year around, and its service is extended not only over the city but to many of the outlying communities. The location of the business is at 169 N. Gratiot Avenue.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Burkhardt has confined his attention strictly to business and is not a politician. He affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Arbeiter Verein, and is a member of the Lutheran church. At Mt. Clemens, on December 26, 1889, he married Miss Mathilda Sherbeck, who was born in Denmark. To their marriage have come two children: William Burkhardt Jr., born January 24, 1891, at Port Huron; and Henry Burkhardt, born June 1, 1894, in Port Huron. The family home is at 51 Washington Street. The son, William Jr., married Della Hubbarth, of Detroit.

Benjamin H. Scranton. Forty years a resident of Detroit, where his entire business career has been worked out, Benjamin H. Scranton is president of the American Electrical Heater Company, which is one of the pioneer industries in the field of electrical heating. Of recent years the product of this company has invaded the foreign market, and has met with marked favor. Besides being a successful business man, Mr. Scranton is an earnest, hard-working citizen, who has found his line, and whose individual success has been not without important benefit to the community at large.

Though a native of New England and of old colonial stock, Mr. Scranton came to Detroit when a young man, to join his uncle, Judge George E. Hand, who was one of the pioneer judges of Michigan, he having settled here in 1830. Thus all his subsequent career has been identified with this city. He was born at the home of his ancestors, Madison, New Haven county, Connecticut, November 7, 1856. The first member of the Scranton family in America was Captain John Scranton, who left England in the early part of the seventeenth century and became a member of the New Haven colony in Connecticut. His son was also named Captain John Scranton, and the third ancestor bore a similar name and title, indicating not only the prominence of these three men in military affairs but also in early community life of Connecticut. Captain Ichabod Scranton, a son of the third Captain John, was a soldier during the French and Indian war, and fought at Lewiston and Fort Ticonderoga. The relationship of this Captain Ichabod to the Detroit manufacturer was that of great-great-great-grandfather. Next in line came Captain Ichabod Scranton, second, then Theophilus, whose son Ichabod, the third, was a soldier and the colonel of a regiment in the War of 1812.

Ichabod Lee Scranton, father of Benjamin H., was born at Madison, Connecticut, where the family home had been established in 1639. He married Deborah Ward Scranton, who died in 1887. Her father was Ichabod Benjamin Scranton, a descendant of the Captain Ichabod already mentioned as a soldier in the French and Indian war. Thus on both

sides the ancestry of Benjamin H. Scranton goes back to the original Captain John of the New Haven Colony. Abraham Scranton, his maternal great-grandfather, was a soldier of the Revolution and fought at Bunker Hill.

After getting a preliminary education in his native village and also in the schools of New Haven, Benjamin H. Scranton, in 1874, at the age of eighteen, came to Detroit. His first ten years in that city were spent in work as cashier with the old and still existing grocery house of G. & R. McMillan. He then became a stockholder and one of the officials of the Ward L. Andrus & Company, wholesale grocers, and was one of the important factors in extending the scope and trade of that concern.

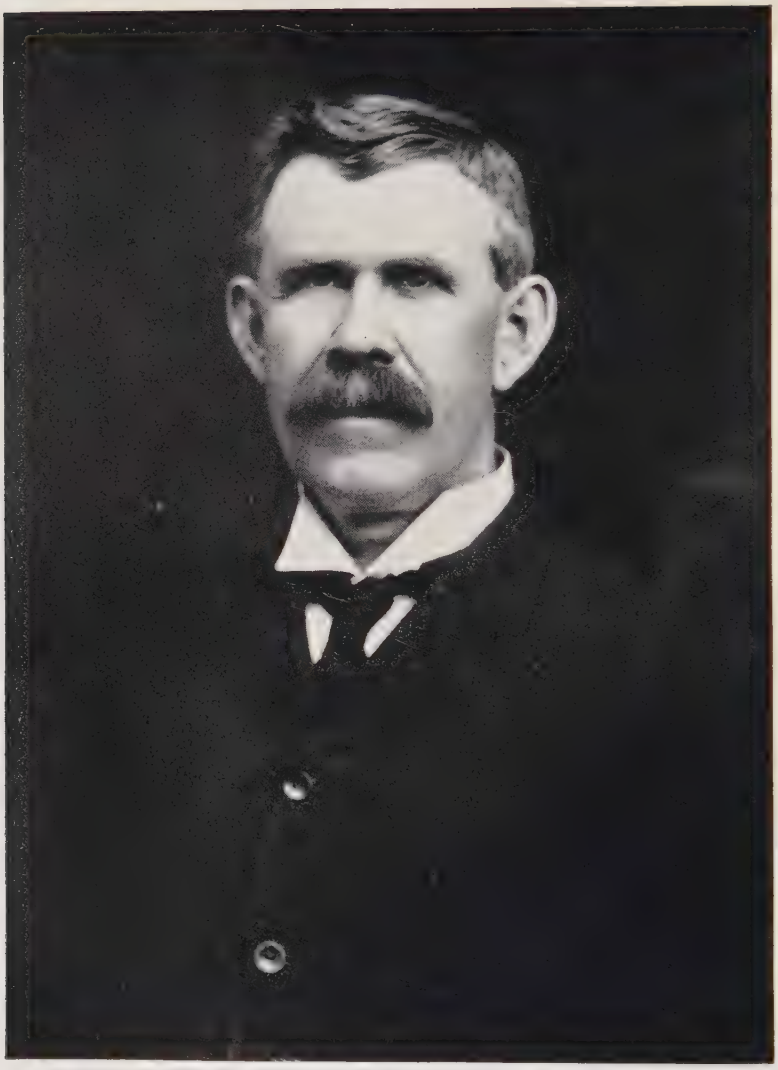
The American Electrical Heater Company was organized by Mr. Scranton in 1894, and he has been president and executive head of the business ever since. It was one of the first companies in America to undertake the manufacture of electrical heating apparatus, and is now the largest concern of its kind in the country. Its products are shipped to all parts of the world, and the name of the manufacturing company is familiar wherever this type of heating apparatus is used. It is likewise one of the large and valuable industries of Detroit, and has had its share in making Detroit a great industrial center.

Mr. Scranton has membership in the new Detroit Athletic Club and the Fellowcraft Club of Detroit; belongs to the Madison Country Club in his native town in Connecticut; also the Electrical Manufacturers Club of Hot Springs, Virginia, the Detroit Board of Commerce and the Society of Colonial Wars. He married Miss Nancy Andrus, daughter of the late Loren Andrus. Their two children are Ward Andrus Scranton and Alice Deborah Scranton.

Donald R. Westendorf. For about forty years the Westendorf family have been prominent in business affairs at Mt. Clemens, where a large and flourishing drug house at 19 North Gratiot Street is a monument to their commercial enterprise and at the same time the late John H. Westendorf had a conspicuous part in public affairs, especially in his home city.

John H. Westendorf was born in Germany, and when two years of age, in 1852, was brought to Michigan by his father, Henry Westendorf. Henry Westendorf was a farmer in Macomb county, and the son was reared and educated in that locality, and practically all his life was spent in the county. When he was a boy he learned the apothecary business as a clerk for Dr. Henry Babcock, whose daughter he later married. Early in the seventies he succeeded Dr. Babcock in the business, and at the present writing the drug store is the oldest establishment of its kind in Mt. Clemens, having a continuous proprietorship, beginning with Dr. Babcock, and continuing under the late John H. Westendorf, and now under a son of the latter. John H. Westendorf died June 23, 1912, at the age of sixty-one, and was succeeded in the management of the store by his son Donald R.

In public affairs, the late John H. Westendorf served two terms as mayor of Mt. Clemens, during 1904-5, and was treasurer of the city during 1895-1898. He was an active Democrat, and a member of the Presbyterian church. Besides the store which he made the center of his business activities, he had interests in banks and other local enterprises. John H. Westendorf married M. Luella Babcock, who was born at Mt. Clemens, a daughter of Dr. Henry Babcock, the well remembered pioneer physician of this locality. The Babcock family was established in America during the seventeenth century by Smith Babcock, who located in the province of New York. Mrs. John H. Westendorf is still living and the



John McNabb

mother of four children as follows: Harry J., a resident of Mt. Clemens; Howard W., who lives in California; William C., of Mt. Clemens; and Donald R., the youngest.

Donald R. Westendorf, who takes up the business so long conducted by his father, and whose capable management has already been demonstrated, so that he is one of the leading young business men of the city, was born at Mt. Clemens, November 22, 1888. His education was acquired by attendance at the grammar and high schools of Mt. Clemens, and in 1909 he graduated in pharmacy from the Ferris Institute at Big Rapids. After graduating he became an active helper to his father, and is now at the head of what is known as the Westendorf Weather Flag Drug Store. In politics he is a Democrat, but has as yet never entered the political field, and has no desire for office. He affiliates with Mt. Clemens Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M., the Royal Arch Chapter No. 69, the Council of Royal and Select Masters No. 8, and the Knight Templar Commandery at Romeo. He is also affiliated with the Mystic Shrine at Detroit. He belongs to the Mt. Clemens Club and the Mt. Clemens Business Mens Association, and is a Presbyterian. His home with his mother is at 158 Cass Avenue.

JOHN MCNABB. A former president of the Grand Rapids city council and since the 1st of May, 1914, a member of the police and fire commission, John McNabb has for years been actively identified with the city government. Mr. McNabb started life without any special advantages, but he has always been a hard and persistent worker, and during a residence of thirty years in Grand Rapids has developed a business of large and successful proportions as a building contractor.

Born in Canada December 11, 1853, John McNabb is a son of Duncan and Hannah (Cameron) McNabb. His father was born in Scotland in 1814 and died in 1856. His mother was born in the year 1835 and died in 1912. They were married in Canada, where the father was a farmer. The family were Presbyterians in religion. Their four children were as follows: Mary, the wife of John McClellan, of Ontario; Anna Belle, wife of John Blake of Canada; John; and Alexander, who is a farmer in Canada.

John McNabb lost his father when he was three years old, and, although reared on a farm, he early showed the disposition for mechanical pursuits and took up and acquired a thorough skill in the carpenter's trade. He worked as a journeyman in Canada for five years, and in 1880 moved to Grand Rapids. For some years he was employed as a carpenter and in a local furniture factory, and in 1885 began contracting. His business was along general lines, and some of the principal buildings of Grand Rapids have been erected under his supervision and with the facilities commanded by him. For several years his son has been associated with him and the firm name is John McNabb & Son.

In 1882 Mr. McNabb married Mary Ann Ryan. Her father was Major William L. Ryan, who won his rank in the Civil war as a Union soldier and for a number of years served as sheriff of Muskegon county. The four children of their marriage are: William J. McNabb, associated in business with his father; Duncan J. McNabb, who is connected with the William Elliott Company; Isabelle, who lives at home; and Carl A., a bookkeeper for his father. Mrs. McNabb is a member of St. Andrew's Catholic church. He affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which he is a life member. A Republican in politics, he was first elected city alderman in 1904, afterward served his second term as president of the city council, and on May 1, 1914, was made a member of the police and fire commission.

JOHN CHRISTIAN BANNOW. The important and high class drug house of John C. Bannow at Mt. Clemens is one which testifies to the truth of the saying that in concentration of effort lies success. Such concentration, combined with special ability for that work, Mr. Bannow has employed with notable results, and is now one of the leading men in his line of business in this part of the state.

Representing one of the pioneer families of Macomb county, he was born on a farm in Macomb township, March 10, 1885. His father, Henry Bannow, was born in Macomb township in 1854, and the grandfather was John Bannow a native of Germany, who settled in Macomb county in 1830, among the first pioneers of that section. John Bannow had four children, two sons and two daughters, Henry being the oldest. The latter was reared and educated in Macomb county, and was for a number of years a prosperous farmer, and for the past eighteen years has held the office of supervisor. He is quite active in civic and political affairs, as a Democrat. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church. Henry Bannow married Othelia Upleger, a native of Macomb county, and a daughter of Christian Upleger, who was likewise born in Germany, and an early settler of Macomb county. Mrs. Henry Bannow was the only child of her father and mother and there was a half brother by another marriage. She is still living and the mother of five children, two sons and three daughters, four of whom are still living. John C. Bannow grew up in the country, had a district schooling, and at the age of sixteen left the farm and found employment as a clerk in a grocery store at Mt. Clemens. Two years later, he began an apprenticeship in the drug store of J. H. Joyce, at Mt. Clemens. As it was his ambition to make the most out of his business career he studied pharmacy, so far as possible in the store, and then took his earnings and entered the University of Michigan, where he spent one year in the literary department, and in 1908 was graduated from the pharmacy department, with his degree as a Pharmaceutical Chemist. For two years following his graduation he was in the employ of the J. P. Sauer Drug House at Detroit, and then returned to Mt. Clemens, and in January, 1910, bought the establishment owned by his old employer, J. H. Joyce. He has continued this and made it one of the best stocked and most reliable drug houses of Mt. Clemens. It is located at a fine corner of the business district, in the Chamber of Commerce Building. Mr. Bannow also has other financial interests in the city.

He affiliates with the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, the Chamber of Commerce, the Mt. Clemens Club, and the Presbyterian church. In politics he is a Democrat, and though he has had opportunities for official preferment has always declined participation in practical politics, except as a good citizen.

At Detroit on September 21, 1910, occurred his marriage to Miss Erma Wolfslager, who was born in Detroit, a daughter of John Wolfslager. On June 24, 1911, at Mt. Clemens was born to them Robert John Bannow. Their home is at 66 South Avenue.

JAMES E. DANAHER. For a quarter of a century Danaher & Melendy Company have been among the largest operators in the buying and selling of timber land and the manufacture of lumber products in the state of Michigan. The manufacturing headquarters of the concern are at Ludington in Mason county, but for a number of years the general offices have been in Detroit, where reside the president of the company, James E. Danaher. This name has been identified with lumbering in both the states of Wisconsin and Michigan for over half a century, and the father of Mr. Danaher was one of the pioneers in the business in Wisconsin, subsequently transferring his operations to Ludington, Michigan.

James E. Danaher was born at Plymouth, Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, October 16, 1853. His parents, Patrick M. and Mary (O'Brien) Danaher spent the closing years of their lives at Ludington. The father lived in Wisconsin and was engaged in the lumber business until 1863, after which he operated from Ludington as his headquarters. For many years after the war all the region about Ludington was practically a wilderness, and one of the most active centers for lumbering. Patrick Danaher was a thoroughly experienced and skillful lumberman and sagacious business man, and one of the well known figures in the lumber operations of that time. His death occurred at Ludington in 1886, at the age of sixty-four, and his widow passed away in 1907

James E. Danaher, who was about ten years old when the family moved from Wisconsin to Michigan, attended some of the early schools at Ludington, and became actively associated with his father in 1877, getting a practical experience and a thorough training under that capable direction. His independent operations began in 1887, soon after the death of his father, and at Ludington the present Danaher & Melendy Company was organized. The lumber trade has long been familiar with the standing of this concern, and it is one of the important corporations of its kind in the state. Aside from the buying and selling of timber lands, it operates a large plant at Ludington for the manufacture of both pine and hardwood lumber. During his residence at Ludington Mr. Danaher served in 1888-89 as mayor. In order to be nearer the practical operations of his company, in 1890 he moved to Sault Ste. Marie, and had executive charge of the business from that point. The offices of the company have been in Detroit since 1902, and that city has since been the home of Mr. Danaher. He is a director of the Detroit Trust Company and of the Old Detroit National Bank.

His interests as a citizen in the civic and business welfare of Detroit is shown by his membership in the Detroit Board of Commerce, and other associations connect him with the Detroit Club, the Detroit Golf Club, and the new Detroit Athletic Club. In 1880 at Watertown, Wisconsin, was celerbrated his marriage with Miss Hattie A. McMann. Their son, Roy E., is president of the R. E. Danaher & Company, engaged in the timber loan and investment business, with headquarters at Deroit.

Harry F. Taylor, M. D. No name has been longer or more prominently identified with the practice of medicine in Macomb county, and especially at Mt. Clemens than that of Taylor. Dr. Harry F. Taylor is the third successive representative in as many generations to practice medicine at that locality, and both his father and grandfather before him were eminent in their work. A special distinction belongs to his grandfather Taylor as having originated the Mt. Clemens baths and having first brought them a more than local reputation, as a center for the restoration of health. Grandfather Taylor opened the first bath in Mt. Clemens in 1873.

Dr. Harry F. Taylor was born at Mt. Clemens, July 31, 1862, a son of Dr. Henry and Marion (Farris) Taylor. Both parents were likewise natives of Michigan. Grandfather Taylor graduated from the New York Medical College in 1836, practiced in Ohio for a time, and in 1826 passed his examinations and began his professional career in Michigan. He was one of the pioneer physicians in Macomb county, and after a long and useful career died at Mt. Clemens in December, 1876. Dr. Henry Taylor after becoming of age entered the University of Michigan and was graduated in medicine in 1853. He practiced from that time at Mt. Clemens, until his death in 1889, at the age of fifty-six years. Marion Farris Taylor, the mother, is now living at Mt. Clemens at the age of

seventy-five. They had two sons, both of whom became physicians. J. Seymour Taylor, graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, and practiced for many years at Frankfort, Michigan. His death occurred in 1899 in Mt. Clemens.

Dr. Harry F. Taylor, who was one of two children, as a boy attended the Mt. Clemens Public schools, graduating from the high school in 1880, and soon afterwards entered the Detroit College of medicine where he took his degree in 1886. Since then, for more than a quarter of a century, he has enjoyed a large practice at Mt. Clemens and vicinity, and is one of the oldest in point of residence and one of the leaders in his work. He belongs to the Wayne county and Macomb county Medical Societies, and the State Society and the American Medical Association. For two terms he served as health officer at Mt. Clemens. In politics, the doctor is a Republican, is a Master Mason and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Dr. Taylor has one child by his first marriage, Myrtle Avery Taylor, born in 1887 at Mt. Clemens, and now the wife of William Bohn of Cleveland, Ohio. At Mt. Clemens on September 24, 1905, Dr. Taylor married Miss Maude Embrey, daughter of Joseph T. Embrey, who with his wife was a native of Ohio, and is still living. Dr. Taylor and wife have one child, Henry Embrey Taylor, born April 8, 1907, and attending school.

Hon. James V. Campbell, LL. D. "He exercised more influence in settling and fixing the jurisprudence of this state than any other man, and to him we are indebted more than to any one of his associates for the high reputation attained by the Michigan Supreme Court." This language of a leading member of the Michigan bar, concerning the late Judge Campbell, states the prominent truth in a career which will always hold a high place in the history of Michigan's judiciary. As a judge he rendered many eminent services, and his work had a worthy complement in his noble character. For nearly twoscore years, he was a judge of the supreme court of Michigan, having been one of the first judges elected at the time of the reorganization of the Supreme Court in 1857.

Judge James Valentine Campbell was born at Buffalo, New York, February 25, 1823, and died suddenly while sitting in his library March, 26, 1890 at the age of sixty-seven. His ancestry goes back to the historic Campbell clan of Scotland. His great-grandfather, Duncan Campbell, was an officer in a Highland Regiment, and was the founder of the branch of the family in America. He settled along the Hudson River in the eastern part of New York where he lived until death. Grandfather Thomas Campbell was for many years an influential citizen of Ulster county, New York.

The father of the late Judge Campbell was Henry M. Campbell, who was born in Ulster county, New York, September 10, 1783, and died at Detroit in 1842. In early manhood he moved to Buffalo, then a mere village and at the beginning of the war of 1812 promptly enlisted in a company of Artillery, of which he was made captain. In October, 1812, he married Miss Lois Bushnell, a member of an old New England family. Leaving his bride in Buffalo, he was absent with his command at the time that village was burned by the British in 1813. His own home was destroyed, and his wife and her kinsfolk found refuge in the neighboring forests. With a record for efficiency and gallantry in the war, Captain Campbell returned to Buffalo, and there became one of the representative business men. For some time he served as judge of the Erie county court, an office to which laymen were then eligible. In 1826 he left Buffalo, and became a resident of Detroit, ten years before the close

of the territorial period. In Detroit, he reached a high place in the regard of his fellow citizens, and his wife, who died in 1876, held a high place in social circles, one of the revered pioneer women of Detroit. Captain Campbell became a successful merchant in Michigan, and later engaged in the real estate business, where he prospered, though during later years he suffered severe financial reverses. His prominence in public affairs was continued in his adopted city, and he was called upon to serve as associate justice of the county courts, county supervisor, city alderman, director of the poor, and in other places of public trust. He was also president of one of the early banking institutions of the city. He and his wife were prominent members of the old St. Paul's parish, the first branch of the Protestant Episcopal church in Detroit. He became senior warden of the vestry, and held that place until his death. Of their children, six reached years of maturity, and all were well educated and active members of the Episcopal church. Two of the daughters married lawyers, who reached distinction at the Detroit bar, and another daughter was for nearly twenty years at the head of a successful school for girls in Detroit. Two of the children, a daughter and a son, died in early life.

James V. Campbell, from the time he was three years of age, always called Detroit his home. He was nineteen years of age at the time of his father's death, and his chief heritage from his father was a name unimpeachable for integrity and public spirit. From the local public schools the late Judge Campbell studied in an excellent institution at Flushing, Long Island, conducted by a clergyman of the Episcopal church and an educator of repute. This school was amplified into a college, and Judge Campbell was graduated a member of the class of 1841, with the degree of A. B. On his return to Detroit, he took up the study of law in the office of Douglas & Walker, and in 1844 was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. At once he became a partner of his preceptors, Samuel T. Douglas and Henry N. Douglas, who were at the time leading members of the bar of the state. Mr. Douglas, who married a sister of Judge Campbell, was editor of the Reports of the Supreme Court of Michigan from 1843 to 1847, while Mr. Walker reported the decisions of the State Chancery court from 1842 to 1845. For thirteen years Mr. Campbell was engaged in successful private practice at Detroit, and in that time gained a reputation as one of the ablest attorneys of the local bar, representing many important interests in both the state and federal courts. Early in his career he had been appointed secretary to the board of regents of the University of Michigan, a place he held for several years.

In 1857, James V. Campbell was one of the four justices of the reorganized supreme court of Michigan, becoming one of the first on the supreme bench under the new regime. His associates Judges Manning, Martin and Christiancy were all many years older than he, and all had been chosen by the recently organized Republican party. By successive reelections Judge Campbell continued on the same bench until his death, thirty-three years later.

Concerning Judge Campbell as a lawyer and jurist, the following was written by Hon. Charles A. Kent, who was long associated with the judge as a member of the faculty of the law department of the State University:

"Judge Campbell had great learning, not only in the American and English cases and text books, including admiralty law, but also in the history of our institutions, local as well as general. He knew much of Roman law, and the law of nations and of early French customs and something of other continental laws. He was remarkably free from political bias or fear of public opinion or subservient to any temporary wave

of public passion. The trust in his absolute integrity of motive was justly perfect. He was very independent in his opinions. He had a very strong sense of the justice of a case, and was very reluctant to yield his views of justice to the opinions of courts, or to any precedents. He wished to decide every case that appeared to him to be right, but he never manifested that love of arbitrary power, that disposition of have one's own way at all hazards, which is natural to almost all human beings, and appears occasionally on the bench. He had great faith in the people and in popular institutions, and in all the great maxims and traditions of the common law, but he had not the slightest trace of the demagogue. He had strong prejudices, but they were generally good prejudices, of a kind necessary to stability of character in the best men. He had no subtle theories or much refined, abstruse reasoning. In all of his opinions he appeared to have chiefly in view the effect of the decision on what he thought the merit of the case before him. I think he seldom made a decision likely to strike the average mind as unjust."

Later on Mr. Kent wrote as follows: "Perhaps the largest bar meeting ever held in Detroit attested the shock of his sudden death and the universal feeling that a great and good man, a learned and upright judge had passed away. His memory is lovingly cherished by all who knew him. His fame as a judge will depend on the number and importance of the legal principles established in his opinion. His life is a worthy model for imitation by all lawyers who would be governed by the highest ideals in private and public life."

Though Judge Campbell was prominent in many affairs outside of his profession, his best work was done as a jurist. His opinions as a justice of the Supreme Court appear in the state reports from the Fifth to the Seventy-Ninth volumes, and the opinions thus credited to him number about three-thousand. This record is in itself an important part of the history of Michigan, and is the evidence of the patient and conscientious labors of a noble man an honest and able jurist. In 1876 Judge Campbell published a volume of several hundred pages and gave it the title of "Outlines of the Political History of Michigan." His other publications not great in number, were articles in law magazines, and addresses on various public occasions.

When the law department of the University of Michigan was established in 1858, Judge Campbell was called to the Marshall professorship in that department, and served as a member of the university faculty for a quarter of a century. The law department of the university now ranks as one of the best law schools in America, and its upbuilding during earlier years was in many ways influenced and promoted by the late Judge Campbell. Thousands of lawyers now in active practice in many parts of the country are witness to the richness of knowledge and capacity for instruction possessed by the late Judge Campbell. In 1866, the University of Michigan granted its first honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and that was conferred upon Judge Compbell, a unique distinction. His interest in educational matters never ceased, and from 1854 to 1858 he served as a member of the Detroit Board of Education. One of the public schools of Detroit now bears his name. In the early days, Judge Campbell was a member of the Young Men's Society of Detroit. This literary and social organization of which he was president in 1848 formed the nucleus of the present fine public library. In 1880, when the public library was placed under the control of a board of commissioners, Judge Campbell was made president of that body. In politics Judge Campbell was a Republican from 1856 forward to the close of his life, but always wisely kept away from politics and popular opinion.

For many years Judge Campbell was one of the liberal supporters and

active workers in the Episcopal church of Detroit, served as a member of the vestry of St. Paul's parish, and for more than thirty years was secretary of the standing committee of the diocese of Michigan.

On November 9, 1849, Judge Campbell married Miss Cornelia Hotchkiss, who was born in Oneida county, New York, August 17, 1823, of an old New England family. Her death occurred in Detroit, May 2, 1888. Of their children six reached adult life and five are now living. Henry M. and Charles H., the oldest sons are lawyers of Detroit. James V. Campbell, Jr., born in Detroit, July 8, 1856, was a stock broker, and died in September, 1894. Miss Cornelia Lois Campbell, oldest daughter of Judge Campbell lives in Detroit. Douglas H. Campbell, born September 16, 1859, graduated from the University of Michigan and later received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He studied abroad in Germany, took the chair of botany in the University of Indiana in 1888, and since 1891 has held the chair of botany at the Leland Stanford University of California. Edward D. Campbell, the youngest son, born September 8, 1863, graduated from the State University in 1885, and since 1891 has been a member of the faculty, as director of the chemical laboratory. The mother of this family was a daughter of Chauncey Hotchkiss, who was one of the builders of the Erie canal.

Henry Munroe Campbell. In the field of jurisprudence perhaps the name Campbell will never be placed higher in the annals of Michigan than it was as the result of the record made by the late Judge James V. Campbell. However, in the general field of legal practice, his son Henry M. Campbell has added many distinctions to the name, and for some years has probably had no superior as a corporation lawyer in the state, and few equals. Mr. Campbell has likewise been very prominent in public affairs, particularly as a moulder of public opinion and a worker for the larger ends of political life. Concerning his professional standing, it has been said of Mr. Campbell: "He is a lawyer of broad and comprehensive knowledge of the science of jurisprudence, and is strong in the presentation of causes before a court or jury, but he has given his attention more specifically to corporation law, in which branch of his profession he is a recognized authority and in which his services have been retained by many of the most important corporations in Detroit as well as by others which are not of local order."

Henry Munroe Campbell was born in Detroit, April 18, 1854. His education in the public schools of Detroit was followed by his entrance to the University of Michigan, where he graduated Ph. B. in 1876, and from the law department, LL. B. in 1878. For thirty-five years he has been an active member of the Detroit bar. He began practice in partnership with Mr. Henry Russel, now general counsel for the Michigan Central Railroad Company. Mr. Russel continued his relations with Mr. Campbell until 1912, since which time the law firm has been Campbell, Bulkley & Ledyard. In 1880, Mr. Campbell was appointed master in chancery of the United States Circuit Court, and held that position until the court was abolished on January 1, 1912. He is general counsel for the more important and financial and industrial concerns of Detroit, and has for many years numbered various prominent eastern interests in his clientele. It is not unusual for the successful lawyer to be almost equally prominent in business affairs and Mr. Campbell's name will be found on the list of directors of various enterprises, and he is vice president of the Parke, Davis & Company, manufacturing druggists, and a director of the People's State Bank. He is also general counsel for the Pere Marquette Railroad. In his political and public activity the ends sought by him have never been office or honor, but rather the practical accomplishment of what he has regarded as essential improvements in civil, state or national

government and administration. Since casting his first vote he has always supported the Republican principles. In 1908 he was elected by the largest vote cast for any candidate in the city of Detroit and county of Wayne as a delegate to the constitutional convention of Michigan. In that convention he became a leader, and was made chairman of the committee on permanent organization and order of business, and was chairman of the committee on the legislative department. When the convention determined that the revised constitution should be submitted to the people for ratification at the November election instead of April, as the legislature had provided, Mr. Campbell represented the convention before the supreme court of Michigan, and secured a decision sustaining the action of the convention. In 1911 Mr. Campbell was appointed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, a member of the committee to revise the rules of equity practice in the Federal courts.

Mr. Campbell has published various essays on studies of constitutional practice and theories of government, and in particular has written many articles attacking the expediency and legality of the initiative, referendum and other forms of so-called direct legislation and political action. He has membership in the Detroit Bar Association, the Michigan Bar Association and the American Bar Association. His association with the University of Michigan has always been kept fresh since his college days. He is now counsel for the board of regents and when the literary society, Phi Beta Kappa, was organized at the University he was made one of the members from the class of 1876. Mr. Campbell was an original member of the Michigan Naval Brigade, and during the Spanish war was president of the Detroit Naval Reserves. His club membership is with the Yondotega Club, the Detroit Club, of which he was president three years, the University Club, the Detroit Boat Club, the Witenademote Club, and the Prismatic Club, all of which are at Detroit, and he belongs to the Huron Mountain Club. Reared in the Episcopal church he has for many years been a vestryman of Christ church.

On November 22, 1881, Mr. Campbell married Carolina B. Burtenshaw, a daughter of Mr. James Burtenshaw, a Detroit merchant. They are the parents of two sons, Henry Munroe, Jr., and Douglas Campbell.

Victor Hugo Wolfson, M. D. While not a pioneer in the medical profession, Dr. Wolfson is considered one of the leading physicians of Mt. Clemens, and in a few years has established an office and a general practice including both medicine and surgery, which served to increase the facilities and the reputation of Mt. Clemens as a center for the restoration of mind and body diseased. As a specialist in X-Ray and kindred lines, Dr. Wolfson has expertness and facilities equal to any found in the state.

Victor Hugo Wolfson was born at Port Hope, Michigan, August 20, 1885, the second of three children born to Max and Fredericka (Miller) Wolfson. His father, who was born in Germany, was a soldier in the Franco-Prussian war, and at the close of that war emigrated to America, and made settlement in McComb county, near Mt. Clemens. In 1884 he moved to Port Hope, Huron County, and in 1897 came to Mt. Clemens, and has since been interested in the mineral water business. In 1899 he organized the Carlsbad Mineral Salt Co. He is now fifty-nine years of age and one of the well known business men of Mt. Clemens. His wife, who is forty-nine years old, was born at Frazier, Michigan, where she grew up and was married, and she has become the mother of three children, the other two being Martha and Alvin.

While a boy Dr. Wolfson attended the public schools at Bad Axe, and in 1904 graduated from the Mt. Clemens high school. Entering the

Detroit College of Medicine he was graduated in 1909 M. D., and has since given all his time to his profession at Mt. Clemens. Besides a general practice in which he is well established, he conducts a thoroughly equipped office, with facilities in the way of operating rooms and instruments, representing the last word in scientific attainment in that direction. Dr. Wolfson was the first to install a modern X-Ray machine in Mt. Clemens and it is said that his X-Ray and photographing machines and high pressure sterlizer equipment are the finest and largest in the state. In his practice he has a corps of well trained assistants, and his reputation is already extended much beyond the bounds of local practice. Dr. Wolfson stands high among his associates in medicine, and belongs to the County and State Medical Societies, and the American Medical Association. In politics he is independent. The doctor resides with his parents in Mt. Clemens.

Arthur J. Irwin. One of the oldest residents of Alpena, Arthur J. Irwin has been identified with this city for more than half a century. He was here when Alpena was nothing more than a milling and shipping point for the lumber industry, has been an interested spectator and a useful factor in the varied developments which have placed Alpena among the better cities of the northern section of the state.

John C. Irwin was born at Hinsdale, Massachusetts, December 10, 1846, a son of James S. and Elizabeth (McNutt) Irwin. Both his parents were natives of England, but were married in Boston, Massachusetts. The four sons were: Franklin, deceased; William F., whose home is in the state of Washington; Lona D., who lives in Michigan; and John C.

John C. Irwin first came to Alpena in September, 1857, when eleven years of age. He was trained in the trade of stationary engineer, and that has been his regular vocation, in many different plants, including service in some of the public plants of Alpena. At the present time he is engaged as a marine engineer.

Mr. Irwin has a record of faithful service as a soldier during the Rebellion. In 1864, at the age of eighteen, he enlisted in Company G of the First Michigan Cavalry, and continued until the close of the war in 1865, when he was mustered out at Detroit. He is an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic at Alpena, and his church is the Congregational.

Mr. Irwin married Frances Selleck, daughter of Denton Selleck. They are the parents of seven children: Harry D., Arthur J., Saba, wife of Robert Kennedy, William, Frank, Lilla and Helen, who married Earl Yake. All the children were born in Alpena.

Oliver Chapoton. The late Oliver Chapoton was one of the founders of the carrying trade on the Great Lakes, and for upwards of a quarter of a century was a builder and owner of craft which sailed out of Mount Clemens and adjacent points. In the early period of the city's history, before the railroads had so thoroughly covered every port, lake navigation was one of the most important factors in building up various Michigan cities, and in this department, alone, his name is worthy of being numbered among those of the city's builders. However, he was equally prominent in the field of finance, and for thirty years he was president of the Mount Clemens Savings Bank, through his skill, judgment and foresight building up an institution which has long been recognized as a leading one in this part of the state. In public life he was likewise a dominant figure, and the services rendered to his adopted city and county by this sterling citizen were of a distinctly helpful and useful nature.

Oliver Chapoton, as his name would suggest, was of French descent. He traced his ancestry back to Jean Baptiste Chapoton, of Cazolle, France, who was a major in the French army, and accompanied that force as a surgeon to Detroit, Michigan, in 1718. In 1720 he married Mary Madeline Estene, and his death in 1760 was followed by that of his wife in 1763. Jean Baptiste Chapoton, son of the progenitor, was born in 1721, and was married in 1755 to Felicite Cecyre. A fur trader and interpreter, he took part in the negotiations with Chief Pontiac during the war with that chieftain. His son, also named Jean B. Chapoton, was born in 1758, and died in 1836. He was mentioned by the British commandant as being in active communication with the Americans, at Vincennes. In 1780 he married Theresa Pelletier. His son, Henry Chapoton, was married in 1817 to Madeline Drouillard, who died in 1826. He took part in the War of 1812 as a member of Captain Adrian's company of scouts, and was in the skirmish at Long Woods.

Oliver Chapoton was born January 18, 1826, in the little city of Detroit, where he remained until 1830. He was but four years of age when the family moved to Mount Clemens, and here, July 16, 1841, he was apprenticed to his brother-in-law, C. Genereux, who was a cooper, and with whom he remained two years. Afterwards he worked at his trade in the village of Frederick until 1845, at which time he entered the general store of J. & M. Stephens, with whom he remained four years. Mr. Chapoton then became a partner in the firm of H. W. Babcock & Company, and after two years became associated with Moore Stephens, entering business under the firm name of Stephens & Chapoton. This firm conducted the general store until 1860, at which time Mr. Chapoton became interested in building lake craft. His first vessel was a scow, the "Union," which he built in company with Louis Charbonneau, Sr. This they used in the cordwood trade for some years, and when they retired from that line and sold the "Union," Mr. Chapoton built the "Frances," also a scow. This was followed by the steam barge "Florence," which was used in the trade for many years. In the winter of 1879-80, with Capt. Gilbert LaCroix, Mr. Chapoton built the "City of Mount Clemens," and this became a famous carrier of lumber and coal between Lake Huron and Lake Erie points. In 1883 this vessel was sold and the partners constructed another vessel, bearing the same name, which was used until Mr. Chapoton disposed of his interests therein to Captain LaCroix.

In 1868 Mr. Chapoton was elected county treasurer of Macomb county, and continued to hold that office until 1878. He was made deputy treasurer and held that office until 1890, when he retired to concentrate his energies upon the interests of the Mount Clemens Savings Bank. This institution had been founded June 1, 1877, and from the time of its organization Mr. Chapoton had been interested in its affairs. In the capacity of president he so ably directed its affairs that it became known as one of the most solid institutions of the state. He continued to be connected therewith until his death, October 29, 1907. Mr. Chapoton was known as a methodical man, careful, conservative and painstaking, but withal possessed of the courage so necessary to the successful financier. His entire business career was characterized by consecutive and commendable progress, and by the strictest integrity and probity. At various times he held high position in public life, and he ever gained and held the confidence of the public for the conscientious manner in which he fulfilled the duties of office. With him public office was a public trust and he never failed to give to his work in that connection the same careful attention that he gave to his private affairs. In 1860 he was elected recorder of the village of Mount Clemens, holding this position until

1862; in 1864 he was made treasurer, and from 1865 until 1869 acted in the capacity of village president. He was also a trustee of the school board from 1867 to 1875. When St. Peter's Catholic Church of this city was erected, Mr. Chapoton became a member of the building committee in charge.

In 1852 Oliver Chapoton was married to Miss Vienna Weston, a daughter of Leonard and Almira Weston, who died three years later. In May, 1857, he was married to Katherine Kearney, whose parents, Daniel and Katherine (Donovan) Kearney, were married at Bandon, Ireland, in 1825, and on coming to the United States settled at Black Rock, New York. The family came to Michigan in 1840, locating in that part of Warren known as Red Run country. Mrs. Chapoton was one of the pioneer teachers of Macomb county, beginning her work in the profession in 1851. Two of the children of this family are living, and both reside at the home of the mother, namely, Florence and Henry Oliver.

Henry Oliver Chapoton was born October 23, 1872, in Mount Clemens, and here graduated from the graded and high schools, following which he entered the University of Michigan, and was graduated therefrom in 1894. He became associated with the Mount Clemens Savings Bank, and now holds the responsible position of vice-president of that institution.

Adolph Eisen. Junior member of the firm of Mildner & Eisen, architects, with offices in the Hammond building, Adolph Eisen has made a successful record in his profession, has drawn the plans for a number of business and private structures in Detroit, and graduated from a trade as carpenter into the higher sphere which he now occupies.

Adolph Eisen is a native of Switzerland, born in Lausanne, March 18, 1878. His parents were Rev. Gottlieb and Albertine (Leimbacher) Eisen. The father was born in Zurich, Switzerland, in 1849, and the mother in Wintertuhr, Switzerland, in 1848. Gottlieb Eisen, who lost his mother when he was a boy, spent his early years and received his training in an orphan asylum at Basel. He was given a good education in the asylum, and he subsequently attended college in Switzerland. His early profession was that of teaching, and he continued as an educator in Switzerland until 1883, when he brought his family to the United States. After landing at New York city they visited an uncle at Newark, New Jersey, then moved out to Buffalo, New York, where Gottlieb Eisen was employed as a teacher about one year. For a number of years he had contemplated the profession of the ministry in the German Evangelical church, and after coming to America it became possible for him to enter this sacred calling. At Buffalo he finished his preparation for the ministry, and after being ordained received his first charge at Oakfield, Missouri, near St. Louis. The family moved from Buffalo to that village, and subsequently lived, while the father was on his pastoral duties, at Arcola, Illinois, then at Andrews, Indiana, and later at Chelsea, Michigan. In 1897 Rev. Gottlieb Eisen moved to Detroit to take charge as superintendent of the German Protestant Orphan Asylum. It is a matter of curious interest in a biographical way that one who had spent his own tender years in such an institution should later have the superintendance of many boys and girls similarly situated. The orphan asylum of that church at Detroit had encountered many vicissitudes both of management and of financial discouragement, and was in a bad condition at the time Rev. Eisen took charge. He had not only a singular ability in administering the affairs of such an institution, but also in securing for it the necessary financial support, and in a short time he had put it on a prosperous footing, and at the end of five years, when he discontinued his services there, the financial affairs were in such shape that it was possible to begin the erection

of a new building, which was much needed. On leaving Detroit Rev. Eisen took charge of the German Evangelical church at Three Oaks, Michigan, and subsequently moved to a charge eight miles south of Chelsea, where he now lives and performs the active work of the ministry. To the marriage of Gottlieb Eisen and wife were born three children, as follows: Adolph Eisen of Detroit; Rev. Theopile Eisen, a minister of the German Evangelical church at Sandusky, Ohio; and Johanna, who married Bert Koffberger, of Manchester, Michigan.

Adolph Eisen, who was about five years old when the family came to America, acquired his early education in the public schools. As his father from the nature of his calling was not in affluent circumstances, the son early began to depend upon his own efforts to advance him to success, and at the age of sixteen left home and at Tuscola, Illinois, began an apprenticeship in the carpentry trade. After three years of service he came to Detroit, and spent five years as a carpenter journeyman. It was an unsurpassed method of getting a practical education in building construction, and with that experience he entered upon the study of architecture in the offices of Mueller & Mildner, well known Detroit architects. In 1906 Mr. Mueller withdrew from the firm, and the remaining partner and Mr. Eisen then formed the present firm of Mildner and Eisen.

This firm conducts a general architectural practice, including the planning and supervision of construction of factories, stores, churches and residences. Among the buildings put up by them during their active association as a firm it is worth while to mention the following: The Glaser Cafe, at the corner of Broadway and John R. streets, and the Frontenac Cafe, on Monroe avenue, these being two of the handsomest cafes in Detroit; the Arthur Colton Machine Company's factory on East Jefferson avenue; a number of the buildings of the Hammond-Standish Packing Company; the residence of A. J. Meyer in Detroit; and the residence of Ralph Page at Grosse Pointe.

Mr. Eisen is a member and is now serving as treasurer for the year 1914, of the Architects League of America. He is also a member of the Michigan Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and of the Detroit Architectural Club, of which he served two years as president and two years as secretary. In religion he belongs to the German Evangelical church, and has membership in the Harmonic Society. His politics is Republican. At Chelsea, Michigan, on October 15, 1905, Mr. Eisen married Lettie Wackenhut. Mrs. Eisen was born in Chelsea, Michigan, the daughter of George and Elizabeth (Steinbach) Wackenhut, both of whom are natives of Germany. Mr. Eisen and wife have two daughters: Marguerite, aged seven years; and Elizabeth, aged four years.

Edward G. Folsom, M. D. Few Michigan physicians have done a finer quality of work in their community than Dr. Folsom at Mt. Clemens, where he has been in active practice for nearly thirty years, and where his influence and efforts have been extended much beyond the usual routine of the average practitioner.

Dr. Folsom belongs to a family of pioneer business men and settlers in the middle west. His grandfather, Rev. Ezekiel Folsom, who was born in New Hampshire, when thirteen years of age went with his father to fight the British during the war of 1812, and remained on the field until the close of hostilities. He acquired considerable wealth for his time as a grain buyer, and erected the first grain elevator on the shores of Lake Michigan, at Racine, Wisconsin. That old building stood for many years and was one of the interesting landmarks of business development around the great lakes.

Edward G. Folsom was born at Attica, New York, May 25, 1854, and

is a son of Rev. George P. and Lilias G. (Fraser) Folsom. His father was born at Buffalo, New York, and his mother was a native of Scotland, coming to America when a child and being married at Buffalo. Rev. George Folsom had pastorates at Attica and Genesee, New York; Iowa City, Iowa; Baraboo, Wisconsin; and Carroll, Iowa. He came to Mt. Clemens to make his home with his son in 1894, after serving fifty-two years in the ministry, and he died in 1904, at the age of seventy-eight, his wife passing away in 1909 when eighty-four years of age. Of their six children all are deceased, except Dr. Folsom.

As a boy he attended the Temple Hill Academy in New York State, and received most of his literary training in the east. In 1877 he graduated from the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, and during the succeeding years practiced in the vicinity of Chicago and also at Albion, New York. Since locating at Mt. Clemens in 1884, he has ranked as one of the most successful men in his line. Dr. Folsom is president of the Macomb County Medical Society, belongs to the State Society, and the American Medical Association, is City Health Officer, and was secretary of the Macomb County Pension Board, and was postmaster at Mt. Clemens during the McKinley administration. Various other places of trust and honor have been given him, and his standing as a citizen is not less than his rank as a physician.

Dr. Folsom was married December 26, 1878, at Chicago, Illinois, to Miss Harriet F. Miller, a daughter of Albion R. and Martha (Tambling) Miller, both of whom were born in New York State and are now deceased. Dr. Folsom and wife have five children: Claude M., who was born at Oak Park, Illinois, in 1879, and who died at Mt. Clemens in 1904, took his literary studies in the Universities of Minnesota and Michigan and died a short time before completing his course in the latter institution. Miss Elizabeth G., born at Oak Park in 1881, graduated from high school, and then from the Clarkson school of technology at Potsdam, New York, and is now a domestic science teacher at Minneapolis. George A., born at Mt. Clemens in November, 1884, is married and lives in Los Angeles, California. Edward G., born at Mt. Clemens, in April, 1886, has taken up the profession of veterinary surgeon, and is chief veterinary for the Fairmont Coal Company at Fairmont, West Virginia. Robert F., born at Mt. Clemens in 1896, graduated from the local high school in 1912, and is now a clerk with the Citizens Saving Institute at Mt. Clemens.

Aside from the various other duties which has engaged his time during his residence in Mt. Clemes, Dr. Folsom has interested himself in the cause of the physical welfare of the community, and his work along that line deserves a better name than a hobby, although he is and has for many years been an enthusiastic believer in the value of physical training as a supplement to mental and moral development.

Francis T. McGann. Since his admission to the bar in 1910, Mr. McGann has made a very successful record as a lawyer, served for a time with much credit in the office of assistant attorney general of the state, and for the past three years has been a member of the well known Detroit firm of McHugh, Gallagher & McGann. Both during his college days and subsequently, Mr. McGann has been noted as a hard and conscientious worker, and his success is only a logical result of the talents and energies employed in directing his career.

Francis Thomas McGann was born in Detroit; March 4, 1888, a son of Thomas F. and Catherine (Dolan) McGann. His father was born in Milford, Massachusetts, July 14, 1857, a son of Cornelius McGann, a native of Ireland, who came to the United States in the early forties, settling in Massachusetts. Catherine Dolan, the mother, was born

at Marshall, Michigan. Thomas F. McGann came to Detroit when fifteen years old, and was for many years engaged in the retail meat business retiring about six years ago. The family are members of the Holy Rosary Catholic church.

Francis T. McGann grew up in Detroit, was educated in the parochial schools, and his college work was done in Detroit College, now the University of Detroit, from which he graduated in 1907 with the degree of A. B. Mr. McGann is a graduate from the Detroit College of Law with the class of 1910 with the degree of LL. B. His work while in college, and immediately afterwards was soon recognized with his appointment on December 1, 1910, as assistant attorney general of Michigan, and he performed the duties of that office with great credit, and gained a very valuable experience for his individual career, up to July 1, 1911. Resigning, he then entered the law firm of McHugh, Gallagher & McGann. Mr. McGann has membership in the Detroit Chicago Alumni, the Theta Lambda Phi, college fraternity and the Young Men's Order. He is a member of the Detroit Bar Association.

Hon. William F. Nank. Mount Clemens is an exceedingly prosperous and well governed city. Its municipal prosperity must be attributed in a great degree to the businesslike and economical administration of the city's affairs. Its good government must be attributed likewise to the enforcement of law and the preservation of order, so essential in every well regulated community, by the city's chief executive, Hon. William F. Nank. Mr. Nank was elected to the mayoralty in 1913, and was elected mayor by the largest majority ever known. He has the distinction of being the first Republican mayor ever reelected in this city. In his present office, as in the legislature, he has been noted as an official who can obtain results, and has chosen his assistants and advisers purely from the standpoint of practical efficiency, which primarily implies experience, integrity, loyalty and enterprise. In fact, throughout his entire public career, from sheriff to mayor, Mr. Nank has evinced in a marked degree that faculty possessed by men of large and successful affairs of bringing about him efficient co-workers and inspiring them with his enthusiasm and determination to get the greatest and best results from the matters in hand. His public service, also, has been characterized by a high ideal as to the responsibilities and duties of office and a courageous stand for what he has believed to be right, which, while he was a member of the legislative body, gained him the expressive appellation of "The Watch Dog."

Mayor Nank is thoroughly a self-made man. He was born July 21, 1867, at Schoenhausen, Germany, the son of John and Augusta (Haeker) Nank, natives of the Fatherland, who brought their children to the United States in 1873, on October 30th, of which year they settled at Frazier, in Macomb county. There the father died in August, 1894, at the age of sixty-nine years, while the mother passed away June 1, 1911, when seventy-one years of age. They were the parents of four children: Henry, who is successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits in Oakland county; Minnie, who became the wife of August Miller, and is a resident of Detroit; Anna, who is the wife of Albert Koch, and resides at Utica, Michigan; and William F., who was the first born.

William F. Nank was educated in the public and parochial schools of Macomb county, and spent his boyhood and early youth in the hard, unremitting work of the farm. Subsequently he turned his attention to the manufacture of bricks, learning the trade, with which he was connected with a fair measure of success until March 1, 1890, at which time he purchased his father's farm, located in Sterling township. This he continued to conduct until 1894, in the fall of which year he was elected sheriff of

John H. Hoskens.

Macomb county, assuming the duties of that office January 1, 1895. His faithful and conscientious service in this position won him the re-election, and after the close of his second term he was elected from Macomb county, in the fall of 1904, to the state legisature, and served in that body during 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1908. There his services were of a character that left no doubt as to his superior ability and attainments, and he was instrumental in proposing and passing some very helpful legislation. During his entire legislative career he was a member of the Ways and Means Committee. On May 16, 1908, Mr. Nank was appointed customs agent, and served in that capacity until August 1, 1912, when he resigned, and was then made the Republican nominee for the legislature, being again elected to that body. While serving there, in 1913, he was made the candidate of his party for the mayoralty of Mount Clemens, and he has since his election carried out, to the best of his ability, the promises of his speech of acceptance. Although he has occupied the chief executive's chair for a comparatively short period, he has already inaugurated many needful reforms, and has prevented exploitation on the part of professional politicians, unscrupulous contractors and grafters in general. There is every reason to believe that he will prove one of the most popular and efficient mayors Mount Clemens has known. Mr. Nank's business connections fit him eminently to carry on a business administration. He was one of the organizers and is now a member of the board of directors of the Citizens Savings Bank, and since March 1, 1899, has been associated with John Priehs in the ownership of the Palace Livery Barns. He has not cared for secret societies or clubs, preferring to spend his leisure time in the quiet of his home and among the members of his family. His religious faith is that of the Evangelical Lutheran church.

On December 3, 1891, Mr. Nank was married to Miss Anna Oehmke, a native of Michigan and a daughter of Fred Oehmke, an old settler of Macomb county, formerly of Germany. Four children, Roland D., born January 16, 1892, and educated in the district schools of Sterling township, and the University of Michigan, where he took a course in marine engineering; Hilda, born December 27, 1893, a graduate of the Conservatory of Music; Theodore, born February 3, 1904; and Reinhardt, born February 5, 1908, both in Mount Clemens.

JOHN H. HOSKEN. For a long number of years the name Hosken has been closely identified with the contracting and building business in Grand Rapids, and the aggregate of construction work done by the men of that name would make a total representing values of several million dollars at least. The association of the name with one particular line of industry and in the city of Grand Rapids began about forty years ago, as a result of the enterprise of the late John H. Hosken, whose death on March 24, 1913, bereaved the city of Grand Rapids not only of a successful business man, but of a splendid type of citizen.

The late John H. Hosken was born in Cobourg, Ontario, in 1849, a son of Henry Hosken, a native of England, who came to Ontario when a young man and was a brick and stone mason. Thus the successive generations of the family have been identified for a long period of years with the construction trade. John H. Hosken came to Michigan during the decade of the '60s, locating in Grand Rapids, and after several years of working for others began business on his own responsibility, and eventually his name came to be regarded as that of one of the most successful contractors in western Michigan. In 1900 he took his son Harry E. into partnership under the name of John H. Hosken & Son, and this enterprise has been continued by the son since the father's death and for a number of years some of the most profitable and largest contracts have been awarded the

firm. Some of the principal buildings of Grand Rapids have been constructed by Hosken & Son, and people who have building to do recognize a certain quality of reliability and thoroughness in this firm.

The late John H. Hosken was married in Grand Rapids in 1871 to to Jennie M. Baker, who survived her husband about six months, passing away August 9, 1913. She was born in Trenton, Ontario, in 1851, and her family originated in Pennsylvania, moving from there to the Province of Ontario and finally to Grand Rapids, where her father, who was a carpenter by trade, died. Both John H. Hosken and wife were members of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, and the former was a Blue Lodge and Royal Arch Chapter Mason. In politics a Republican, he was well known as a citizen, and for fourteen years served as a member of the City Council, being a member at the time of his death. His term in the council was filled out by his son, Harry, who was appointed to the vacancy. Thus the son continues both the business and the public affairs long entrusted to the skilled administration of his father.

John H. Hosken and wife had three children: Harry E.; Rhetha Pearl, the wife of Clyde L. Ross, cashier of the Commercial Savings Bank of Grand Rapids; and John C., also a resident of Grand Rapids. Harry E. Hosken, who was born in Grand Rapids January 12, 1875, is a graduate of the local high school, and while still a boy entered his father's office and learned both the business details and the practical side of contracting and building. Since 1900 he has been the junior in the firm of John H. Hosken & Son. In connection with his major business, Mr. Hosken is a buyer and seller of local real estate. In 1900 Harry E. Hosken married Bessie F. Chapman, daughter of Florence Chapman, of Ionia, Michigan. Mr. Hosken is a Mason and a Republican in politics.

Bernard C. Wetzel. The work of Mr. Wetzel as a successful architect of Detroit, where he has practiced his profession for the past fifteen years is readily exemplified in some important buildings with which all the citizens are familiar. The Carnegie Library at Detroit is one of the structures for which he drew the plans and supervised the construction, also the Carnegie Library at Wyandotte, the Ralph Phelps Business Block, the Pere Marquette Office Building, the Good Samaritan Hospital, and a number of others.

Bernard C. Wetzel was born at Zilwaukee, Michigan, March 18, 1876, and is still a young man in his profession, and with the promise of much greater success in the future than has been his lot up to this time. His parents are Ernest and Mary A. (Huss) Wetzel. His father is a Michigan pioneer, and one of the best known men in the northeastern section of the state, where he has been an influential business man and citizen. Bernard C. Wetzel grew up and received his education in the public schools of Saginaw, and to insure his means of living and have a solid trade, he became a carpenter. Four years were spent in that work in northern Michigan, and also in the city of Detroit. From that he naturally gravitated into the higher field of which his trade may be considered the basis, and in 1895 took up the study of architecture in Detroit. In 1907 he engaged in practice for himself, establishing the firm of B. C. Wetzel & Company, which has since prospered, and its offices are now in the Hammond Building. Mr. Wetzel is a member of the Board of Commerce of Detroit. In 1901, in this city he married Miss Mary Winter.

Anthony Feldher is secretary and treasurer of the well-known dry goods firm of Cook & Feldher of Jackson, organized in 1892, and having grown from a small beginning to be one of the most prosperous and thriving concerns of its kind in the city in its twen-

ty-two years of business life. Mr. Feldher is one who has made his way from the bottom of business prosperity to the top-most place therein, and he is accounted one of the foremost business men of the city today.

Mr. Feldher is a native product of the state, born on Crogan street, in Detroit, on December 16, 1847. He is a son of John B. and Katherine (Hunterman) Feldher, both natives of Prussia, where they were united in marriage. Of their six children, only one was born in Prussia, the others being of American birth. They came to the United States and settled in Detroit, there spending the remainder of their lives, and the mother died of cholera there during the epidemic in the fifties, and the father, long a mason and builder in the city, died in 1875.

Anthony Feldher was only five years old when his mother died, and of the six in the family one sister only remains beside him, Mrs. Philomena Gies, of Detroit.

Reared in Detroit, Mr. Feldher received there his early education and training. He attended the St. Mary's parochial school there, and his education was along German lines and in the German language, though he later studied English in the Barstow Union public school of Detroit.

When he was nineteen years of age, Mr. Feldher came to Jackson, and for ten years he was in the employ of the American Express Company. During a portion of that time he was an express messenger on the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad. For fourteen years after he had discontinued his connection with the express company Mr. Feldher was engaged in the merchant tailoring business as a partner of Joseph J. Brenk. The firm of Brenk & Feldher controlled the leading business of its kind in Jackson for years, and was a successful and prosperous one. In 1892 Mr. Feldher became the business associate of Mr. E. G. Cook in the dry goods business, and the firm of Cook & Feldher is now entering upon its twenty-second year of business life. It has met with ups and downs in its career, but has in the main been very successful, and each year has witnessed something of growth and progress to the credit of the proprietors. The establishment occupies three floors and basement of a building on Main street, and is constantly taking on new floor space.

On October 14, 1874, Mr. Feldher was married to Miss Gertrude Gilson of Jackson, and they have three daughters. Gertrude is the wife of Charles E. Moore of Battle Creek; Clara is unmarried, and Mary is the wife of William H. Youm of Jackson.

Mr. Feldher is a Democrat in his political faith, active in a wholesale degree in the activities of the party in his town and county, and he is a member of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce. He and his family have membership in St. Mary's Roman Catholic church.

Angus McLean, M. D. In the field of surgery Dr. McLean has for nearly twenty years stood as one of the ablest operators in Michigan, and his practice in the city of Detroit, which has been his home since he entered the profession twenty-five years ago, is of such character and extent as to well justify his standing as one of Michigan's ablest surgeons. Dr. McLean has won many of the most coveted honors of the profession. He is attending surgeon to the Harper Hospital, Children's Hospital and to Providence Hospital in Detroit. Since 1905 he has been professor of clinical surgery in the Detroit College of Medicine, and since 1900 has been surgeon to the Wabash Railway Company. From 1895 to 1901 he was surgeon of the Detroit City Police Department, and city physician between 1888 and 1891. He served as president of the Wayne County Medical Society in

1911, and was president of the Michigan State Board of Health from 1907 to 1911.

Dr. McLean who is descended from Scotch ancestors on both father's and mother's side, was born at St. Clair, Michigan, April 4, 1863, a son of Donald and Catherine (McDonald) McLean. His father was a child when brought from Scotland to Canada, settling in Glengarry county near Montreal about 1836, and after his marriage he came to Michigan. His death occurred in 1896 at the age of sixty-six years, and his wife was of the same age when she died in 1899. She was born in Lambton, Ontario, and her father Angus McDonald was a Scotchman who emigrated first to Canada and later came to St. Clair, Michigan.

Dr. McLean in 1880 graduated from the Ontario Collegiate Institute, took up the study of medicine, and was graduated M. D. in 1886 from the Detroit College of Medicine. In 1888 he opened his office and began practice in Detroit, and for several years did a general practice. In 1895 Dr. McLean went abroad, and pursued post-graduate studies in the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. Since his return he has specialized in surgery, and has practically abandoned the field of general medicine. He has membership in the Wayne County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. His social clubs are the Detroit Club, the Bloomfield Hills Country Club.

April 9, 1907, Dr. McLean married Miss Rebecca Scotten, daughter of the late Oren Scotten of Detroit. They are the parents of two daughters, Marian and Bessie.

M. Thomas Ward. A Grand Rapids lawyer, who in five years has won a distinctive position in his profession. Mr. Ward is also well known through the Fifth district as one of the young and progressive leaders of the Democratic party. Mr. Ward is not yet thirty years of age, and judging from his accomplishments in the past, a broad career of public and professional achievements lies before him.

M. Thomas Ward was born December 27, 1884, at Harvard, Kent county, Michigan, the third in a family of five children born to Michael and Mary (Kain) Ward. His father was born in Ireland, and his mother in Michigan. Michael Ward came to Grand Rapids in the pioneer days, and has long been recognized as one of the leading lumbermen of western Michigan. He still owns large interests in timber lands in this state and in Wisconsin, Minnesota and California. The son of a wealthy farmer, Mr. Ward never had any disposition either in his youth or in manhood to lead a career of leisurely activity, and has always been under the stimulus of a propelling ambition. He attended the district schools until about fourteen years of age, then spent one year in school at Ottawa, Canada, and on returning to his native state entered the high school at Greenville, where he was graduated at the age of twenty. As a boy he often spent his vacations on a farm, and by work of that kind earned, not from necessity, but from a desire to be busy and early get into real life, he earned enough to defray his expenses through college. In 1905 he entered the University of Michigan, and was graduated in 1908 from the law department with the degree LL. B. During his first year after admission to the bar he was associated with the law firm of McKnight & McAllister at Grand Rapids, and has since then practiced alone, his offices being in the Houseman Building.

Mr. Ward is not only one of the leading attorneys but prominent in politics, and was a Democratic candidate for prosecuting attorney in 1912, but went down to defeat with the rest of the party ticket. He was secretary of the congressional committee when Mr. Sweet was first elected to

Congress, and was one of the two original Wilson men in Grand Rapids, and it was largely due to his personal efforts that Grand Rapids had the opportunity to hear Mr. Wilson in his presidential campaign during 1912.

On August 17, 1909, was solemnized the marriage of M. Thomas Ward and Mame Hale, a daughter of Dr. Herbert J. and Pauline Hale of Grass Lake, Michigan. Mrs. Ward was educated at Grass Lake and is a graduate of the University of Michigan. She takes a very prominent part in Grand Rapids society, and is one of the working members of the Ladies' Literary Club. Mr. Ward is affiliated with the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and belongs to the Catholic church. His residence is at 422 Lyons street, N. E.

CHARLES FREDERIC HEYERMAN. A Detroit business man whose connection with a number of enterprises has contributed to the city's prosperity, Charles Frederic Heyerman represents an old and prominent family both in Michigan and with lines of ancestry extending back to colonial days.

He was born in the city of Toledo, Ohio, March 24, 1874, a son of the late Commander Oscar Frederic Heyerman of the United States navy. Born in Germany, February 17, 1844, Commander Heyerman was a son of Charles Frederic Heyerman, who brought his family to the United States and to Detroit in 1852, was associated with the late Judge Witherell in the Government Land Office in Detroit, but about the close of he Civil war returned to Germany with his wife and daughter, and died there in 1877. His widow continued to make her home in Germany until her death in 1894, and her daughter, Marie M., now the widow of Rev. Theodore Sauer, a clergyman, still resides in Dresden, Germany. Commander Heyerman, who was eight years old when his parents came to the United States, was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1864, and after a long career in the navy retired with the rank of Commander in May, 1895, and died at sea on board the Steam Ship Havel, October 27, 1895, while on his way to Germany for a visit. His body was brought back to America and buried by the side of his wife and son in Detroit.

Rebekah Kearsley Webster, who married the late Commander Heyerman, was born in Detroit, April 8, 1851, and died in Brooklyn, New York, September 10, 1895. Her father, Mathew Howard Webster, born at Albany, New York, July 4, 1816, and who died at his home at Grosse Isle in the Detroit River, near Detroit, May 30, 1893, was an old-time hardware merchant of Detroit and a man of prominence in business affairs. His wife, whose maiden name was Martha Immel Kearsley, was the third child of Major Jonathan Kearsley, a Detroit pioneer of considerable note. Major Kearsley, a native of Pennsylvania, saw service as major of a Pennsylvania regiment during the War of 1812, losing a leg in the battle of Niagara or Lundy's Lane, was subsequently appointed United States Receiver of Public Monies at Detroit, and moved from Pennsylvania to Michigan to take up his official duties. His memory is permanently fixed in the city records as one of the early mayors and a regent of the University of Michigan and in many other ways prominent. Major Kearsley was the son of Captain Samuel Kearsley, an officer in the Revolutionary war who for meritorious service rendered at Valley Forge was presented a sword by General Washington, a weapon which is still in the family's possession.

The Webster, or maternal line, of Mr. Heyerman runs back directly to John Webster, at one time governor of Connecticut. Governor Webster, who was born in Warwickshire, England, became one of the original proprietors of Hartford, Connecticut, and served first as deputy gov-

ernor and later as governor in 1656. In 1669 occurred his removal from Hartford to Hadley, Connecticut, and his place was that of a leading man in that community. His son, Lieutenant Robert Webster, of Middletown and Hartford, served as an officer in the Revolutionary war, in which his father likewise held a high rank, and for patriotic services received a large land grant. John Webster, son of Lieutenant Webster, was born at Middletown, Connecticut, November 10, 1663, his son, Ebenezer Webster, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1689 and died in 1776; Mathew Webster, son of Ebenezer, was born in 1720 and died in 1807, and the latter's son, George Webster, was father of Mathew Webster, maternal grandfather of Mr. Heyerman.

Charles Frederic Heyerman, after attending the Detroit graded and high schools, was a student in the Stevens Preparatory School at Hoboken, New Jersey, and Stevens Institute of Technology, of the same city, after which his study of civil engineering was continued at Cornell University at Ithaca, New York. After leaving the latter university came his appointment to service with the Deep Waterways Survey under the Federal government, during 1898-99. His membership in the Michigan Naval Reserve during the Spanish-American war in 1898 brought him into active service on board the Yosemite, an auxiliary cruiser whose fighting force was made up with the Michigan reserve, and which made an excellent record in the several months spent about Cuba. In 1899 Mr. Heyerman established himself in the real estate and insurance business at Detroit, and has since been successfully identified with those lines.

Mr. Heyerman is a member of the Michigan Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; of Gilbert Wilkes Naval Command No. 142, Spanish-American War Veterans; Michigan Cornell Alumni Association, the Chi Phi College fraternity, the University Club, the Detroit Boat Club and various other social organizations. On June 6, 1901, Mr. Heyerman married Miss Elizabeth Hosie, third daughter of the late Robert Hosie, of this city.

Fred L. Smith. Three successive generations of the Smith family have furnished architects to the city of Detroit, and while the profession belongs to the family it can also be said that its members have honored their calling and have stood at the forefront in their work, with which they have been identified in this city for more than half a century.

Fred L. Smith is now senior member of the firm of Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, Detroit architects who have an established reputation not only in the city but in many towns and cities of the adjoining territory.

Fred L. Smith was born in Detroit in 1862, and is a son of the late Mortimer L. Smith, who was prominent both as an architect and artist at Detroit. Mortimer L. Smith was born at Jamestown, Chautauqua county, New York, in 1840, and his father was one of the pioneer architects of Detroit, coming to Michigan from New York in 1860. Mortimer L. Smith received his early education in the schools of Oberlin and Sandusky, Ohio, and from 1861 to 1868 was associated with his father in their professional activity. At the latter's death, he was in his profession alone until 1888, when his son Fred became associated with him as a junior partner. Mortimer L. Smith drew the plans and supervised the construction of many important buildings in Detroit and other parts of the state, including the Woodward Avenue Baptist church, the Hudson store building, the Campau office building, the State Reformatory Building at Ionia, the State School for boys at Coldwater, the Industrial Home at Adrian, and the store building of Newcomb, Endicott and Company. Though best known as an architect in which field his attainments were of a very high order and his success commensurate, he was

Adolphus A. Ellis

also a talented artist, and many of his canvases found a ready sale in different parts of the country, his sketches of winter scenes being especially admired and sought.

Fred L. Smith derived his educational advantages from the Detroit public schools, and served a practical apprenticeship to his profession in his father's office, beginning as a draughtsman. In 1888 he became junior member of the firm of Mortimer L. Smith & Son, a relationship which continued with mutual advantage and profit until the father's death on January 19, 1896. From 1896 until 1903, Mr. Smith was in business by himself, and in the latter year took an influential part in the organization of a corporation known as Field, Hinchman & Smith, in which he was vice president. This company was reorganized in 1907, under the present title of Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, Mr. Smith becoming president.

He is a member of the Michigan Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, belongs to the Detroit Club and the Detroit Board of Commerce, and is a successful architect, and also a man of affairs. Mr. Smith was married at Detroit in 1886 to Miss Jennie M. Dodge, and their five children are, Florence E., Alice D., Esther M., Mortimer L. and Fred L.

Adolphus A. Ellis. In that most perplexing and difficult of professions, the law, it is an interesting and instructive study to note how opportunity waits on fitness and ability. The occupancy of high position argues in itself for its possessor superior talents, unusual skill, broad learning, indomitable perseverance and uncompromising probity. The distinguished place which has been attained among Michigan legists by the Hon. Adolphus A. Ellis of Grand Rapids has been gained through the possession of these qualities and the ability to recognize and grasp opportunity as it has presented itself. For some years before the public as the incumbent of offices of responsibility and trust he won recognition as one of the ablest men of his day, and since his return to private practice his connection with many important and complicated cases of jurisprudence has made him justly accounted a leading member of the state bar.

Mr. Ellis is a native of Michigan, born October 5, 1848, at Vermontville, Eaton county, a son of Elmer F. and Jane (Halstead) Ellis. His parents were married in New York and in 1846 came to Michigan, settling in Vermontville, where they passed the remainder of their lives. There were six sons in the family: Eugene, who enlisted in Company B, Second Michigan Cavalry, for service during the Civil war, at the age of fifteen years, and died in Andersonville prison; Abraham H., who served during that struggle as a member of the Seventh Michigan Cavalry, and at the time of his death, in 1902, was a justice of the supreme court of Kansas; Edgar C., a prominent attorney of Kansas City, Missouri, who has been twice elected to Congress on the Republican ticket in a strong Democratic district; Ernest S., also a leading member of the Kansas City bar; Howard A., who was one of the "boomers" to ride into Oklahoma, locating on a farm near Oklahoma City, which he subsequently platted for city purposes and sold for $200,000, and Adolphus A.

Adolphus A. Ellis attended the district schools until he was sixteen years of age, at which time he became a student in the public schools of Charlotte. In 1869 he entered Olivet College, where he studied for three years, and for four years succeeding this was engaged as a teacher, two years at Muir and two years at Grand Ledge. During this period as an educator he assiduously prosecuted his legal studies, and in Janu-

ary, 1876, was admitted to the bar. He embarked upon his professional career at Muir, where he remained five years, following which he moved to Ionia and for one year was in partnership there with H. C. Sessions. For the ensuing eight years he practiced alone. From 1885 until 1889 he served as prosecuting attorney of Ionia county, and in 1888 was nominated as the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of attorney general of the state, but met defeat with the balance of the ticket. In 1890 Mr. Ellis was renominated and elected, and again in 1892 received the nomination and won the election. Some contested cases of unusual importance were disposed of during his incumbency of that office, among them being the celebrated Malitor murder cases, tried in Alpena, whence they had been brought from Presque Isle county. Another was the case of the notorious Daniel Heffron of Manistique. These criminal cases were important and attracted widespread attention, the former by reason of the high social standing of the parties accused and the fact that seventeen years had elapsed from the time of the murder until the prosecution was commenced; and the latter because of the notoriously bad character of the defendant, who was a perpetual menace to society when at liberty. These cases were won for the state. After his retirement from the office of attorney general, Mr. Ellis was retained by the commonwealth as special counsel in "The State of Michigan vs. Bay County," a case in which the defendant county resisted the payment of taxes claimed by the state. He won the case and the state treasury was enriched to the amount of $115,000 as a result. In 1890 Mr. Ellis was elected to the mayoralty chair of Ionia, and also acted in that capacity in 1891, 1897 and 1899. In 1906 he came to Grand Rapids and has here continued to be engaged in private practice, with offices at No. 220 Houseman Building. Mr. Ellis has brought to the practice of his chosen profession the natural aptitude which is inherent in a mind of rare logical and analytical power, as well as the culture which is the product of a thorough education, aided by intelligent and persistent study. In clearness, force and logical arrangement his briefs are rarely excelled. To untiring industry he joins a thorough knowledge of the law and an unsurpassed familiarity with authorities, and his citations are made with unerring judgment. While he is a deep thinker and a profound student, he is genial and fond of social pleasures, and holds membership in the Royal Arch Masons, the Knights Templar, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Royal Arcanum and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. The home, at No. 306 Auburn avenue, affords Mr. Ellis those domestic enjoyments which he prizes far more highly than his well-earned professional honors.

On April 2, 1874, Mr. Ellis was married to Miss Mattie Nichols, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Nichols of Oneida, Michigan. Two children have been born to this union: Howard A. and George N., both educated at Olivet College and graduates of the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and now associated with their father in the practice of law at Grand Rapids. Howard A. Ellis married Enid Holmes, a daughter of H. S. Holmes, a banker of Chelsea, Michigan, and they have a daughter, Edith Enid, and a son, Howard Holmes. Mrs. Adolphus A. Ellis, who was educated in the schools of Grand Ledge and private schools, is widely known in social circles of Grand Rapids and is a leading member of the Ladies' Literary Club of this city.

Judge John Logan Chipman. Harry F. Chipman. In the public life and legal profession no name has been more distinguished since the

early history of Detroit down to the present time than that of Chipman, three generations successively having increased the wealth of association and honors that belong to that name.

The late Judge John Logan Chipman was one of Michigan's distinguished lawyers and jurists. He was born in Detroit, the scene of his activities and honors, on June 5, 1830, when Michigan was still a territory. The old American family from which he was descended had members prominent in all the different generations from colonial times to the present. His first American ancestors, and the founder of the Chipman family now widely distributed in America, was John Chipman born n Barnstable, England, in 1614, who emigrated to America, in 1630, settling on a farm at Barnstable, Massachusetts, a locality named in honor of his birthplace. He married a daughter of John Howland, one of the Pilgrims who came over in the Mayflower, and their son, Samuel, married Sarah Cobb, one of whose children was John, born in 1691. This John graduated from Harvard College, became a distinguished clergyman at Beverly, Massachusetts, and died in 1775. In 1740, John Samuel Chipman, with five of his sons, removed to Litchfield, Connecticut, and was chosen first representative from that town in the legislature and also appointed judge of the county court. His son, Samuel, married Hannah Austin, of Suffield, Connecticut, and of their six sons Nathaniel became the grandfather of Judge John Logan Chipman. Nathaniel born at Salisbury, Connecticut, November 15, 1752, entered Yale College, from which he withdrew while in the senior class in order to enter the Continental Army during the Revolution. He was commissioned second lieutenant, being at that time about twenty-four years of age. He was at Valley Forge and in the battles of Monmouth and White Plains, and while serving in the army with distinction Yale College awarded him the degree of A. B. He finally resigned his commission studied law, located in Vermont, where he practiced his profession until his death. He married Sarah Hill, and of their seven children the oldest was Henry, father of Judge Chipman.

Henry Chipman when a young man went to South Carolina, where he married Martha Logan, daughter of a weathy and prominent planter of that state, who had served in the Revolutionary war. In 1824 Henry Chipman moved to Michigan, settling in Detroit. Thereafter he was constantly prominent in the public affairs of the territory and state. He held office as one of the territorial judges from 1827 to 1832, was chief justice of the county court of Wayne county in 1825, and judge of the recorder's court of Detroit in 1835. He was senior member of the firm of Chipman & Seymour, who published a Whig paper at Detroit from 1825 to 1829.

The late Judge John L. Chipman was educated in the common schools of Detroit, and in the Detroit branch of the University of Michigan, an institution then in its infancy. Before completing his college course he was employed in the service of the Montreal Mining Company, and made explorations in the wilds of the upper peninsula of Michigan, in search of eligible locations for mining operations. In the meantime he prepared himself for the law, for which he had inherited not only talent, but a strong predilection. His admission to the bar was granted while he was in the wilds of the upper peninsula. Upon returning to Detroit he entered upon the active practice of his profession, and his success as a lawyer was equaled by his prominence in public affairs. In 1853 he was assistant clerk of the Michigan House of Representatives; in 1856 he was elected city attorney of Detroit, an office he held for four years; in 1864 was elected a member of the Michigan legislature, and in 1866 was Democratic candidate for congress, but was defeated owing to the domi-

nance of the Republican party in the state at that time. In 1867 Judge Chipman became attorney for the city police board, and acted in that capacity until elected to the bench of the superior court in 1879. The court was abolished for political reasons after his election, and thereupon he was elected by the people to congress.

Judge Chipman's service to the state and the nation while in congress was characterized by the same qualities of scholarly ability and disinterested statesmanship which marked him in all his other relations with public affairs. He was one of Detroit's eminent citizens, and was so regarded during his life time and at his death on January 25, 1894.

A son of this distinguished Detroit lawyer and jurist, and a descendant from the other prominent men of the name, previously mentioned, Harry F. Chipman, was born in Detroit, June 29, 1859, has likewise won many honors and a distinguished position in the Detroit bar. He was a student of the public schools and in 1878 entered the service of the Paris, Cumberland Gap & Southern Railway Company as a civil engineer. On returning to Detroit he began the study of law, having for his preceptor his distinguished father and also the Hon. John D. M. Dickinson. In 1880 he was admitted to the bar and soon after was elected circuit court commissioner. At different intervals in his private practice he has stepped aside to fill important public positions. In 1894 Governor Pingree appointed him a member of the board of police commissioners of Detroit, an office he resigned in 1896 to become Democratic candidate for sheriff of Wayne county. Elected sheriff he made an admirable record of efficiency during his first term, and in 1900 the Democrats nominated him for the office of circuit judge, but he was defeated for that office for which his qualifications so well fitted him. Since then he has given his entire attention to his private practice.

In 1891 Mr. Chipman married Rose C. Copeland, daughter of David Copeland of Detroit. They have three children: Etole, Dorothy and Helen.

Earl R. Stewart. A Grand Rapids lawyer, who has practiced in that city since 1900, Mr. Stewart has gained other distinctions along with his standing as a lawyer. He has served as a member of the state legislature and has been prominent in the Michigan National Guard for the past twenty years being now a major in the service. He comes of a military family, and the Stewarts have been identified with this section of western Michigan since the pioneer days.

Earl R. Stewart was born on a farm in Kent county October 5, 1872. His parents are Charles R. and Alta M. (Sadler) Stewart. The grandparents were James and Delia (Marsh) Stewart. James Stewart was born in 1809, while on a sailing vessel between Scotland and New York, the Stewarts having originated in the land of hills and heather. Grandfather James grew up in New York state, but in 1836 came west and settled in Michigan. A shoemaker by trade, he followed his vocation at Grand Rapids during the early days, and later moved to Grandville, in Kent county, where he spent the rest of his life. In Grandville he bought a farm and was one of the prosperous men of his community. On the maternal side there is a still more interesting genealogy. The maternal grandparents were Henry and Julia A. (Root) Sadler. The Sadler family was founded in America by a German Hessian, a name which has not a pleasant sound to American patriots, but which in this case has certain mitigating circumstances. This Christopher Sadler, a mercenary hired by the British government to put down the rebellion of the colonies, deserted from the English army during the Revolution and fought on the American side until the end of the struggle. He was

a captain in the engagement at Black Rock. This old German soldier was a great-great-great-grandfather of the Grand Rapids lawyer. Great-grandfather Christopher Sadler saw service as a soldier in the war of 1812. Henry Sadler, grandfather, was born in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, July 4, 1817, and moved to Michigan in 1855, settling in Kent county. Charles R. Stewart, the father, was born in Kent county, August 12, 1846, and is still living. His wife was born in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, May 20, 1850, and is also living. They were married in 1871. The father followed farming actively until 1897, when he retired and came to Grand Rapids. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church, and he fraternizes with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Maccabees. He is a Republican in politics, having supported that party since the war, in which he saw service as a soldier. He went out June 18, 1864, in Company I of the First Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, and continued until the close of the war. He was with Sherman on the famous march to the sea, and for nine years has been active in Grand Army circles. While living on a farm in Kent county he held several township offices. There were three children, of whom Earl was the first, Alice Theodie lives at home with her parents, and Virginia is the wife of Louis F. Buchsieb, an automobile man living in Chicago.

Earl R. Stewart grew up on a farm, had a common school education, graduated from the Grand Rapids high school in 1892, and in 1900 took his degree in the law department at the University of Michigan. His practice as a lawyer began with the firm of Butterfield & Keeney, but since 1903 he has been in practice alone.

In 1903 Mr. Stewart married Miss Louise Buchsieb, a daughter of Louis J. Buchsieb, who located in Grand Rapids in 1877, and was a jeweler in that city. Mr. Stewart and wife have one child, James, who is now being educated in the public schools. Mr. Stewart and family attend the Methodist Episcopal church and fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

One of the Republican leaders in Kent county, he served as circuit court commissioner four years, was a member of the legislature in 1909 and 1911, and has given much of his time to political affairs and to the promotion of good government. Mr. Stewart in 1891 enlisted in Company B of the Second Regiment of Michigan State Troops, and has been identified with the state military forces for twenty-two years. He served as regimental sergeant major in 1898, during the Spanish-American war, and continued on duty until mustered out. He became lieutenant in 1899, was promoted captain in the same year, and in 1905 was made major. He has been detailed a member of the Military State Board by Governor Osborn and Governor Ferris.

Edwin E. Armstrong. Among the pioneer merchants of Detroit was the late Thomas Armstrong, who came to Michigan the same year it was admitted into the union as a state, settling in Detroit. His career was one of remarkable interest, both for his family connections and for his own experience and achievements. He died many years ago, and among his family who have continued the name and the exceptional business qualifications which characterized the founder in Michigan is Edwin E. Armstrong, head of the largest saddlery and harness manufacturing establishment in the state.

The late Thomas Armstrong was a native of Dublin, Ireland, where he was born June 2, 1805. His father Launcelot Armstrong, of Dublin, Ireland, died in 1810. His wife was Ann Chamberlain, who died in

Detroit in 1883. The official records in Dublin Castle show that Thomas Armstrong was the only remaining Irish-born representative of the family known as the Armstrongs of Longfield, and Killibracken in County Leitrim, Ireland. That family was for many generations prominent in civil and military life. The family was founded by William Armstrong of Gilnockie, Scotland, an officer in the army Charles I, who settled in Ireland about 1620, and was killed in battle in the Cromwellian wars. He was a great-grandson of John Armstrong, Laird of Gilnockie, who died in 1630, and who was a noted border chief, named and mentioned in many of the old Scottish ballads. The stronghold of that Scotch borderer is still standing near Langholm.

The recollections and reminiscences of the late Thomas Armstrong covered the Napoleon and Wellington periods of the early nineteenth century, and the celebration in Dublin over the fall of Napoleon at Waterloo was vividly remembered by him. He was present at the opening of the first passenger railroad in the world, connecting Liverpool with Manchester in 1829. In 1832, accompanied by his mother, Thomas Armstrong came to America, locating in New York City. In 1834, he returned to Ireland, but was back again in the same year. In 1835, he invested in a tract of land in Maine. That was a poor investment, since the land, upon investigation, proved to be at the bottom of a lake. With such experience in the east, Thomas Armstrong in 1837 set out for Michigan, coming by way of Erie canal, and from Buffalo, New York, taking passage on the steamer North America for Detroit. The voyage up the lake required more than three days. His arrival in Detroit did not impress him with the advantages of the situation, and his discouragement over the outlook was such that he quickly determined to return to New York City. However, he finally decided to give the frontier town one trial, and bought some property and engaged in the general mercantile business. His success was almost immediate, and from that time forward he and his successors have continued to be identified in a large and prominent way with the commerce of the Michigan metropolis. Thomas Armstrong retired from business in 1858, after a very successful career. In 1845, he married Miss Catherine Hopson, who died in 1855. In 1863 he married Miss Rebecca Gourley. Thomas Armstrong was the father of eight children.

Edwin E. Armstrong, a son of the late Thomas and Catherine Hopson Armstrong was born in Detroit in 1853. With a public school education gained in his native city, he entered business as a clerk, and for a number of years was identified with the hardware trade in this city. In 1880 Mr. Armstrong organized the firm of Armstrong & Graham, a concern which has grown and developed until it is the largest wholesale dealers and manufacturers in harness and saddlery goods in the state of Michigan.

Mr. Armstrong has membership in the Detroit Board of Commerce, the Detroit Club and other social organizations. In 1883 at Detroit was celebrated his marriage to Miss Louise McCutcheon, of Detroit, a daughter of Hon. Sullivan McCutcheon. He has one son, Philip McC. Armstrong, secretary and general manager of The Armstrong Tannery Company, Detroit, and two daughters, Catherine, wife of James M. Acklin, of Toledo, Ohio, and Josephine Moore Armstrong.

George W. Thompson. The professional career of George W. Thompson in Grand Rapids extends over a period of forty years, and during this time he has risen to a foremost position at the Michigan bar. Probably no attorney in the state has a better record for straightforward and high professional conduct and for success earned with honor and without animosity,

and certainly none has gained in greater degree the sincere respect of the people. Mr. Thompson is a product of the farm, is self-educated and entirely self-made. He was born in Jefferson township, Hillsdale county, Michigan, March 3, 1844, and is a son of Warren and Electa (Foote) Thompson.

Warren Thompson was born in Vermont in 1806, and was married in that state to Electa Foote, who was born in New York, daughter of Elijah Foote, of Vermont. In 1838 Mr. and Mrs. Thompson migrated to Michigan, and on December 25th of that year settled in Hillsdale county, on a farm which Mr. Thompson purchased from a man who had bought it from the Government. This tract of eighty acres, located in Jefferson township, is still in the family name and possession, and was conducted by Mr. Thompson up to the time of his death in 1882, after a career that was marked by a fair measure of success. He was an influential Democrat, and was prominent in his community's affairs, serving as postmaster of Osseo, Hillsdale county, from the time he carried the mail in his hat until he was in charge of a commodious office. He was looked up to and esteemed by his fellow citizens as a man who loved a useful and helpful life. Mrs. Thompson was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and she died in that faith in 1865, at the age of 50 years. They were the parents of eight children, of whom two survive: Eliza, who married Morris Lamb and lives at Hillsdale, Michigan, and George W.

George W. Thompson received his early education in the public schools of Hillsdale county, and in the Hillsdale College, and was brought up to agricultural pursuits. It had been his ambition from early boyhood to enter the field of law, but his father was in modest circumstances at that time, and the means for him to complete his education were not available. However, this did not daunt the ambitious and determined youth, who secured a position as a school teacher during the winter months, and after eight terms thus spent found he had accummulated enough to attend Hillsdale College. Succeeding this, he began to read law in the office of George A. Knickerbocker, and after a long period of assiduous study he was admitted to the bar in 1869 and immediately began practice at Hillsdale. Mr. Thompson came to Grand Rapids January 24, 1874, and this city has since been the scene of his numerous achievements. For some time after his arrival he was associated in partnership with a Mr. Kennedy, but in 1884, with Fred C. Temple, formed the firm of Thompson and Temple, which has existed ever since, and which is now known as one of the strong legal combinations in the western part of the state. A stalwart Democrat, he was formerly greatly interested in politics, serving as a member of the city council for one term and as a member of the legislature in 1883, but of late years has concerned himself chiefly with the pressing and constantly broadening duties of his profession. His training and experience have fitted him admirably for general practice, to which he devotes himself, and his scholarly attainments and his exact and comprehensive knowledge of the law have made him an acknowledged leader in the line of his calling.

On December 9, 1874, Mr. Thompson was married to Miss J. Rossette Fisher, of Hillsdale, and to this union there were born six children, of whom four are living, namely: Kate, who married Doctor Westfall, of Ypsilanti, Michigan; John R., of Clarion, Iowa, division superintendent of the Chicago & Great Western Railroad; Mabel F., a teacher in the city schools of Grand Rapids; and Howard E., a student in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. Mrs. Thompson died in 1910, and in 1911 Mr. Thompson was married to Isabelle H. Hammond. Mrs. Thompson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Thompson belongs to the Masonic fraternity, in which he is a Knight Templar and a Shriner. He is the owner of considerable city realty and to some extent has engaged in dealing in real estate.

William L. Gile. The wonderful success which has marked the five years which represent the life of the Gile Boat and Engine Company, of Ludington, Michigan, attests the sagacity, foresight and business skill of its members, whose watchful care and fidelity are building up and perpetuating their fortunes. The life of the manufacturer is a less conspicuous one than that of a member of a learned profession or of one who mingles in public affairs, but it is none the less one of arduous labor and thorough engrossment, requiring a high order of organizing talent, watchfulness of the trend of affairs, and financial skill. The general manager of the Gile Boat and Engine Company, William L. Gile, has been a resident of Ludington only since 1909, but within the short space of five years he has achieved a success such as many men would consider a triumph if accomplished through long years of earnest and patient effort. His success has been achieved through the exercise of sound judgment, allied with a certain degree of venturesome determination, and the high esteem in which he is held is ample evidence of his integrity and straightforward dealing.

Mr. Gile was born in Allegan county, Michigan, January 25, 1869, and is a son of Chauncey and Adelia (Liscoe) Gile. His father, born in Pennsylvania, in 1829, was educated in the public schools of his native place, and at an early date moved to Michigan with his father, John Gile, who had been born in Scotland and emigrated to the United States in young manhood. He settled first in Pennsylvania and later moved to Michigan, and in the latter state passed away after a number of years spent in agricultural pursuits. Following in the footsteps of his father, Chauncey Gile adopted the vocation of agriculturist, and continued as a tiller of the soil throughout life, his death occurring in 1874. He married Adelia Liscoe, who was also born in Pennsylvania, and who still survives at the age of seventy years. She was a daughter of William Liscoe, who was born in New York and came to Michigan at an early date, settling on a farm which he cleared from the timber and on which he continued to make his home until his death, when ninety-one or ninety-two years of age. Chauncey Gile was a Democrat in his political views, and for a number of years was in the government service, his duties taking him frequently to the South. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, which his widow also attends. They were the parents of five children, namely: William L.; Hattie, who married C. Gordon, of Seattle, Washington; Maude, who became the wife of Mr. Curtis and makes her home at Kalamazoo, Michigan; and Lena and Nellie, who are single and live with their mother.

William L. Gile was fifteen years of age when his father died, and it was necessary that he early begin to contribute to the family support. His educational training was secured in the public schools of Montague, Michigan, but when he was fifteen years of age he put aside his books and began to work in a planing mill. Later he secured employment on the river and in the lumber woods, and at the age of nineteen years went to work for the Muskegon Street Railway Company. He was enterprising, faithful and industrious, and at the age of twenty-two years was made master mechanic and chief engineer of the company, positions which he held until 1907, when he went to Greenville, with the C. T. Wright Company, an implement concern. On March 1, 1909, Mr. Gile came to Ludington, Michigan, and organized the Gile Boat and Engine Company, a modest enterprise for the manufacture of boats and engines which grew so rapidly that it was soon capitalized at $150,000, and it was found necessary to treble the size of the factory. The present capacity of the factory is fifty engines per day, and during the winter of 1913-1914 it was necessary to run the factory day and night in order to supply the demand for the

W. L. Giles

company's popular product. Considerable goods are shipped to Minneapolis, but the company's manufacture does not have its sale confined to this country, for many of these engines are in use in foreign lands. Mr. Gile is general manager of this enterprise, with J. S. Sterns, president, and W. L. Mercereau, secretary. Mr. Gile is a careful, prudent and successful business man. His accumulations have not been the fruit of wild speculation or adventure, but have been gathered in the pursuit of legitimate business, to which he gives his constant attention. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the local lodge of the Masonic order, and with Lodge No. 736, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His political belief is that of the Republican party, but he has never been a seeker for public honors.

In March, 1908, Mr. Gile was married to Miss May Moriarity, of Grand Rapids, and they have one daughter,—Josephine, who is three years of age.

Clare J. Hall. It is doubtful if any profession develops with so much accuracy and manly vigor the native intellectual predominancies as that of the law. Not alone opening a vast field for philosophic inquiry, it also imperiously demands an acute and close observation of the daily workings of practical life. The materials for the foundations of society, which are scattered about broadcast and in confusion, often the most crude and irrelative, have to be molded into symmetry and form by the application of great principles. These rude materials and these profound principles, have to be formed together in the crucible, and the melting down and refining of the former is undergone by firm and unyielding contact with the latter. The very highest development of intellectual vigor, the most profound and comprehensive knowledge of principle, is often found inadequate to this arduous task; for with these must be united a clear and quick sagacity, an adaptation to the habits and modes of those surrounding the legist, or all of his labors will fail of accomplishment. Among those who thus act conspicuously in thus molding and forming society in Michigan, stands eminently forward Clare J. Hall, of Grand Rapids, whose success in a number of important cases has made him a familiar figure in the courts of his state.

Mr. Hall was born at Port Austin, Michigan, November 23, 1873, and is a son of James H. and Jessie (Emery) Hall, and a descendant of the Hall family, of Holland extraction. James H. Hall was born in 1843, in New York, and came to Michigan as a young man, where completing his law studies in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, he at once engaged in practice at Port Austin, and that place continued to be his field of labor until 1912, in which year he moved to Detroit. He was prominent in Republican politics for some time, serving as prosecuting attorney of Huron county for a time and also being a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1907, and was fraternally connected with the Knights of the Maccabees. Mr. Hall was a member of the Presbyterian church, while his wife was connected with the Baptist faith. Mrs. Hall was born in Michigan, a daughter of Andrew Emery, an early settler of Michigan, who, at the outbreak of the Civil War, enlisted in a Michigan volunteer regiment, and was wounded in battle, which eventually caused his death. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hall, of whom six are living, and Clare J. is the third in order of birth.

After completing the curriculum of the public schools of Port Austin, Clare J. Hall became a student in the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1906 with his degree. He at once entered upon the practice of his calling at Hart, but after two years came to Grand Rapids and entered the office of Mr. Smedley, with whom he was associated for about three years. In 1911 he formed a partnership with Joseph R. Gillard, and they have since built up an excellent profess-

ional business and maintain offices at No. 1023 Michigan Trust Building. Mr. Hall has built up a wide reputation for his legal acumen and sagacity, and is rapidly making a place for himself among the leading attorneys of Grand Rapids. He is a Republican in politics, but his practice demands his whole attention, and aside from membership in the Masons he has no outside connections.

Mr. Hall was married January 22, 1910, to Miss Violet Hart, of Grand Rapids, and to this union there has come one daughter: Jane, born August 20, 1913.

Charles E. Tarte. As the telephone business has in the course of thirty-five years developed into an almost universal public utility, it has naturally afforded a splendid field for executive and managerial skill, and some of the best talent in American business enterprise are devoted to this particular field. A Michigan man who has risen to important responsibility in the telephone world is Charles E. Tarte, general manager of the Citizens Telephone Company at Grand Rapids. He has been in the telephone business practically all his active career and his first experiences as an operator were in connection with the telephone technic of thirty years ago, when telephony was still in a crude and experimental state, and he has as a practical worker witnessed nearly every important modification and improvement in the telephone service.

His individual career has been one of hard work since early boyhood, and his success is an illustration of the value of concentration along one line. Charles E. Tarte was born at Muskegon, Michigan, October 31, 1869, a son of Joseph and Adeline (Graves) Tarte. The Tartes were a French Canadian family. The father was born in Canada in 1837 and died in 1870, while the mother was born in New York state in 1843 and died in 1910. After their marriage they spent a time in Wisconsin, and then settled at Muskegon. His father was a ship carpenter by trade, and was killed while employed in that work at Muskegon. The family have always been Catholic, and the father was a Democrat in politics. The four children were: Louis E., who lives retired in Muskegon; Elizabeth and Caroline, both unmarried; and Charles E.

With an education in the Catholic parochial schools of Muskegon, Charles E. Tarte at the age of thirteen began earning his living as a messenger boy for the Western Union Telegraph Company. That was in 1882, and in the following May he transferred his services to the Michigan Bell Telephone Company, as a night operator. While attending to his duties in the telephone exchange, he managed to secure two years of study in high school, and it can be said that he has seldom lost an opportunity to better himself and make himself more efficient in his work. From operator he became collector and office man, trouble man, and his promotion was steady and in September, 1898, he came to Grand Rapids as traffic manager for the Citizens Telephone Company. He served as local manager for the Grand Rapids Exchange, and in 1904 was appointed general manager over the system embracing Western Michigan.

In May, 1899, he married Maude Uebelhoer, a daughter of Fred Uebelhoer, who served for twenty years as a member of the detective service in Detroit. Their three children are: Charles E., Louis E. and Elizabeth, the two older being in school. The family are members of the Catholic church, Mr. Tarte affiliates with the Knights of Columbus and in politics is Republican.

Ernest T. Tappey, M. D. It is as a surgeon that Dr. Tappey has his chief distinction, and his achievements in that line have given him a position among the leaders, not only in the city of Detroit, where he

has practiced medicine and surgery for more than thirty years, but also in the United States, where his name is spoken among the ablest in his profession.

A Virginian by birth, born at Petersburg, March 30, 1853, the son of Leopold C. and Ann (Parish) Tappey, Dr. Tappey attended the public schools of New York City from 1860 to 1868, was graduated from the University of Michigan with the degree A. B. in the class of 1873, and received the degree M. A. from the same University in 1876. His study of medicine began at Detroit in 1873 in the office and under the direction of the late Dr. D. O. Farrand. After one course of lectures in the Detroit College of Medicine, he returned to New York City, and in 1879 was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Medical Department of Columbia University. Dr. Tappey then went abroad, where he had some unusual opporunities for completing his preparation for his chosen profession. In 1880 he was a student in Berlin, Germay, and in Vienna, Austria. In 1890 he again went abroad, and spent two months as a student under the noted Dr. Tait in Birmingham, England, and in the same year was a pupil under Dr. Schede of Hamburg.

Dr. Tappey in 1880 began the practice of medicine in Detroit, and has been closely identified with his profession in that city for more than thirty years. His professional relations with the Wayne County Medical Society, the Michigan State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and the American Academy of Medicine. In 1894, he was vice president of the Detroit Medical and Library Associaion.

For a number of years he has confined his attention largely to surgery, especially in gynecology and abdominal practice. He has successfully performed many of the most difficult of abdominal operations. His work includes the successful removal of the ovaries, opening of the gall bladder, successful end to end suturing of the intestines after resection, and in 1894 he removed by lateral perineal section a bullet from the bladder. In the course of his experience, Dr. Tappey has invented a number of surgical appliances and instruments. In 1908, with his wife, he made a journey around the world, taking ten months to it, and, at that time, definitely retired from the practice of medicine.

Dr. Tappey is a member of the board of directors of the National Bank of Commerce of Detroit, is secretary of the Universal Button Company, a member of the Detroit Board of Commerce, and his social relations are with the Detroit Club, the University Club and the Country Club. In 1880 Dr. Tappey married Pamelia W. Waterman, of an old Detroit family. She died, leaving two daughters, Ernestine D., and Pamelia W. In 1891, Dr. Tappey was married in Detroit to Sallie H. Lightner.

Frederick Henry Wolf. The name Wolf is conspicuous in Detroit for its association with brick manufacture. For a great many years Wolf enterprise has produced some of the finest qualities of clay products used in the building constructions of this city and vicinity. Brick is one of the oldest known building materials, and after centuries of competition with every other kind of material brick is still regarded as the most useful, the most permanent, the most economical and the most beautiful. In the building up of the industry known as the F. H. Wolf Brick Company, of which he is president, Mr. Wolf has had no small share in the progress of Detroit industries.

Though his home has been in Detroit and vicinity since early youth, Frederick Henry Wolf was born in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, January 22, 1847, his parents were Wilhelm and Fredericka Wolf, and

the mother died when Frederick H. was about fifteen months old. The father brought his family of five sons to America in 1865, about the close of the Civil war, and arrived in Detroit on May 25, 1865. Their first home was on Junction avenue near the Grand Trunk railway, in a district that was then out in the country in Spring Wells township. The father was a farmer, a vocation he had long followed in the old country, and after coming to Detroit he and his sons were employed at wages by Richard H. Hall, a prominent pioneer brick manufacturer of the city. Later the father bought a farm, resumed his original vocation, which he followed until his death on April 15, 1899. He was then seventy-nine years of age, having been born in 1820. His religious connection was with the German Lutheran church.

Frederick H. Wolf was about eighteen years old when he came to America. His schooling had been acquired in the old country, and he also brought with him full experience and skill as a carpenter, having learned his trade in Germany. From 1865 until the fall of 1869 Mr. Wolf was employed in Hall's brick yards, then after a year spent in the northwest, in the state of Minnesota, he returned to Detroit in the fall of 1870 and once more found a place in the Hall brick yard. In time he came to be one of the most trusted and efficient men under Mr. Hall, who made him foreman, succeeding Conrad Clippert in that capacity.

The beginning of Mr. Wolf's independent operations as a manufacturer was made in 1881, when, with Richard H. Hall Jr. as partner, under the name of Hall & Wolf Brick Company, a brick yard was established on Warren avenue alongside the Pere Marquette Railway. In 1886 the firm bought fifty-three acres of land on what is now Central avenue and the Michigan Central railway, and moved their kilns to that point. The firm of Hall & Wolf continued to do a prosperous business until February 10, 1888. In that year a stock company was organized, known as the Hall & Wolf Brick Company, Inc. The next change came on June 10, 1897, when the company was re-incorporated as the F. H. Wolf Brick Company, the Hall interests having been purchased by Mr. Wolf. The official heads and directors of the company at present are: F. H. Wolf, president; his sons, John E., vice president; Frank H., secretary and treasurer; and Frederick C., a stockholder. This is one of the larger brick making concerns of the state, its product is chiefly common building brick, the daily capacity of the plant being about one hundred thousand brick.

Mr. Wolf's wife was Mary Kokash, who was born in Austria and came to America in 1866 with her parents. She died in 1907 at the age of sixty-three years. Eight children were born, six of whom live to honor the memory of their mother, as follows: John E., vice-president of the F. H. Wolf Brick Company, married Annie Schultz, and their two sons are Edmund Frank and John Frederick; Frederick G., who is engaged in the coal business and also is a stockholder in the brick company, married Emma Zimmerman, and their five children are named Harriet, Rowena, Herbert, Julia and Alice; Anna L. married Joseph Bledow, and their two children are Wanda and Henry; Frank H., secretary and treasurer of the company, married Catherine Thomas and has a child, Dorothy; Charles, who now is a resident of Seattle, Washington, married Jeane Haggerty, of the old Detroit family of that name; Richard L., who is a mining engineer by profession and in the employ of a company operating mines both in Arizona and California, and he divides his time between those two states.

Mr. F. H. Wolf is a prominent member of the Detroit Builders and Traders Exchange, and is one of the well known Masons of the city. His affiliations are with Schiller Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Peninsular Chap-

ter, R. A. M.; Monroe Council, R. & F. M.; Detroit Commandery No. 1, K. T.; Michigan Consistory of the thirty-second degree Scottish Rite, and Moslem Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

ELMORE DENNIS. A notable personality and remarkable business career has been that of this venerable citizen of Jackson, now passed the age of eighty-six, yet strong and vigorous and bearing the weight of four-score six, as many uphold their three-score. His home has been in Jackson county, since 1838, and he can recall events and circumstances that were long ago written in history. For forty years he has been proprietor of the Dennis Machine Company at Jackson, one of the oldest industrial establishments of the city. He is a Democrat, who began voting for the party candidates in 1848, and still is staunch to the tried virtues of Andrew Jackson.

The birth of Elmore Dennis occurred in the village of Dover plains, Dutchess county, New York, June 11, 1827. His father was Cornelius Dennis, who was born in the same New York village, and for many years followed the trade of millwright. His grandfather was Joseph Dennis of American birth, but the son of an Englishman who came to the American colonies, just prior to the Revolutionary war. The mother of Elmore Dennis was Clarissa Taylor, who was a native of New York, the daughter of Nathaniel Taylor, and who died in the year 1847. Cornelius Dennis was born in 1798, and died in 1850 at the age of fifty-two. Elmore Dennis is the older of two children, his sister, five years younger, being Mrs. Rachel E. Brundage, a widow, living in Oklahoma City. The Dennis family made settlement in Jackson county, Michigan, in 1838, when Elmore was eleven years old. Their settlement was on a farm in Springport township in the northwest corner of the county. A portion of the farm was entered directly from the government, and the rest was bought from local owners. Under such conditions it was but natural that Elmore Dennis got more training from practical work than from school attendance. Almost as soon as he came to Michigan he began assisting his father in the improvement of the land. The old homestead was located eighteen miles from Jackson, and the intervening country was so sparsely settled that for a distance of seven miles not a single habitation broke the continuity of the original wilderness. It was on that old homestead that both the parents died. When they settled there Springport township had only about one dozen voters, and of these Mr. Dennis cannot recollect one who is still living. Cornelius Dennis in the early days held the office of highway commissioner in his township.

During his early manhood, Elmore Dennis learned the trade of millwright at Ann Arbor, and worked as a journeyman and built mills on his own account for many years. In 1867 he located in Jackson, and here gave his attention to general work in mechanics. He had a natural bent for mechanical pursuits, and having acquired a knowledge of everything pertaining to the machinist's trade, soon had all the business he could attend to. In 1873 Mr. Dennis established the Dennis Machine Company, which has been successfully conducted under his principal supervision ever since. There is perhaps no other establishment in Jackson, that has been in continuous operation under the same name so long as that of the Dennis Machine Company. Its work might be characterized as a general jobbing business, but for the most part it has put out a large line of woodworking machinery. For twenty-five years, the concern was conducted as an incorporation, of which Mr. Dennis was president. One of his partners was Henry Kline, now deceased. Mr. Kline was an orphan boy who came into the Dennis home at the age of thirteen, was reared to useful manhood, and when old enough was given employment in the Dennis

Machine shop. He later acquired a partnership, and also became one of Jackson's prominent citizens. Henry Kline was born in New York City, September 12, 1852, and died July 7, 1910. After being taken into the Dennis home he was given by his foster parents the same care as if he had been their own child, and came to manhood with industrious habits and integrity of character fully established. In Masonic circles and as a citizen, he was highly esteemed. Not obtrusive or officious, he led a quiet life, faithful to honor and duty in every way, and lived up to all the requirements of an honest private citizen. As a Mason he had membership in Lodge No. 17, in Royal Arch Chapter No. 3, and in Commandery No. 9 of the Knights Templars, and at his death was a past eminent commander of the Knights Templars. Henry Kline married a sister of Mrs. Elmore Dennis, and this made the two men brothers-in-law, though the relation between them was more like that of father and son. Henry Kline left a son, Elmore Kline, a namesake of Mr. Dennis, now employed in the Dennis Machine Shops.

On May 27, 1855, Elmore Dennis married Alice Pinkney, who died in 1906. Mr. Dennis has been a Jacksonian Democrat all his life, and for two years was president of the Andrew Jackson Society. At the annual meeting of this organization on January 8, 1908, Mr. Dennis, then president, delivered the annual address, which was published in full in the Jackson *Patriot,* and which shows him to be possessed of much ability as a public speaker, and thoroughly familiar with the life and achievements of "Old Hickory." In his address Mr. Dennis gave a review of the Andrew Jackson Society, which was organized at Jackson on January 8, 1864, comprising in its original membership only men who had voted for Andrew Jackson for president. So far as could be ascertained, not one of the original members was living in 1908. In sketching the career of the society, from its founding, Mr. Dennis concluded with several paragraphs of a more general nature, and it seems appropriate to quote these paragraphs as expressions of his own political feelings, and as opinions delivered by an old-time Democrat, who regards with considerable doubt the changing policies of his party in modern times:

"With most of these men I had the honor of a personal acquaintance, and with many of them a very intimate friendship. To the fundamental principles of government, enunciated by Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the Democratic party, and exemplified by Andrew Jackson in his opposition to monopoly and special privileges granted to a few, now the great industrial evil of our time, they were intelligently devoted. There is an apparent disposition on the part of the rising generation to depart from the fundamental principles of government, announced by Jefferson and upheld by Jackson when he waged his successful warfare against the old United States Bank chiefly because it sought to control the politics of the country. The old maxims, 'that government is best which governs least,' 'the world is governed too much,' are ignored, if not forgotten, and in the protection of monopolies and trusts, which are fostered and nurtured by the tariff, individual initiative and enterprise from which the greatest progress and prosperity came, are crushed, and the people are made mere hewers of wood and drawers of water for the privileged classes of legislation.

"Already a change has taken place, under the forms of law, that was not contemplated by the founders of this government. Their democracy was based upon the idea of equal rights for all and special privileges for none. With the great transportation interests controlled by a few, with the coal mines in the grasp of a few, and the prices of fuel and warmth dictated by their desire for gain, with the iron mines owned and worked by a single corporation, with the disappearing supply of lumber, making

John Peterson

the building of homes for the people next to impossible, and with all these and many other interests protected in their extortions by the government, the dependent class is all the time increasing, dependent upon others for the opportunity to work and earn a living. Under such a policy, the individuals wither and the corporation is more and more. The founders of this association hoped for different conditions. Their work was well done, but they were overwhelmed by the abhorrent forces of monopoly and special privileges. They adhered to the vital principles of self-government, and the policies that would thus promote the general welfare. They have left in the hands of the people of today, a duty to resume and finish the work they desired to accomplish. In this country the people have the remedy in their own hands. If they fail to use it the fault is their own. And now, fellow members of this association, and younger men of the time, upon whom the largest measure of responsibility rests, I adjure you to stand firmly by the faith of the fathers of the Republic—the founders and upholders of true Democracy—the principles of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson."

Mr. Dennis has for forty years been a Knight Templar Mason, and a member of the Jackson commandery, being its oldest member in point of age, and there are but four others who have belonged to the local organization longer than he. Mr. Dennis has been a moderate user of tobacco for seventy years, and has never experienced any bad results from the practice. Though eighty-six, he is still strong and it seems probable that his vitality will continue for years to come. His eyesight and hearing are clear, his memory is good, and his mental faculties are those of a man many years younger. His hand is so steady that he writes as legibly as a youth. Mr. Dennis is now practically alone in the world, having only his foster-grandson to keep him company. His wife was in every way a woman of noble character, and a true helpmate in every sense.

John Pehrson. This sterling and honored citizen of Mason county has here maintained his home for more than thirty years, and this interval has shown on his part the consecutive endeavor and the determined purpose that ever make for personal success and advancement. He came from his native land to America as a young man, without more than nominal financial resources and dependent upon his own exertions in fighting the battle of life. He has shown to the fullest degree the admirable qualities of the race from which he is sprung, and integrity, ambition and close application have signalized his career in its every stage. That he has commanding place in the regard of the people of Mason county is indicated by the fact that he has served continuously as register of deeds for the county since 1904, his record in this connection having been that of a faithful, circumspect and efficient public officer.

In accordance with the custom of his native land Mr. Pehrson gains his surname from the personal name of his father. He was born in Sweden, on the 14th of December, 1859, and is a son of Pehr and Christina Olson, both of whom passed their entire lives in the land of their nativity, persons of unassuming worth of character, of marked industry and of the type mentioned by the immortal Lincoln in speaking of the life records of his parents as being the "short and simple annals of the poor." The father was born in 1816 and died in 1902, his cherished and devoted wife having been born in 1818 and having been summoned to eternal rest in 1907, so that both attained to venerable age. They were devout members of the Lutheran church and manifested their Christian faith in their daily lives, the subject of this review being their only child.

John Pehrson gained his early education in the schools of his fatherland and has effectively supplemented this through self-discipline and the

lessons gained under the direction of the wise head-master, experience. He early learned the lessons of practical industry and thus he was not poorly fortified when, as a youth of twenty-one years, he immigrated to the United States. In 1880 he first came to Ludington, the beautiful little city that is now his home. For a time he was employed at railroad work, thereafter he gave one year to work in a saw mill, and finally gained a due quota of experience in connection with operations in the lumber woods. Industrious, abstemious and frugal, he saved his earnings and finally was able to purchase a small farm, to the reclamation and improvement of which he directed his attention and labors. He became one of the substantial farmers of Mason county and contributed his quota to the industrial development of this section of the state, even as he has ever stood as a loyal and public-spirited citizen. In 1904 Mr. Pehrson was elected register of deeds of Mason county, and prior to this he has served eight years as supervisor of Amber township. His administration in the office of register of deeds has been punctilious in the extreme and he has brought all records into excellent order, with the best of reference facilities and general systematization.

Mr. Pehrson has entered fully into the spirit of American institutions, has fortified himself in his opinions concerning matters of public polity and is a stalwart in the camp of the Republican party, having served as a delegate to its state conventions in Michigan, as well as to the more localized conventions for which he was eligible. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and holds membership in the Swedish Aid Society.

In the year 1882 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Pehrson to Miss Hilma Andersen, who was likewise born in Sweden, and they have four children, concerning whom the following brief data are given: Louis G. is a carpenter by trade and vocation and resides in Ludington; Victor C. is employed in this city also; Charles W. is a mail carrier on one of the rural routes extending from Ludington; and Agnes L., who remains at the parental home, is her father's able assistant, as she is deputy register of deeds for her native county.

Albert M. Henry. The career of Mr. Henry as a lawyer covers a period of forty-four years. Since 1875 he has been identified with the Detroit bar, and has taken a prominent part in business and civic affairs. At various times his services have been sought for responsible positions in both the state and city government, and as one of the older members of the local bar, Mr. Henry enjoys a dignity and influence proportionate to his long years of active experience and achievement.

Albert M. Henry was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, on the twentieth of September, 1845, a son of William G. and Huldana (Squier) Henry. The parents were among the pioneer citizens of western Michigan. Grand Rapids was the city in which Albert M. Henry spent his boyhood and youth. From the public schools he entered the University of Michigan, and was graduated in the literary department with the class of 1867, and in the law class of 1869.

From 1869 to 1875, Mr. Henry practiced law in Omaha, Nebraska, in which city he was admitted to the bar. Since 1875 his home has been in Detroit.

In the field of business and civic affairs, Mr. Henry was one of the organizers and the first president of the Dime Savings Bank of Detroit. Governor Alger during his administration appointed Mr. Henry to membership on the Michigan State Board of Pardons.

His civic record also includes service in the Detroit City Council and as a member of the Board of Estimates. Mr. Henry is an active worker

with the Detroit Board of Commerce, and served as chairman of the education committee in that organization.

He belongs to the Psi Upsilon College Society, to the Michigan Chapter of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, of which he is President at the present time, is a charter member of the Detroit Club, the Country Club and the Grosse Pointe Riding and Hunting Club, and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason.

On January 23, 1875, Mr. Henry was married in Detroit to Miss Frances M. Burnes, a daughter of the Hon. James Burnes, long prominent in the citizenship of Detroit. Mrs. Henry died February 1, 1879, leaving two children. His son, Burnes Henry, is associated with him in business. His daughter, Edith, is the wife of E. S. Barbour, treasurer of The Michigan Stove Company of this city.

JOHN WOOD. In connection with the lumber business Mr. Wood has become the executive head of one of the important corporations now operating in Michigan, and he is identified with the line of industry to which his father gave attention during the years when Michigan was known far and wide for its great lumbering operations. Mr. Wood is secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Marquette Lumber Company, of which he effected the organization in February, 1909, and the company, which is capitalized for $20,000, confines attention principally to the manufacturing and handling of building material, its principal retail lumber yards being in the city of Grand Rapids, where Mr. Wood has maintained his home since 1893 and where he is known and valued as a progressive business man and loyal and public-spirited citizen.

Mr. Wood was born at Saginaw, Michigan, on the 12th of October, 1871, and is a son of Richard M. and Eleanor (Savage) Wood, both of whom were born in the province of Ontario, Canada—the former in the year 1840 and the latter in 1845, their marriage having been solemnized in their native province. The parents came to Michigan about the year 1867 and established their home in the city of Saginaw. Richard M. Wood was long and actively concerned with the great lumber industry of Michigan and was a practical woodsman of sterling character and much ability. He knew all details of the lumber business, from the cutting of the timber to the rafting of the logs and the manufacturing of the finished products. He retired from active labors in 1904 and has been a resident of Grand Rapids since 1907. He is a Republican in his political allegiance and his life has been one signalized by integrity and honor. His devoted wife, whose death occurred in 1895, was a zealous communicant of the Catholic church. She was a daughter of Henry and Bridget (Strain) Savage, who were born and reared in Ireland, where their marriage was solemnized. Upon coming to America they first settled in Canada, but they eventually removed to Bay City, Michigan, in which state they passed the remainder of their lives. Of the twelve children of Richard M. and Eleanor (Savage) Wood the subject of this sketch was the fourth in order of birth, and of the number nine are now living.

John Wood gained his early education in the public schools of Bay City and St. Ignace, Michigan, but at the age of fourteen years he laid aside his books and began work in the St. Ignace office of the Mackinaw Lumber Company. He continued in the service of this corporation about six years and in the meanwhile gained varied and practical experience in connection with the details of the lumber business. At the expiration of the time noted he went to Muskegon, this state, where he was employed one year by a lumber company. His next change was made in 1893, when he established his residence in the city of Grand Rapids and entered the employ of the Fuller & Rice Lumber Company, with which he con-

tinued to be associated for seventeen years, in executive capacity, and of which he was secretary for several years. In February, 1909, Mr. Wood organized the Marquette Lumber Company, as stated in the opening paragraph of this article, and of this vital and successful corporation he is secretary and general manager, the substantial business of the company having been built up largely through his well ordered efforts and progressive policies.

Political matters have due interest in the case of Mr. Wood, and he is a loyal supporter of the principles for which the Republican party has ever stood sponsor in a basic way. He is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and with the Knights of Columbus, in which latter he served one term as lecturer. He and his family are communicants of the Catholic church.

In the year 1893 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wood to Miss Cecilia G. Madden, daughter of Thomas F. Madden, a successful general and railroad contractor residing at that time in St. Ignace, Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Wood have three children. Vincent R. is a student in the Grand Rapids high school, in the class of 1915; Eleanor is attending a Catholic academy in Grand Rapids; and Maurice is attending the parochial school of St. Andrew's church.

Hon. Frederick C. Martindale. Three successive terms in the office of secretary of state for Michigan, indicates better than any formal analysis the high position which Frederick C. Martindale holds in the esteem of the people of this state, who have thus set the seal of their approval upon one of the most popular and able leaders in the political life of Michigan. Mr. Martindale has long been prominent in Republican politics, and has practiced law at Detroit for about fifteen years.

Frederick C. Martindale was born in the Province of Ontario, Canada, December 18, 1865. When he was two years of age the family settled on a farm in Greenfield township of Wayne county, Michigan, so that his home has been in this state nearly all his life. As he grew to manhood he attended the Detroit Grammar and high schools, and spent six years as a teacher for half of which time he was in charge of the Delray schools in Detroit. Poor health finally compelled him to give up the confining duties of the school room, and he spent three years in recuperating in the southern states. His studies for the law were pursued in the Detroit College of Law, until his admission to the bar in 1897. In the same year he formed a partnership with Edwin Henderson, a relationship which continued with mutual satisfaction and profit up to 1913.

It was a number of years ago that Mr. Martindale first began to participate actively in local and state politics. From 1901 to 1902 he represented Wayne county in the lower house of the legislature, and represented the first district in the state senate during 1905-06-07-08. In September, 1908, his services and attainments having in the meantime attracted to him wide attention and favor from the state party, Mr. Martindale was the unanimous choice of the convention for the office of secretary of state. His election was brought about easily in the following fall, and at the convention in 1910 he was again nominated without opposition, and in 1912 came his third election to this important office. As secretary of state Mr. Martindale is by virtue of his office a member of the public domain commission, and at its annual meeting in May, 1911, he was chosen president of the commission.

On February 23, 1899, Mr. Martindale married Miss Mary Tireman, whose grandfather settled on a farm near Detroit, in the early part of the last century.

ITHIEL J. CILLEY. Few Michigan families can claim longer establishment in America than can the Cilley family of Grand Rapids, members of the family on its maternal side having been among the foremost patriots in the Continental line, and it is worthy of mention that the Cilley line itself had its foundation in Rome in Empire days, and dates its ancestry back to that period with unfailing accuracy. Men of both the Cilley and Monroe branches have for several generations had to do with the fortunes of the United States, and each has produced worthy citizens in goodly number.

Ithiel J. Cilley was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, on June 1, 1848, and is a son of James and Mariam (Monroe) Cilley, both native New Yorkers. The father was born in 1827 and died on October 15, 1912, while the mother was born in 1828 and passed away on April 10, 1906. They were married in New York on May 8, 1846. Mr. Cilley was an attorney, admitted to the bar 1868, and was successful and prominent. He came to Michigan in the year 1855, settling in Lamont, Ottawa county, and he conducted a factory there until 1865. He entered the service of the Union Army as a member of the Tenth Michigan Cavalry in 1864 and served until the close of the war as hospital steward. After the war he returned to Lamont and engaged in the practice of law, successfully and creditably. He was a man of extraordinary talents and was everywhere regarded as a brilliant man. He continued in the practice of law until his death and was reckoned among the more successful attorneys of the district. Of the six children born to him and his wife, four are now living. He was a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and was also a member of the G. A. R. He was a Republican in his political adherence, and it should be said in that connection that he voted the second Republican ticket that was run in Ottawa county. For a good many years he served capably and faithfully as Justice of the Peace, and he brought to that office a service that in its character and justice was worthy of a higher court. Mr. Cilley may well be spoken of as a self made man, for he was orphaned at the tender age of eight years, and his education was gained through close attention to his books and a sweeping disregard of the prerogatives of youth in the matter of the pleasures of life. He was an able orator and was widely known in Ottawa and adjoining counties for his talents as a public speaker. He was a son of William Cilley, who was born in New Hampshire, and who moved to New York in young manhood, later going to Canada where in his prime he was cut down by the cholera scourge that swept the locality wherein he was resident.

The maternal grandfather of Mr. Cilley of this review was John Monroe, born in Canada, and a resident of the United States from young manhood. He reared his family in New York state and there he died, at the age of eighty-six years. He was a son of another John Monroe, who was a famous old Tory, and who lived to the age of one hundred and five years. He was a soldier on the British side in the War of 1812, and at one time held General Scott a prisoner.

Ithiel J. Cilley began his education in Ottawa county as a student in the schools of that community. In young manhood he identified himself with manufacturing interests in Lamont, Michigan, and he followed that field of activity for twelve years. He was convinced by that time that he was destined for other walks in life, and he began reading law in the latter part of his experience in Lamont. In 1881 he began practice as a patent attorney, in which field he has since exercised his legal talent. He has met with a most encouraging success, and is one of the successful men of Grand Rapids today, this city having been his home and the center of his legal activities since 1884.

Mr. Cilley was married in 1881 to Miss Georgia Thurston, who was born in the state of Maine. Six children have been born to them. Cornelia Verne married E. L. Groff, who is connected with the Grand Rapids National Bank. Marian Lavinia married A. L. Snowden, who is with the Adams Express Company in this city. Georgia Estelle married C. B. Corbin, an inventor and salesman of Grand Rapids. Cecil Clare married F. C. Toot, who is associated with the Grand Rapids *Herald*. Vrl Ithiel is in Grantsburg, Wisconsin, where he is connected with the Crex Grass Rug and Furniture Manufacturing Company. All are filling worthy places in the circles to which destiny has called them, and they are worthy sons and daughters of their parents. Glen Thurston died in infancy.

Mr. Cilley is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and has passed all chairs in the local lodge. He is a Republican and has a wholesome and enthusiastic interest in the politics of the city, state and nation, though he has never held office or been an office seeker at any time. He finds his time well occupied with the demands made upon his skill as a patent attorney, and has little opportunity to become otherwise interested. He may well be said to be one of the successful men of the city and he has here a wide circle of friends in professional and other circles.

John Miles Spaulding. Few Detroit business men still in active service have had a longer career in the city than John Miles Spaulding, who about forty-five years ago began traveling out of Detroit as his headquarters selling hides and leathers. He was already a three-year veteran of the Civil War, and thus began life under the honorable star of a military record. For forty years Mr. Spaulding has been almost continuously identified with independent business activities, and is one of the oldest contractors of the city. His contracting has been chiefly in the lines of excavation work, and his organization represents in the highest possible degree efficiency and reliability.

His birth occurred in Franklin county, New York, on September 17, 1844. His birthplace was Fort Covington, on Trout river on the Canadian boundary line. This branch of the Spaulding family was founded in America in 1619, in which year Edmund and Edward Spalding, brothers, landed at Jamestown, Virginia. The original seat of the family in England was the town of Spaulding. There are ten different coats of arms back of the two brothers who came to America. Both brothers left England as non-conformists of the Church of England. In America Edmund's descendants became Roman Catholics, and Archbishop Spaulding of Baltimore and Bishop Spaulding of Peoria were descended from him. The brothers resided at Jamestown, Virginia, until after the Indian massacre, and then accompanied Captain Helm to Bermuda. About 1630 Edmund returned to America and settled in Maryland among the colony of his co-religionists in that section. The other brother, Edward, who was the progenitor of the family to which the Detroit contractor belongs, returned from Bermuda to America in 1630 and settled at Barnstable, Massachusetts, where the rest of his years were spent. The line of descent through the heads of the various American generations is as follows: (1) Edward, who was the emigrant founder; (2) Andrew; (3) Andrew; (4) Andrew; (5) Solomon, who was a lieutenant in the Navy, American forces during the Revolutionary war, and during the latter years of that conflict commanded a privateer; (6) Andrew, a soldier in the war of 1812; (7) James; (8) John Miles Spaulding, who is in the eighth generation from the first of his family in America. Grandfather Andrew Spaulding was born at Shelburn, Vermont, was a shoemaker by trade, was married there, later moved to northern New

York, where his death occurred. His son James, father of John M., was born in Bangor, New York, was a farmer, and also owner of a grist mill and supplied valuable service to the community in which was his home. He married Ann Allen, who was born in Vermont, and both died in New York state.

The grist mill operated by his father was located at Fort Covington, the birthplace of J. M. Spaulding. With a fine family record behind him, and with stimulating environment he grew up in New York, attained a common school education, and when eighteen years of age went out to fight the battles of freedom as a Union soldier. In August, 1862, he became a member of Company D in the One Hundred and Forty-second New York Regiment of Infantry, was with the regiment in the defense of the capital at Washington, then in South Carolina, back to Virginia, and at the close of the war after two years of almost continuous campaigning and duty was mustered out at Fortress Monroe, Virginia. During the last year he was ward master at Fortress Monroe. After a brief visit at his old home in New York, Mr. Spaulding went west to Missouri, and was then an egg buyer for the St. Louis market for one year. In 1866 he was at Galveston, Texas, and in 1867 began working for W. R. King, owner of the Illinois Leather Company at Chicago. In the following fall the company sent him on the road and as its representative he arrived in Detroit on the last day of the following May this city becoming his headquarters as he traveled over all the surrounding territory buying hides and leather. That was his regular business until 1873. Mr. Spaulding then formed a co-partnership with George T. Davis, making the firm of Davis & Spaulding, dealers in building material. This partnership was unfortunate, and the affairs of the firm got into such a tangle that in 1876 Mr. Spaulding bought out his partner in the hope that he might individually do business on a firm financial basis, but did not realize this hope. He took in Mr. H. Holton, and a year later Mr. Holton took the business.

Since his earlier career Mr. Spaulding has been pursuing the straight road to business prosperity. In 1881 he became senior member of the firm of Spaulding & Lenane, dealers in sand for contractors, also handling sewer pipe and doing excavating. Two years later that partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Spaulding continued the handling of sand independently, handling pipe, lime, cement and other building supplies. In the meantime Mr. Spaulding had perfected a small working organization for the handling of excavation contracts, and as his business grew in this department his other interests were gradually abandoned, and for a number of years his attention has been confined to general excavating and sewerage construction. His contract work also includes thirty miles of street paving in Detroit. There is perhaps no other contractor in Detroit who has handled a greater amount of that work in the last twenty years than Mr. Spaulding. Somewhat as a side line Mr. Spaulding has done considerable building for himself in Detroit, and now owns about thirty-five apartments which he himself planned and built. Among these are the following: The Spaulding Terrace, a stone apartment at 475-483 Twelfth street, consisting of twenty apartments; six apartments at the corner of Poplar and 14th streets; three apartments at 40-44 Calumet avenue; two flats at the corner of Elizabeth and Orchard streets. Mr. Spaulding also owns two fine farms, one in Washtenaw county, one of one hundred and fifty acres situated one mile out from the city of Ann Arbor, and another of two hundred acres between South Lyon and Hudson. The first mentioned place is a beautiful country home and now the permanent residence of Mr. Spaulding and family, though he maintains his business headquarters and offices in Detroit.

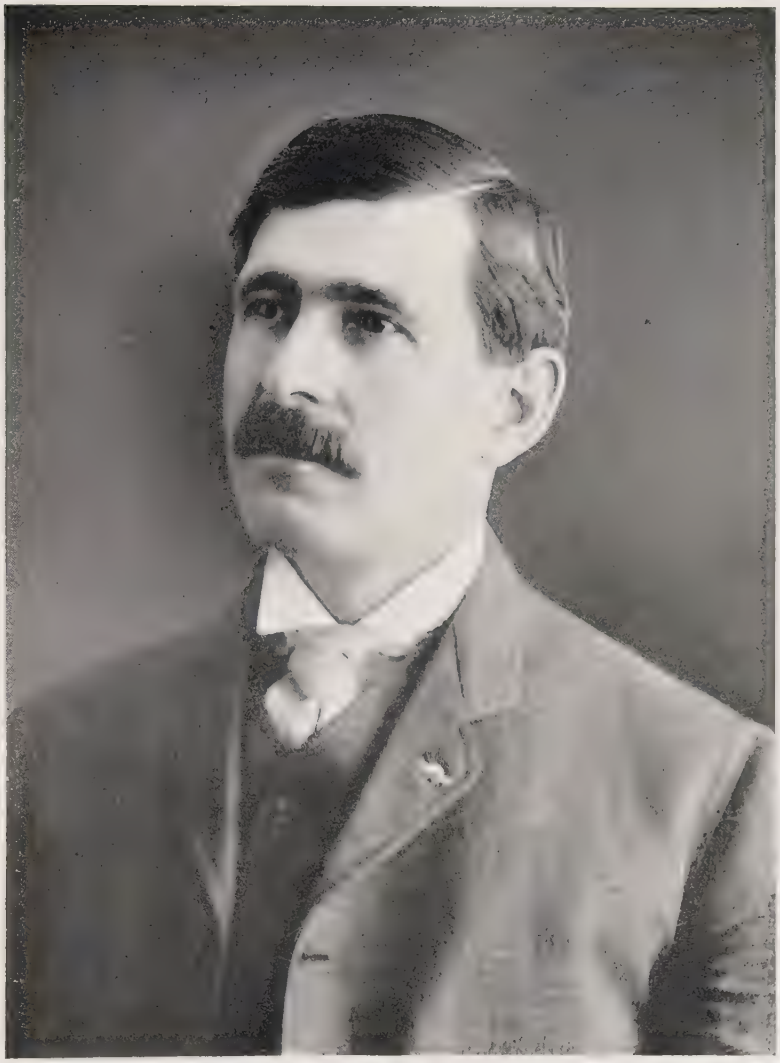
Mr. Spaulding married May Belle Bradt, who was born at the corner of Bragg street and Trumbull avenue in Detroit, the daughter of Simon Bradt, an old-time carpenter contractor. To Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding the following children have been born: John Miles (2d) who died at the age of ten months; Ruth, at home with her parents; John Miles (3rd), a student of the Michigan Agricultural College; Chester C., James Allen, Charles R., and Mary V., all at home.

A special distinction has been paid him as one of the veteran contractors of the city. He is the only member emeritus of the Detroit Builders and Traders Exchange, and at the formal ceremony which transferred him to this honorable degree of membership the exchange presented him with a gold medal on March 21, 1913, and that is the only time in the history of the Detroit Exchange when such an honor has been paid to one of its members. Mr. Spaulding has also taken thirty-two degrees of Scottish Rite Masonry, and is affiliated with Fairbanks Post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Howard W. Cavanagh. One of the most successful and reliable practitioners at the Calhoun county bar, Howard W. Cavanagh, is also recognized as a leader of Democratic politics in the state, and is now serving efficiently as city attorney of Battle Creek. He is a man of settled purpose, firm convictions, practical in his aims, whether as official, attorney or man, and has, therefore, risen steadily to an eminent professional standing, and has been effective in the realization of a number of those projects which are advanced by good citizens of modern tendencies. Mr. Cavanagh is a native of Michigan, born at Alpena, June 12, 1867, a son of James Cavanagh and a member of an honorable old Irish family, which was founded in this country by the paternal grandfather, Michael Cavanagh, a native of Ireland and an emigrant to New York state in 1826, where he was subsequently married.

James Cavanagh, the father of Howard W., was born in Jefferson county, New York, in 1833, was educated in the public schools, and remained in his native state until 1860, when he came to Michigan and settled at Alpena. Here he entered business as a lumberman and for a number of years was connected with the Burts, the Gilchrists and others, but in 1873 took his family to Oakville, Canada, and there has since been actively engaged in agricultural pursuits. He continues to be a citizen of the United States, as he has never voted in Canada. In Michigan he took much interest in politics and was sheriff of Alpena county for four years. Mr. Cavanagh married Mary Williamson, who was born at Oakville, Canada, in 1835, the marriage ceremony being performed in the city of Toronto. She was a daughter of James Williamson, a Protestant, who emigrated from Ireland to Ontario, Canada, in 1826, about the same time that Michael Cavanagh, a Roman Catholic, came to the United States. James and Mary Cavanagh were the parents of two sons and two daughters, of whom one daughter died in early life, while three children survive: Fred, Howard W. and Mrs. Laura McKay, the last-named of Oakville, Canada.

Fred Cavanagh was born July 27, 1865, at Alpena, Michigan, received his early education in the public schools of Canada, and after his graduation from the Oakville High school engaged in teaching for one year. He then entered upon his legal studies, and in 1888 was graduated from the University of Michigan with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, being admitted to the bar in the spring of the same year. From January, 1909, until November, 1909, he was engaged in the practice of his profession at Battle Creek, but since the latter date has had offices at Homer, Michigan, and is in the enjoyment of an excellent professional business.



Howard W. Woodruff

The public and high schools of Oakville, Canada, furnished Howard W. Cavanagh with his early educational training, succeeding which he became a student in the University of Toronto, which he attended until 1885. At that time he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and in June, 1887, was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, the youngest member of his class, being but nineteen years of age. He was admitted to the bar in that year and spent the following winter in Detroit, in the office of Hon. John W. McGrath, who was afterwards to rise to the office of chief justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan. Mr. Cavanagh was twenty-one years of age when he returned to Alpena, and in his birthplace spent five years in the practice of his calling. While there Mr. Cavanagh received his introduction to politics in a rather peculiar manner. A committee called at his office to tender him the nomination for justice of the peace on the Republican ticket, but he was out at the time, and his uncle, a brother of his father, declined the nomination for him on the grounds that Mr. Cavanagh, being a Democrat, could not run on the Republican ticket, but that he, himself, would accept the honor. Mr. Cavanagh subsequently campaigned untiringly for his uncle and secured his election, many who cast their ballots for him thinking that they were voting for the younger man, whose father had been widely and favorably known during the years he served in the capacity of sheriff of Alpena county. It was not until after the election that Mr. Cavanaugh ever knew that he had been considered as a candidate for the office. As he was then a youthful practitioner, struggling to overcome the obstacles that arise in the path of all youthful aspirants in the legal field, he feels that he might have accepted the office, the $3,000 salary of which would have been a grateful addition to his legal emoluments, and thus have joined the Republican ranks. At this time, however, he is satisfied that he did not.

Mr. Cavanagh was troubled with ill health in 1893, and left Alpena for Oakville, Canada, for rest and recreation. While there he studied Canadian law, and was slightly interested in politics, although only to the extent of assisting others to secure votes. In 1896 he returned to Michigan and opened an office at Battle Creek, removing to Homer, however, shortly afterwards. From 1896 until November, 1909, he made his home at Homer, where he maintained an office, but since the latter year has made his home at No. 35 Broad street, Battle Creek. While a resident of Homer he became actively interested in public affairs, serving two years as village trustee, or alderman, and becoming a candidate for village president, an office for which, however, he was defeated. He was justice of the peace for four years, village attorney for five years and for four years was secretary of the board of education. During 1909 and 1910 he was prosecuting attorney for Calhoun county, and during the latter year had as his assistant his brother, Fred, who is an expert abstractor and for three years an employe of the abstract office at Marshall. In 1912 Mr. Cavanagh became a candidate for the Congressional nomination before the Democratic primaries, but was defeated by Claude Carney, of Kalamazoo, who subsequently was defeated at the polls by the Republican candidate. Mr. Cavanagh made a splendid race before the Democratic primary, carrying his home county of Calhoun and others in the district, but when the votes were counted, the fact was revealed that he had been defeated by a small majority. The generous support given him in those portions of the district where he is best known demonstrates his popularity and the high place he holds in public esteem. In 1913 Mr. Cavanagh was appointed city attorney of Battle Creek, a position which he is filling with ability and a conscientious regard for the responsibilities of public service. As a lawyer, he is known to be thoroughly versed in

his calling and his success in many hard-fought contests has made him valued as an associate and respected as an opponent.

Mr. Cavanagh holds membership in the Athelstan Club and the Conversational Club, both of Battle Creek, and is also a member of the Irish Historical Society, of which he was formerly vice-president for the state of Michigan. He is very prominent in fraternal circles, being a member of Battle Creek Lodge No. 12, Free and Accepted Order of Masons; of Battle Creek Chapter No. 19, Royal Arch Masons; of Zabud Council No. 9, Royal and Select Masters, of Battle Creek; of Battle Creek Commandery No. 33, Knights Templar, of this city; of Bryant Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, of Battle Creek; of Moslem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Detroit; of the Modern Maccabees; of Homer Camp, Modern Woodmen of America; of Battle Creek Lodge No. 131, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and of the Loyal Order of Moose, of Battle Creek. His religious connection is with the Episcopal Church of Alpena.

Mr. Cavanagh was married at Albion, Michigan, August 29, 1899, to Miss Ula M. Cunningham, a daughter of James P. and Helen Cunningham, of Albion township, where Mrs. Cavanagh's birth occurred. Mr. Cunningham is still living, but the mother has passed away. One child has come to Mr. and Mrs. Cavanagh, Helen M., who was born July 1, 1904, at Homer, Michigan.

Gilbert W. Lee. Few Michigan men have so notable a record as that of Gilbert W. Lee head of the firm of Lee & Cady, one of the largest wholesale grocery concerns in the state. Mr. Lee was an independent business man at the age of twenty-one, and his resourcefulness and energy have been energizing factors in the success of the present business for nearly thirty years. Lee & Cady is one of the firms whose business gives additional distinction to Detroit as a commercial center. The business is incorporated under the laws of the state, and its active officers are: Gilbert W. Lee, president; David D. Cady, vice-president; George R. Treble, secretary and treasurer. The main offices and warehouses are in Detroit at Fort Street West, and the Michigan Central Lines, and there are also the following branches: Lee & Cady, eastern market branch, Detroit; Lee and Cady, Saginaw; Bay City Grocer Company, Bay City; Valley City Coffee and Spice Mills, Saginaw; and Lee & Cady, Kalamazoo.

Gilbert W. Lee was born in the village of Romeo, Macomb county, Michigan, March 28, 1861, a son of Nathan H. and Amelia (Peck) Lee, both from the state of New York and pioneers of Macomb county, where they lived the rest of their lives. Graduating from the Romeo high school in 1879, at the age of eighteen Gilbert W. Lee came to Detroit, and began his business career as a clerk with George C. Weatherbee and Company, wholesale dealers in wooden and willow ware. In 1882, at the age of twenty-one, he bought an interest in that business, but three years later made the beginnings of the business of which he is now the head. In 1885, a young man of twenty-four years, Mr. Lee formed a co-partnership with Ward L. Andrus, and bought the old wholesale house of D. D. Mallory & Company. They continued the business under the original name until 1892, when they took the title of Lee & Cady. On March 1, 1907, a stock company was organized under the name of Lee, Cady & Smart, with a capital stock of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. On January 1, 1910, the corporation was reorganized, and the present name Lee & Cady substituted. The firm has unrivaled facilities for the handling of its extensive trade all over Michigan, and they have also large business in adjoining states.

Their traveling salesmen who go into all quarters of Michigan and adjacent territories, number about seventy-five and the main offices and branch establishments give employment to approximately 350 persons. It is not a rhetorical statement to say that this business is to a large degree a monument to the enterprise of Mr. Lee, who has been its guiding genius for nearly thirty years, and who has been able to realize the widest extent of his early ambitions as a business builder.

In 1898 Mr. Lee founded the Peninsular Sugar Refining Company, manufacturers of beet sugar, with a plant at Caro, Tuscola county, Michigan. He was president of the company until 1906, when the business was absorbed by the Michigan Sugar Company, in which he has since been a stock holder and director. Mr. Lee is a director of Hammond, Standish & Company, provision packers, and of the First National Bank of Detroit, and is treasurer of the Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company. Mr. Lee was president of the Michigan Wholesale Grocers Association during the years 1899-1900 and 1901, and is one of the most prominent wholesalers in the state. He has also operated extensively and successfully in the buying and selling of Detroit real estate. Mr. Lee is a member of the Detroit Club, the Yondotega Club, the Grosse Pointe Country Club, the Old Club, St. Clair Flats, and other social organizations. He has never been a politician, but has done his duty in a civic capacity and borne his full share of the responsibilities and obligations of a successful business man.

Mr. Lee was married June 16, 1885, to Miss Sara Hammond, who was born March 31, 1864, and died October 7, 1892. Her father, the late George H. Hammond, was long a prominent business man and influential citizen of Detroit. To this marriage was born on September 17, 1887, one son, George Hammond Lee, who died October 24, 1912. On January 26, 1896, Mr. Lee married Miss Harriet Norton, daughter of the late John D. Norton of Pontiac. They have one son, Norton Dorman Lee, born June 15, 1899.

Charles H. Lillie. One of the younger members of the legal fraternity of Grand Rapids today and one who bids fair to experience a generous measure of success in his profession in the years to come is Charles H. Lillie, who, after leaving college entered the practice of law as the junior member of the firm of Smedley, Linsey & Lillie of this city, where he continued for a period of three years. Since this time he has engaged in practice by himself.

Charles H. Lillie was born on February 26, 1884, in Ottawa county, Michigan, and is a son of Joseph and Amanda (Hatch) Lillie, both natives of Michigan. The father was born in 1851 and the mother one year later. Both are now living. Mr. Lillie is a well driller by trade, and was in earlier years a farming man. He is one of a phenomenally large family, his father having reared a family of twenty-four children, and is himself the father of five. They are named as follows: Ray D., an attorney of Washington, D. C. Charles H., of this review. Lois, living at home; Martin, city assessor of Grand Rapids; and Ida, also at home, a student at Ypsilanti. The mother is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and an active worker in that denomination. The father is politically identified as a Democrat, and he has membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Lillie is a son of Timothy A. Lillie, who took up his residence in this state as early as 1840, coming here from New York, and he was one of the first to settle in Ottawa county. He bought land in that county and there lived to the end of his days. He was a prosperous man, considered well-to-do for his day, and

a man of some prominence in his community. As a cattle man he was active and successful.

The maternal grandsire of the subject, Reuben Hatch, came to Michigan in the early days of the state and settled on a farm where he passed the rest of his life. He enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity and reared a family that came to fill useful places in life.

Charles H. Lillie had his high school education in the city of Grand Rapids, and in 1903 he was graduated therefrom, soon after which he entered the University at Ann Arbor, finishing in the law department with the class of 1911, after thorough literary and law courses there.

As has been stated, he early formed an association with Messrs. Smedley and Linsey, but is now in an independent practice.

Mr. Lillie is a member of the A. F. & A. M., of Valley City, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a Republican in his political adherence, and has an active interest in the political activities of the city, though he has exhibited no tendency to office seeking. His success thus far is pleasing to contemplate, and it augurs well for future advancement and prosperity in his profession.

Philip A. McHugh. Senior member of the prominent Detroit law firm, McHugh, Gallagher & McGann, Philip A. McHugh has been in active practice in that city for the past ten years, and has many prominent connections with social and civic affairs, and is a very successful and capable lawyer.

Born in Essex county, Ontario, July 12, 1879, the son of Philip and Jane (Goodwin) McHugh, he was brought to Detroit in 1884, and in that city grew up, attending the parochial schools and the public schools, and the Detroit Business University. Mr. McHugh received his degree LL. B. from the Detroit College of Law in 1904, and at once set up in practice. In 1907 he became associated with Charles P. O'Neil, practicing under the firm name of McHugh & O'Neil. In 1908 that partnership was dissolved and William Henry Gallagher then joined with Mr. McHugh as McHugh & Gallagher, and in July, 1911, the firm became McHugh, Gallagher & McGann by the addition of Francis T. McGann. In May, 1913, Charles P. O'Neil entered the partnership, the firm name being changed to McHugh, Gallagher, O'Neil & McGann.

The various relations of Mr. McHugh with professional and social orders include the following: Detroit Bar Association, The Michigan Bar Association, Detroit Board of Commerce, The American Bar Association, Lawyers Club of Detroit, Detroit College of Law Alumni, Cooley Chapter of The Delta Theta Law Fraternity, Knights of Columbus, Knights of Equity, Young Men's Order, Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Catholic Knights and Ladies of America, Catholic Order of Foresters, Harmonie Society, Rushmere Club, Cathedral Club of Detroit, Detroit Yacht Club and the Detroit Light Infantry.

William Henry Gallagher. A young lawyer whose early career has been distinguished by many of the honors of scholarship and by successful work in his profession, William H. Gallagher is a member of the well known Detroit law firm of McHugh, Gallagher, O'Neil & McGann.

William H. Gallagher was born at Alabaster, Iosco county, Michigan, October 28, 1884, the son of William H. and Clementine Gallagher. His father a native of Donegal, Ireland, born in 1851, was brought to America when a child, grew up and followed the trade of cooper, but died in early life. His wife, who was born in Detroit was a daughter of Francis DeBrabander, one of the early settlers at Detroit, during the thir-

ties, a native of Belgium, who died in St. Clair county. Mrs. Gallagher died in April, 1911, having spent many years in Detroit where she was a member of St. Aloysius Parish of the Catholic Church.

After the death of the father the family came to Detroit in 1887, where William H. Gallagher was a pupil in St. Aloysius parochial school, and in 1903 was graduated with high honors and the degree of A. B. from Detroit College. He was a gold medal graduate, and in 1906 was honored with the degree of Master of Arts from the same College. In 1903 he began preparing for a profession in the Detroit College of Law, and left that institution with the degree of LL. B. in the class of 1906. During his college career he attained distinction in the oratorical contest, and was honored with the presidency of his class for one year. While in law college he also worked in a Detroit law office, and supported himself by tutoring classes in Latin, Greek, English and mathematics. Mr. Gallagher has been in active practice since 1906. In 1908 he became junior member of the firm of McHugh & Gallagher, and the association has since been strengthened under the title of McHugh, Gallagher, O'Neil and McGann.

Mr. Gallagher is a member of the college fraternity Theta Lambda Phi, and is prominent in Catholic organizations, including the Knights of Columbus, Knights of Equity, Young Men's Order, having been the founder of the latter, and having served as its president. He was president of the Wayne County Federation of Catholic societies in 1907 and 1908. Mr. Gallagher has brought into the practice of law, the same high ideals and abilities that made his college career conspicuous, and is regarded as one of the very able lawyers of his home city, a man of high character, and enjoying the confidence and respect of all who know him.

Hilding Brothers. Grand Rapids attorneys whose practice have brought them into relation with some of the more important business of western Michigan during the past ten years, the firm of Hilding & Hilding is composed of two brothers, both of whom are college men, and are both men of fine ability and have a growing recognition among the able lawyers of the state.

Charles V. Hilding, the senior member, was born in Sweden, November 6, 1877, a son of Gustav E. and Anna M. (Lundborg) Hilding. The father was born in Sweden and the mother in that country in 1855, and they were married in 1876. The grandfather was John Hilding, a substantial farmer who spent all his life in Sweden and was a man in good circumstances. The maternal grandfather, Carl Lundborg, was also a farmer, and a life long residence of Sweden. There were ten children in the family of the parents, all of whom are still living, and Charles V., was the oldest. The family in 1889 emigrated to America, and first settled at South Bend, Indiana, moving to Michigan in 1902, where the father bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Montcalm county, and where he and his wife still live. Gustav Hilding came to America without money, and by his energy and thrift has prospered and educated his family well. He is now one of the leading farmer citizens of Montcalm county. Both parents are members of the Lutheran church and the father is a Republican in politics, believing entirely in the principle of high protection.

Charles V. Hilding received his education in the public schools of Sweden and in South Bend, Indiana. His early training was completed with a course in the South Bend Commercial College after which he entered a South Bend law office as stenographer. That gave him his first acquaintance with the law, and a practical experience which he improved by study at Notre Dame University in the law department, where

he was graduated LL. B. in 1902. In the same year he moved to Grand Rapids, and entered the office of Peter Doran, a prominent attorney and Democratic leader of Kent county. Mr. Hilding remained an assistant to Mr. Doran until the latter's death in 1911, after which he took over the greater part of his senior's practice, and has continued in the same office. He took in his brother as a partner in 1912, and the firm now have a very large and profitable practice.

Mr. Hilding is active in Masonic circles, having taken the Chapter and Council degrees in the York Rite, and is a Consistory Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. A Republican in politics, he is now serving as secretary of the Young Men's Republican Club, and since 1903 has been identified with the Michigan National Guards, being now first lieutenant of Company H in the Second Infantry. He has membership in the Highlands Country Club. Mr. Hilding is unmarried.

John W. Hilding, the junior member of the firm was born in Sweden, July 17, 1885, and was four years old when the family came to America. He is a graduate of the South Bend High School, with the class of 1902, after which he entered Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois. After graduating Bachelor of Science from Knox College, he taught two years in the Kemper Military Academy in Missouri, and during that time coached the baseball and football teams of that school. His law studies were pursued in the University of Chicago, where he graduated in 1912 with the degree J. D.

On August 27, 1913, he married Mabel Anderson, a native of Roseville, Illinois. She graduated from the Knox College in 1908, and was a member of the Phi Beta Pi College Sorority. They have membership in the Congregational church, and Mr. Hilding is a member of two college fraternities, the Phi Delta Theta and the Phi Delta Phi (law fraternity), and also of the Masonic Lodge No. 86, of Grand Rapids.

Charles E. Hogadone.· Few men in Grand Rapids have been more widely identified with public life in its various phases than has Charles E. Hogadone and long identified with real estate activities in this community, both as a broker and an independent operator. Mr. Hogadone is one who has always manifested a fine public spirit and his connection with affairs related to the communal well-being has been a natural result of the display of that worthy characteristic. His life in Grand Rapids and in the county has been one of the utmost usefulness and none might be mentioned who are more properly entitled to a place in this historical and biographical record than he.

Mr. Hogadone is a Kent county, Michigan, product, born on February 5, 1863, and he is a son of Edwin D. and Lucretia A. (Luther) Hogadone. The father was born in Ontario, Canada, in the year 1828 and died in 1909, while the mother, born in New York in 1840, still lives. Edwin Hogadone came to Kent county with his parents when he was a boy of twelve years, and he was here reared to farm life, here marrying in young manhood. He and his wife were the parents of three children: Frank D., the eldest, lives on the old home farm, and owns a part of the place. Charles E. is the next in order of birth, and Mary E. married Silas Barker and lives in Grand Rapids, now a widow. Edwin Hogadone was a stanch Democrat and a man who had worthy influence in his community all his days. His father, John D. Hogadone, was born in New York and moved to Ontario, where he spent a great many years of his life. In 1838 he came to Michigan, taking up one hundred and sixty acres of land in Kent county, which he cleared up and made a creditable farm of it in his day.

Louis C. Hoyt

He ended his life on that place. The family is one that had its origin in Germany, but has been identified with American life for several generations.

Charles E. Hogadone had his early education in the schools of Grand Rapids, followed by a business college training, after which he studied law for four years. While he never completed his studies so as to gain admission to the bar, his legal training has added much to his business success. He was diverted from his original purpose in some manner, however, and instead of engaging in that profession, he went into business as a proprietor of a news and stationery store. Some little time after that he went into the real estate business and that enterprise in the main claimed such of his attention as he has devoted to private interests up to 1910. He carried on a large brokerage business and has negotiated a number of sales on his own responsibility, having carried out some large transactions in southern and western lands.

In 1910 Mr. Hogadone retired from the real estate business and went to Washington, D. C., where he was engaged as private secretary for Congressman Sweet, whose congressional campaign he had previously managed and was acknowledged as a potent factor in the election of that gentleman.

Mr. Hogadone has been a leader in state Democratic politics for a number of years, and has filled important places on county and Congressional committees. For a number of years he was chairman or secretary of Congressional or County committees, and other places of greater or less importance have been filled by him. At present Mr. Hogadone is Deputy Labor Commissioner of the State of Michigan, and he served as supervisor of his ward for five years, an office which he resigned in 1894. During the last Cleveland administration he was finance clerk in the Grand Rapids post office, and he has recently been nominated by the President to be post master. Under the administration of Mayor Sweet Mr. Hogadone was appointed City Superintendent of the Poor. His service in that office was one that was highly creditable to the city, and it is generally agreed that never in the history of the city have the city poor funds been more wisely administered. In each and every instance of his public service, he has laid down his official duties with a record behind him for efficiency that has at no time been exceeded, and it is a foregone conclusion that when Mr. Hogadone enters upon a public service of any order, the results will be as creditable to him as pleasing to the city.

In 1887 Mr. Hogadone was married to Miss Maria Walker, a Grand Rapids girl, who died in 1892, leaving two children, Clara E. and Erma L. On January 1, 1906, Mr. Hogadone was married again, when Lotta C. Buck, a daughter of Samuel Buck, of Vermont, became his wife. One child has come to them,—Edwina B. Hogadone. Mrs. Hogadone is a member of the Baptist church, and he is a Pythian Knight. He has no other fraternal affiliations. The family is one of the oldest in Kent county and they have the unqualified esteem and high regard of the best people of Grand Rapids and vicinity.

John P. Greenwald. Once a farmer boy, now one of Bay City's well known and prosperous business men, John P. Greenwald at twenty years of age found a place as driver of a laundry wagon. He earned his four dollars a week and a great deal more, was a hustler for business, eventually bought out the man who first employed him, came to Bay City, and by that progressive development, which is characteristic of solid enterprises, built up the largest concern of its kind in this section of Michigan.

Born in Lenawee county, Michigan, November 11, 1871, he was the

fifth in a family of ten children reared by John George and Elizabeth (Flickenstein) Greenwald, both of whom were born in Germany. The father came to the United States in 1860, settling in Pennsylvania, near Pittsburg, where he was for several years engaged in tobacco growing. He married at his Pennsylvania location, and in 1864 moved to Lenawee county, Michigan, where he turned his attention to dairying. His career went on with a fair degree of prosperity on a farm until 1911, in which year he moved to Adrian, where he and his wife now live retired.

John Phillip Greenwald, until twelve years of age, attended the public schools of Lenawee county, and then stayed at home and assisted his father until he was twenty. As already stated he then started out to make his own way, and at Adrian began at four dollars a week to drive a wagon for the Troy Laundry Company. A year later, his salary amounted to eighteen dollars a week, and three years after that he was able to buy out his employer, that being in 1894. His business continued to grow and prosper at Adrian until 1900, when he sold it to advantage and moved to Bay City. Here was established the Greenwald Steam Laundry. At the beginning, its force of employes numbered only four. Mr. Greenwald showed himself an able manager and business builder, and at the present writing, his payroll includes fifty persons, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that his is the largest and best conducted laundry business in Bay City.

Mr. Greenwald is affiliated with the Masons, the Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Order of Eastern Star, and is a member of the Methodist church. He is also a member of the various social clubs of Bay City.

Edmund Davis Jackson. The head of the general contracting firm of Jackson & Maurice, who have constructed several of the large factory plants of Detroit, is one of the city's successful and influential business men. Seventeen years ago he spent two weeks walking the streets looking for a job. It was a case of a technically trained man who had considerable difficulty in getting his ability recognized. Since those preliminary struggles there has been no question of his steady rise to secure independence and success.

Edmund Davis Jackson was born in Miami county, Indiana, March 25, 1873. His was one of the earliest families identified with that section of the Wabash valley. His parents were John M. and Emma (Davis) Jackson. His father was born in Miami county, Indiana, in 1834, a date which of itself indicates the pioneer residence of the family in a county which only recently had been organized. The grandfather's name was John McKim Jackson, and he was born in North Carolina, and his grandparents in turn were both named Jackson and were also natives of North Carolina, of Scotch-Irish descent. The Jacksons were established on this side of the Atlantic before the Revolutionary war, and had lived in North Carolina many generations. Emma Davis, the mother of the Detroit contractor, was born in Miami couny, Indiana, in 1836, a daughter of Jonathan and Nancy (Hiatt) Davis. Jonathan Davis was a native of North Carolina, and the family came from English stock, and was likewise in America previous to the Revolutionary war. Jonathan Davis left the family home in North Carolina when he was twenty-one, and at that time received from his father a saddle and bridle to help him on his road to fortune. He found a horse to use these equipments, and first went into South Carolina, later came north to Indiana and settled in Miami county about two miles west of the city of Peru, then a mere point of settlement on the Wabash river. He bought land and lived upon it the rest of his days.

John McKim Jackson, grandfather of Edmund D., on coming from

North Carolina to Indiana first located in Wayne county, and was honored with the office of sheriff in that locality. Subsequently he moved to Miami county, and the rest of his days were spent on a farm in that vicinity. John M. Jackson, the father, for several years of his early manhood was a teacher, and about 1858 went to what was then the northwestern frontier in the territory of Minnesota. He took charge of a general store at what was then known as Blue Earth City in Fairbault county, and on the organization of that county became the first clerk. Thus both the grandfather and the father of Mr. Jackson were participants in the pioneer affairs of the west and men of more than ordinary influence and prominence in their respective localities. In Minnesota John M. Jackson was identified for several years with merchandising, but finally returned to Miami county and after a period spent in farming moved to the city of Peru, the county seat, where his death occurred in 1898. His widow still lives in that city.

Edmund D. Jackson grew up in Miami county, attended the Peru public schools, graduating from the high school in 1891. His higher education was acquired at Purdue University in Lafayette, Indiana, and with the class of 1895 he was graduated in electrical engineering and with the degree Bachelor of Science. Early in 1897 found Mr. Jackson in Detroit, where two weeks were spent in seeking work suitable to his ability. The telephone company finally took him into its employ in a position which required night work. Two years were spent with that public service corporation, and later he went to Youngstown, Ohio, and was engineer in charge of the installation of a plant for the Youngstown Telephone Company. On his return to Detroit Mr. Jackson was with the Detroit Railway Company for a time, and then became a draftsman in the Russell Wheel Company. His services to that large Detroit industry continued for seven years, and after the first few months he was made superintendent of erection and placed in charge of outside work. His resignation from the Russell Wheel Company was followed by appointment as superintendent of the mason work for the Vinton Company, with which concern he remained a year, and then engaged in general contracting on his own account. In April, 1910, Mr. Jackson formed a partnership with Walter B. Maurice, under the firm name of Jackson & Maurice, general contractors. This firm specialize in commercial buildings, especially factories, manufacturing plants, and similar construction. They have done a large amount of work for the Chalmers Motor Car Company, the Hudson Motor Car Company, and other large manufacturing corporations.

Mr. Jackson is a member of the Detroit Board of Commerce, is president of Purdue University Club of Detroit, a member of the Employers' Association and of the Detroit Boat Club and the Woodward Avenue Baptist church. In 1904 was celebrated his marriage to Isabel Diack, daughter of Alexander Diack of Detroit, now deceased. Their two children are Edmund D. Jr. and Catherine E.

J. H. Moore. The city of Muskegon has been fortunate in having gained the interposition of so able and progressive a chief executive as its present mayor, Mr. Moore, who is giving a most effective and business-like administration of municipal affairs and whose policies are marked by distinctive progressiveness and public spirit, as well as by their element of wise conservatism. The mayor is numbered among the representative business men of this section of the state and is one of the leading factors in connection with the lumber business in Muskegon, a city that was long one of the principal centers of the great lumbering industry of Michigan.

Mr. Moore was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, on the 8th of July, 1859, and is a son of Lucian P. and Louisa (Keeler) Moore, the former of whom was likewise a native of Ontario and of staunch German lineage, and the latter of whom was born in the state of New York. Lucian P. Moore was reared and educated in his native province and there learned the trade of carpenter. Upon coming to Michigan he established his home near Spring Lake, Ottawa county, and he successfully followed the work of his trade at both Spring Lake and Grand Haven. He became one of the leading contractors and builders of Ottawa county, was a man of sterling character and much ability. and he ever commanded the unqualified esteem of his fellow men. Both he and his wife were most zealous and devout members of the Baptist church, of which he served as an official for many years. His political allegiance was given to the Republican party and he was ever true to the best ideals of citizenship. He was a son of Peter Moore, a native of Pennsylvania and of staunch German descent, three brothers of the name having been the progenitors of the various branches of this Moore family in America. They immigrated from Germany and one settled in Pennsylvania, one in Tennessee and the third in the state of New York, the mayor of Muskegon, as intimated, being a descendant of the Pennsylvania pioneer. From the old Keystone state Peter Moore finally removed to the province of Ontario, Canada, where he engaged in farming and where both he and his wife passed the residue of their lives. The maternal grandfather of Mayor Moore was one of the early German settlers in the Mohawk valley of New York, and in that state he enlisted for service in the Mexican war, in which it is supposed he sacrificed his life, as his family never heard from or of him after the close of that conflict.

J. H. Moore gained his early educational training in the schools of his native province. For a brief interval after coming to Michigan he attended the public schools in Muskegon and finally he completed an effective course in a business college in the city of Grand Rapids. When but fifteen years of age Mr. Moore began working in a saw mill, and he has been closely identified with the lumber business throughout his entire active career. His independent operations as a dealer in lumber have been attended with marked success and he is interested in the manufacturing of and dealing in lumber not only in Muskegon but also in other places in this section of the state. He has not only won distinctive success but has also so ordered his course as to merit and receive the unqualified confidence and esteem of those with whom he has come in contact in the varied relations of life. He is one of the stockholders of the United Home Telephone Company, of which he is treasurer, and he is also a member of the board of trustees of the Hackley Hospital, one of the noble institutions of Muskegon.

In politics Mr. Moore has been found arrayed as a loyal supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party, but in the national election of 1912 he supported the Progressive ticket and its distinguished presidential candidate, Theodore Roosevelt. He has not been imbued with any desire to enter the arena of practical politics, but in 1904 his friends in Muskegon placed him in nomination as the Republican candidate for the office of city treasurer, this action having been taken without his knowledge. He was elected by a majority that fully attested his personal popularity in his home city and as treasurer he ably administered the fiscal affairs of the city for a period of eight consecutive years, as he was re-elected at the close of his first term. From this municipal post he was soon afterward called to the more important one of which he is now the incumbent, as he was elected mayor of Muskegon in the spring of 1913. He entered with characteristic vigor and earnestness upon the duties of this office, his administration of which is fully justifying the wisdom of

the popular choice which gave him the preferment. He is a believer in the expediency of the commission form of municipal government and is putting forth earnest efforts to have the same adopted in Muskegon. He is affiliated with the local lodge and chapter of the Masonic fraternity and has served as junior deacon of the latter. The mayor is liberal in his religious views and is a supporter of the various denominations, though not formally identified with any of them. Mrs. Moore is a member of the Congregational church, is a popular figure in the social activies of her home city and is well fortified for the upholding of the social duties devolving upon the wife of the mayor of one of the most attractive and thriving municipalities of Michigan.

In the year 1888 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Moore to Miss Minnie C. Van Zalingen, who was born and reared in this state and whose parents were natives of Holland. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have no children.

Charles P. O'Neil. Though only thirty years old Mr. O'Neil has numerous distinctions and successes as a lawyer. With the exception of a year spent in the Panama Republic, Mr. O'Neil has been identified with Detroit since beginning practice in 1906, and is now a member of the firm of McHugh, Gallagher, O'Neil & McGann. This is an association of four of the younger Detroit lawyers, and is regarded as one of the strongest and ablest combinations of legal talent in the city, having all the prestige usually associated with old established firms.

Charles Parnell O'Neil was born in the city of Detroit, September 26, 1883, a son of John J. and Mary (Dwyer) O'Neil. His father, who is still living, was born in Toronto, Ontario, in 1856, a son of Thomas O'Neil, a native of Ireland, who on coming to America first settled in Canada and about 1866 moved to Detroit, where he was connected with the Michigan Stove Works as a foundryman when that industry was first started. Mary Dwyer, the mother, was born in Quebec, Canada, in 1855, a daughter of William Dwyer, who was born in Ireland, and first lived in Canada and later in Detroit, moving to the latter city when his daughter was a child. Her death occurred November 22, 1903.

Charles P. O'Neil grew up in Detroit, attended Our Lady of Help parochial school, and the Detroit College, now the University of Detroit, where he was graduated Bachelor of Arts with the class of 1903. The same college conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts in 1905. Mr. O'Neil is an alumnus of the Detroit College of Law, from which he took his degree LL. B. in 1906, and was admitted to the bar in the same year. Mr. O'Neil began practice at Detroit in association with Philip A. McHugh, head of the firm with which Mr. O'Neil is now connected. A year and a half later, Mr. O'Neil dissolved partnership and practiced alone for one year, then became associated with Edward Command, who is now one of the justices of the peace in Detroit. In December, 1910, Mr. O'Neil left Detroit, and went to Colon, Panama, and was engaged in the practice of law in that city, until May, 1912. While on the Isthmus he organized the Colon Board of Commerce, and was its secretary from June, 1911, to May, 1912. He had much valuable experience while in the canal zone, and is thoroughly well informed about conditions in that now important and conspicuous possession of the United States. On returning to Detroit, he resumed the practice of law, and in May, 1913, again became associated with Mr. McHugh in the firm relationship already noted.

During the 1912 campaign, Mr. O'Neil was chairman of the State Committee of the Progressive party in Michigan, and did a splendid work in the cause of the new political organization. He is a member of the Lawyers Club of Detroit, and affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and the Knights of Equity.

He was married February 12, 1914, to Minerva Max, daughter of Jacob and Louise Max, of Warren, Ohio.

James Buchanan. The business career of James Buchanan serves to illustrate what industry, perseverance and integrity can accomplish when directed along the proper channels. Coming to the United States a boy in years, with a fairly good education, such as a country school afforded in those days, without trade or capital, and possessed of no influential friends, he has by his own efforts made a solid success of his life and today is one of the well-known and successful builders of Detroit. Mr. Buchanan was born on a farm just outside of the village of Drumquinn, in County Tyrone, Ireland, September 19, 1858, and is a son of Patrick and Mary (McCormick) Buchanan.

John Buchanan, the grandfather of James Buchanan, was a manufacturer of woolen and linen cloth by water power, he having built his mill at Drumquinn, in 1804, in the management of which his sons were associated with him. This mill was destroyed by fire, in which the grandfather lost his life, but the sons built a second mill, in the subsequently burning of which one of the sons, James, was killed. After the destruction of the second mill, the brothers engaged in the manufacture of reeds for weaving purposes by hand. The mother of Mr. Buchanan died on the old homestead in Ireland in 1866, while the father passed away there in 1894. Mr. Buchanan making a visit to his old home that same year to see him before he passed away. In 1898 he made another visit to the old home to see his brother, but arrived too late to see him alive.

James Buchanan attended the common schools of his native land and spent one year and a half in studying mechanical engineering in the city of Belfast, and in 1875 left Erin and came to the United States, locating in the city of Detroit. He was only a lad of seventeen years, without money and without friends in the new country, and his sole capital when he arrived in Detroit consisted of thirty dollars in gold. It is characteristic of the man that he never drew on that original capital. About that time men of some mechanical ability were in demand at the Michigan Central Railroad Company's shops, and Mr. Buchanan secured a position there. It was there that his knowledge of mechanical engineering, gained in Belfast stood him in good stead, for it soon gained him promotion to a place in the pattern department, where he made drafts and patterns for castings for large cars, and was advanced steadily. He put in some two years in the car works, and then resigned, to engage in the building business, a business in which he has since continued with marked success. Of late years, however, he has slacked off in his business, and does not now attempt to carry on as large a business as formerly. He has erected many residences, public buildings, and factories for other people, and a number of stores and dwelling houses for himself, which he still owns and rents.

Mr. Buchanan is a member of the Carpenter Contractors' Association, of which he has been vice-president three terms, president two terms and treasurer two terms, a position in which he is now serving.

In 1879 Mr. Buchanan was married to Miss Mary Farry, who was born in Ireland, and who died August 7, 1897, leaving the following children: John, who is engaged in business with his father; Mary, who married Dr. Fred Arner of Dexter, Michigan, and died February 18, 1914; James, who is associated with his father in business; Margaret, who is a teacher in the public schools of Detroit; and Thomas, who is a brick mason by trade. In 1899 Mr. Buchanan was married to Miss Jane Tyne, who was born at Wallaceville, Michigan, and they have six children, namely: William, Henry, Caroline, Jeannette, Robert and George.

Mr. Buchanan feels proud of being a citizen of this "Great Republic," which he calls "God's Own Country."

James T. Rennie. M.D.

James Fulton Rumer, M. D. The oldest resident physician of Davison, Genesee county, Dr. Rumer has practiced medicine in that locality for thirty-five years, and the scope of his service to individuals and the community has been such as to make him one of the most useful men in the entire county, and at the same time his abilities and attainments as a scholar and skilled practitioner have given him a reputation among medical men throughout the state.

James Fulton Rumer was born in Logan county, Ohio, December 12, 1852, being the eighth of ten children born to James and Elizabeth (Shrum) Rumer. His father was born in Harding county, Virginia, and his mother in Kentucky. After the death of James Rumer in 1854, the mother was left with the care of a large family, and in 1860 moved to Cass county, Michigan, where she died in 1885. Her oldest child, Joseph, enlisted at Chicago in an Illinois regiment of infantry during the Civil war and died while in service.

The early education of Dr. Rumer was acquired in the primary schools of Logan county, later in the Columbus, Ohio, high school of that state, he was graduated in the literary course from the Covenanter College at Northwood, Ohio. His study of medicine was begun at Chicago in Rush Medical College, but in 1889 he graduated M. D. from the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville. In the same year of his graduation his practice began at Davison, and in that community his work has gone on for thirty-five years, and his practice in town and country has absorbed all his time and energies. Dr. Rumer in 1890 went abroad and took post-graduate work in the London University for one year. Since his return to Davison he has been recognized as the foremost physician and surgeon of that village, and the demands upon his service have often been greater than he could meet.

Dr. Rumer is a member of the Genesee County and State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association, and has been deeply interested in the larger phases of public health movements. During 1906-07 Dr. Rumer served as a member of the state senate, and while in that party advocated and was instrumental in securing the passage of the first bill establishing the tuberculosis hospital at Howell, and for his services in behalf of the bill received a vote of thanks from the State Medical Society. Governor Warner later appointed him a member of the state board of pardons, and his service continued until the close of Governor Warner's administration. For the past twenty years Dr. Rumer has been surgeon for the Grand Trunk railway at Davison. He is a thorough scholar in his profession, a man of broad information and an original thinker on current public questions, and his name has often appeared in medical journals as a contributor of special articles. He is affiliated with Davison Lodge of the Masons, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. For many years he has been one of the leading Republicans in his section of the state, and besides his work as state senator has served the town as president two terms, and as a member of the school board for thirty years. His recreation from the severe burdens of his profession and other work is chiefly found in hunting and fishing.

In 1881 at Davison Dr. Rumer married Clara E. Golden, who was born in Mount Morris, Michigan, a daughter of Enos and Sarah (Allen) Golden, her father a prominent merchant of Mount Morris, Michigan. They are the parents of six children, one of whom is deceased, the others being: Dr. Edward C. Rumer, who is a graduate of the Detroit College of Medicine and now engaged in successful practice at Flint; James F. Rumer, who is in the service of the Santa Fe Railroad at Los Angeles, California; Blanche, wife of Charles Demanois, member of the firm of Dodd & Demanois, undertakers at Flint; Jesse R. Rumer, who is travel-

ling representative for an automobile supply company at Flint; Alan J. Rumer, still pursuing his studies.

Horace J. Caulkins. A business firm which has been growing and prospering through a period of thirty-five years at Detroit is that of H. J. Caulkins & Company, of which Horace J. Caulkins is president and manager. Mr. Caulkins has lived in Detroit more than forty years, built up a large business, and has long been an important factor in general business and civic circles.

Horace J. Caulkins is a native of Canada, born at Oshawa, in Ontario, July 12, 1850, a son of William and Elizabeth (Burns) Caulkins. Educated in the public schools of Canada, his first business experience was in a dry goods house at Niagara Falls, Ontario. In 1871 began his residence in Detroit, and he was connected with the dry goods trade until 1877. In that year he began dealing in dental supplies, and then organized the firm of H. J. Caulkins & Company. This business has been steadily growing from its establishment. Its output is china kilns, enamel furnaces, dental and high-heat furnaces, and the firm also handle a general line of dental supplies. Mr. Caulkins is likewise president of the Pewabic Pottery Company, manufacturers of artistic pottery and tile.

In 1888 Mr. Caulkins was married in Detroit to Miss Minnie F. Peck, daughter of the late George Peck, the well known Detroit banker and philanthropist, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this publication.

George Peck. The late George Peck of Detroit was one of Michigan's best known bankers and honored citizens. For over half a century he was closely identified with the banking and business interests of the city, and in that time achieved a high reputation which made him known all over the state, and it can be truthfully said that wherever he was best known there was he most honored.

George Peck, like many successful business men, began his life on a farm. His birthplace was the town of Lyme, New London county, Connecticut. He was born there November 5, 1834, the son of George R. and Elizabeth (Lee) Peck, both natives of Connecticut. The Peck family were founded in America by William Peck, who came over from London, England, in 1638. In 1639, he became one of the founders of the colony of New Haven, Connecticut. From William Peck there is a direct line of descent to the late George Peck.

On the old farm in Connecticut George Peck spent his early days, had a good home and the stimulating atmosphere of New England life, as part of his early training. His education was supplied first by the district schools, and later by the Essex Academy of Connecticut. In August, 1850, during his fourteenth year, his business career began as general utility boy in a dry goods house at Utica, New York. There his business capacity was rapidly developed, until he was offered a partnership in the store. In the winter of 1856-57, ill health compelled him to resign, and some time later he made a trip to the west, traveling through Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa, chiefly for recuperation. With the result of his experience and observation, he returned to Utica, and formed a partnership with James W. Frisbie, and they came at once to Detroit and opened a retail dry goods store at 167 Jefferson Street. Three years later the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Peck at once engaged in the same line of trade independently, opening a store on November 1, 1860, at 137 Woodward Avenue. In that eligible situation, in the heart of the retail district, he steadily prospered, and in a short time was recognized as one of the leading retail merchants of

Detroit. In October, 1871, his store was moved to 155-57 Woodward Avenue, where the business was continued until February, 1887. At that time ill health again compelled him to give up the close confinement required by merchandising, and that closed his career in that line of business.

In 1880 Mr. Peck had become president of the Michigan Savings Bank, and continued as the head of that institution until his death. His was a fine ability and genius in financial and general business affairs. His influence and enterprise were communicated to many substantial concerns in the Michigan metropolis. He was president of the Edison Illuminating Company, a member of the board of directors of the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, and of the Detroit Trust Company.

His success in business was equaled by his broad philanthropy, and for many years, there was hardly a movement or undertaking in that direction with which his name was not associated, or to which his means were not contributed. He was financial agent of the Protestant Orphan Home, and made generous donations of both time and money to the support and management of its affairs, the institution being liberally remembered in his will. For over twenty-five years he was a trustee of the First Presbyterian church. Mr. Peck died at Detroit January 11, 1913.

He was married on October 28, 1858, to Miss Sarah F. Butler, daughter of the late Samuel F. Butler of Grand Rapids, Michigan. Mrs. Peck died February 14, 1872. Their children were: Julia E., who resides in Detroit; George B., who died November 3, 1906; Minnie F., who married H. J. Caulkins of Detroit; and Barton L.

Hoyt Library. Saginaw has several fine public buildings, but the most attractive one is the Hoyt Library, a gift to the city from the late Jesse Hoyt of New York.

Mr. Hoyt was much interested in the development of East Saginaw, and his interest culminated in a legacy of $100,000 "for a suitable and substantial building to be used as a library."

The design is antique, the building material is bluish-gray limestone, with red sandstone trimmings, and nature has outdone the architect by covering the building with a rich growth of Japanese ivy. Ample grounds showing rare trees and shrubs, add to the outside beauty.

The interior is finished in oak, walls and frescoes are in good taste, and all the rooms are well lighted, spacious, and quiet, thus insuring an ideal place for students and readers.

The library was established in 1891 as a Reference library. It opened with 20,000 volumes and now numbers 34,000, selected for every department of study.

On the reading room tables are 170 periodicals, the cream of the English, American, French and German, and the whole collection of books and periodicals is absolutely free to every one who desires to use it.

John D. S. Hanson. Among hundreds of people in the middle west the name John D. S. Hanson and of Hart, the county seat of Oceana county, is almost synonymous. Though a lawyer by profession, Mr. Hanson is best known in his own community and elsewhere as a real estate operator, and he conducts the largest loan business in western Michigan. Along with unusual sagacity and judgment Mr. Hanson has employed his energies so successfully that he would easily rank among the foremost land men of the state.

John D. S. Hanson was born at Whitehall, Michigan, January 1, 1852,

a son of John D. and Betsy (Austin) Hanson. The parents were of Oceana pioneer stock, and were the first to select and purchase land in the county and one of the first families to make a home there, settling in 1856. John D. Hanson, who was born in Norway in 1830 and died in 1888, came to America a child in company with his uncle. In March, 1841, they located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, but very shortly afterwards came to western Michigan, where John D. Hanson became identified with the lumbering business at Whitehall, and he and his uncle were among the first in that industry in that locality. John D. Hanson subsequently secured a large tract of land direct from the government costing only a dollar and a quarter per acre, lived and prospered as a farmer, and though coming to Michigan a poor boy succeeded in rearing a large family, giving them good home advantages and something to start in life, and left an honored name. For a number of years he was a deputy United States marshal in his district of Michigan. In politics he was a Republican and a member of the Lutheran church. There were nine children, seven of whom are living, among whom the Hart lawyer and real estate man is fifth. The other children are: Lena, who married George C. Myers, an Oceana county farmer; C. H., who is a farmer at Frankfort, Michigan; M. W., a farmer in Oceana county; W. S., in business at Hart and circuit court commissioner; Lillie, who married Will Peck, a machinist at Muskegon; and F. M., who is at the head of a horse farm at Baltimore, Maryland.

The early boyhood days of J. D. S. Hanson were spent on what is familiarly known as the "old Hanson farm" in Claybanks township. In the same locality his early education was received, and the instruction of country schools was supplemented by a two years' course at Hillsdale College. He left college in order to return home and assist his mother in the management of the home place, and also did some teaching. Mr. Hanson early took an interest in public affairs, and held the offices of constable, supervisor and school inspector in Claybanks township.

The country remained the scene of his efforts until 1882, when he became a candidate on the Republican ticket for the office of sheriff of Oceana county, and his election caused his removal to Hart. He was re-elected in 1884 by an increased majority. Mr. Hanson also held the office of deputy United States marshal for several years. Meanwhile he had been devoting his attention to the study of law, and was admitted to practice in 1885. After leaving the office of sheriff he was clerk in the senate of the Michigan legislature during the session of 1887. In 1888 he entered active practice in the law office of M. H. Brooks, but in the fall of the same year was elected prosecuting attorney of Oceana county, and in the following year, while still holding his place as prosecutor, was appointed probate clerk by the Hon. W. H. Churchill, the probate judge of the county. In addition to these offices of trust he has also held that of village president and of village attorney of Hart. He is also a member of the Board of Education and has been its secretary for the past 20 years. During his administration in the village he was an effective instrument in abolishing the liquor traffic and saloons from Hart.

At the expiration of his term as prosecutor Mr. Hanson resumed practice, building up a very fine business in the law, and on January 1, 1895, took in as partner his younger brother, Winfield S. Almost from the first Mr. Hanson has combined real estate and loan business with his practice as a lawyer, and for a number of years the latter has been subordinate in value to the former. He handles real estate all over the country, and operates both as a broker and as a dealer on his own account, buying a great deal of property in his own name. At the present time Mr. Hanson owns some sixteen hundred acres of land in Oceana county, and has

helped to swell the fame of Oceana county as a fruit center by his orchard of one hundred and sixty acres, where his crops of peaches, apples and cherries are among the finest in quality produced in the county. Mr. Hanson has been a man of varied affairs and interests, and in addition to his business and offices above enumerated, he was publisher from 1892 to 1902 of the Hart *Journal*.

The Hanson home at Hart is one of the finest in Oceana county and has long been a center of social and musical activities in the community. On October 22, 1876, Mr. Hanson married Miss Ada Tower, a daughter of Harvey Tower, who was born in the state of Maine and was an early settler in Oceana county, where he followed farming and lumbering and at his death left a substantial amount of property. To Mr. and Mrs. Hanson have been born six children, four of whom are living, namely: Laura D., who is the wife of James B. McCaullan, an abstractor at Hart; Edith, who is a graduate of the Hart schools and of the Michigan Conservatory of Music at Detroit; Verna I., the wife of Fred A. Luther, who is the owner of a two hundred acre farm near Hart; John D. S. Jr., in business with his father. Mr. Hanson affiliates with the Congregational church and belongs to Muskegon Lodge No. 274 of Elks, to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and to the Maccabees at Hart. A Republican in politics, he has always taken an active interest in the success of his party and has done the substantial work of a civic nature. Among his friends and business associates Mr. Hanson has enjoyed a reputation for a genial personality combined with generous and courteous traits of social and business relationship.

John Brennan. One of the oldest industries of Detroit is the John Brennan & Company Steam Boiler Works. Its history goes back to a time more than sixty-five years ago when John Brennan and his uncle James invested a moderate amount of capital in a small boiler shop in the city, and thus laid the foundation for the business which has been conducted under its present title for over a half a century. John Brennan was a man of exceptional business capacity, and his name deserves a prominent place among those of early Detroit manufacturers. Since his death twenty-four years ago the business has been conducted under its original corporate title, with his nephew Frank S. Werneken as president of the company.

Born in Ireland March 16, 1820, the parents of John Brennan in the same year emigrated to America, and died in the city of New York a few years later. Left an orphan, John Brennan had to depend upon his own resources from the time he was ten years of age, received very limited schooling, and finally won success by sheer industry and native ability. His early training in the trade of blacksmith was gained in the shops of the Allair Iron Works of New York. In 1847, an energetic and ambitious young man of twenty-seven, he came to Detroit, and joining his uncle, James Brennan, invested his moderate savings in a small shop for the manufacture of boilers. This was conducted under the firm name of J. & J. Brennan for some years, but in 1865 John Brennan became sole owner, and with his thorough technical knowledge of business and his skill as a manager it expanded into one of the largest concerns of its kind at Detroit. The business was incorporated as John Brennan & Company in 1882, and Mr. Brennan remained its president until his death in 1890.

Occupying a high place in business affairs, John Brennan was equally liberal and public spirited as a citizen, and has much part in the civic and social life of Detroit during the middle decade of the city. As a member of the old volunteer fire department, in the Continental com-

pany No. 8, he was one of the young men who "ran with the machine" for the protection of life and property from the ravages of fire at a time when modern equipment of fire apparatus was unknown. Possessing fine musical taste, he lent his influence to the promotion of musical affairs in Detroit, and for some time was treasurer of the Handel & Haydn Musical Association. His political affiliation was with the Democratic party.

In 1839 Mr. Brennan married Miss Matilda Van Drummond at Long Island, New York. She died in Detroit and their only child, a son, is also deceased. April 28, 1851, Mr. Brennan married Miss Hannah Hilton Butler, a native of Maine and a kinswoman of General Benjamin F. Butler of Massachusetts. Her death occurred three years after that of Mr. Brennan, and their only son is also deceased.

Frank S. Werneken. President of the pioneer Detroit industry known as the John Brennan & Company Steam Boiler Works, Frank S. Werneken is a nephew of John Brennan, founder of that industry, and his own active connection with the work covers a period of forty years, in which time he became a master of the business and well earned his present position as its executive head.

Frank Stevens Werneken was born at Jersey City, New Jersey, March 16, 1850. During his early childhood his parents Francis J. and Mary A. (Brennan) Werneken both died, and in 1860 the orphan boy came to Detroit to live with his uncle, John Brennan, for whose fatherly care as well as for his upright and successful business career Mr. Werneken will always feel a supreme gratitude. Educated in the Detroit public schools and the old Goldsmith Business University, in 1873, he was taken into the employ of his uncle, and the Steam Boiler Works have ever since been the field in which his individual career has been worked out. His training was both in the mechanical details of manufacture as well as in the business office, and for a number of years John Brennan relied upon his assistance and younger energy for the greater part of the business management. Since the death of Mr. Brennan in 1890 Mr. Werneken has been president of the company, and its rank as a Detroit industry and continued prosperity are largely due to his capable direction. Other business interests outside the Steam Boiler Works have claimed his attention, and at one time Mr. Werneken was director of the old American Exchange National Bank of Detroit.

His relations with the community at large are indicated by his membership in the Detroit Board of Commerce, the Detroit Club, the Country Club, the Lake St. Clair Hunting and Fishing Club (Old Club), the Detroit Boat Club, of which he has been president, a charter member of the Detroit Athletic Club, and his fraternal membership is with Oriental Lodge, A. F. & A. M. Mr. Werneken was a charter member and the first president of the Michigan Naval Reserve.

His marriage occurred in 1873 in Chicago to Miss Helen R. Scott, who was born at Auburn, New York, and died in Detroit December 15, 1908. The son and three daughters born to their marriage are: Frank E., who graduated from Yale University in 1907 and is now treasurer of the John Brennan & Company Steam Boiler Works, married in June, 1913, Miss Frances Russel, daughter of the prominent Detroit business man, George H. Russel; Maude, the oldest of the three daughters, is the wife of Frank S. Taylor, of Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts; Margaret is the wife of Arthur C. Tilton of Norwood, Massachusetts; and Miss Helen lives with her father, in Detroit.

Chas. L. Mazzuchelli

CHARLES G. MATZEN. President and cashier of the Clio State Bank, also in the real estate and insurance business at that place, Mr. Matzen has been identified with banking practically all his active career. He is one of the successful younger men in business affairs in Genesee county, and his early accomplishments presage a large and useful career in business affairs.

Charles G. Matzen was born April 15, 1878, in Port Huron, Michigan. He was the third in a family of five children born to Matthias and Marie (Petersen) Matzen, both natives of Germany, where they were married. The father was a miller by trade, and came to America and settled in Michigan about forty years ago. His first location was at Delhi in Washtenaw county, and he followed milling there and at other points very successfully until his death in 1907 in Cass City of Tuscola county, at the age of sixty-nine years. He was an Independent Republican in politics, and a member of the Lutheran church. The mother is still living, a resident of Flint, and her four living children are as follows: George, a resident of Seattle, Washington; Sophia, who lives in Saginaw; and Edna, of Flint; and Charles G.

Mr. Matzen was educated partly in Port Huron, and in 1897 graduated from the Croswell high school. His first position after leaving school was in the State Bank of Carsonville, and with the exception of one year spent in the post office at Carsonville, his experience has been almost exclusively that of a banker. He assisted in the organization of the Clio State Bank, which was formerly a private bank conducted by Charles H. May and Company. The Bank was organized in June, 1911, and Mr. Matzen was made its vice president and cashier. In January, 1914, at the annual meeting of the directors, he was elected its president. During his earlier career he served as assistant cashier in the Exchange Bank at Cass City.

In politics, Mr. Matzen is a Republican, has membership in the Saginaw Canoe Club, the Clio Board of Trade, and is a member of the Episcopal church. He was married on June 24, 1913, at Clio, to Miss Edith Oliff, who was born in this state, a daughter of Thomas and Emily Oliff, well known old settlers of Clio, where the father is a brick manufacturer and has a prominent part in business and civic affairs of that locality. Besides the business of the Clio State Bank, Mr. Matzen handles many transactions in real estate and insurance, and would easily be designated as one of the ablest business men in Clio at this time.

CHARLES CORBISHLEY. In touching the annals of Sanilac county and its thriving village of Sandusky there is special propriety in according a definite tribute to the honored citizen whose name initiates this paragraph. He has been a most influential force in furthering the development and upbuilding of Sandusky and stands today as the pioneer business man of the village, even as he has been long recognized as one of its most liberal and public-spirited citizens. His sons are associated with him in the conducting of a mercantile business and he is the owner of much valuable realty in his home town, including both business buildings and excellent residence properties. Mr. Corbishley established his residence at Sandusky when this county seat was in its incipiency and here he has exerted his influence for the general advancement of the community, besides being foremost in the work of upbuilding the attractive and prosperous village in which his varied interests have continued to be centered and in which he is known and honored. He is a scion of a sterling pioneer family of Michigan, within whose borders he has lived from the time of his nativity.

Charles Corbishley was born in St. Clair, St. Clair county, Michigan, on the 1st of August, 1848, and he is a son of Joseph C. and Susan

(Mahon) Corbishley, the former of whom was born in the city of London, England, and the latter of whom was a native of the north of Ireland, their marriage having been solemnized in London. Joseph C. Corbishley, in company with his wife and his brother John, immigrated from London to the United States in 1848, and in that year he established his home at St. Clair, Michigan, which was then a mere village, as was also Port Huron, the judicial center of the same county. He was an expert tanner and furrier, and in the work of his trade he became well known throughout Michigan, as he went from place to place and did tanning and curing of leather, there having been at that early date practically no established tanneries in the new state. He thus visited various places where hides had been accumulated and there gave his supervision to the manufacturing of the same into leather. He became one of the leading citizens of St. Clair county, commanded the implicit confidence of all who knew him and continued to be identified with the tanning business until his death, in 1882, at the age of sixty-two years. His widow was seventy years old at the time of her demise, in 1900. The brother John located at Port Huron and he likewise became a successful business man. Joseph C. and Susan (Mahon) Corbishley became the parents of four children, Jennie, who died at the age of twenty years; George W., who was twenty-two years of age at the time of his death, in 1879; Charles, who is the immediate subject of this review; and Albert, who is next to Charles in age.

Charles Corbishley completed the curriculum of the St. Clair high school when he was sixteen years of age, and after his graduation he was a sailor on vessels plying the Great Lakes until he had attained to the age of twenty-two years. In 1870 he assumed a position as clerk in the general store of Colonel Henry Whiting, at St. Clair. After three years he became manager of the branch store maintained by Colonel Whiting at Smith's Creek, St. Clair county, and after being in the employ of the Colonel for a period of six years he purchased this branch store, which he conducted for two years. He then removed to the site of Sandusky, the present county seat of Sanilac county, and at that time there was not a completed house or business building to mark the site of the town which has owed much to his enterprise and energy for its upbuilding and civic advancement. Several buildings were, however, in course of erection, and Mr. Corbishley forthwith instituted the building of a store and a dwelling. After establishing his family in the new home he gave his close attention to the development of his general merchandise business, and his fair and honorable dealings gained to him a substantial support, the same increasing with the general settling up and development of the village and surrounding country. Finally Mr. Corbishley found it necessary to enlarge his first store, and later he erected at the side of the original structure a modern two-store building of brick, containing two store rooms. This fine new building is utilized in connection with the enlarged store that has from the first been the business headquarters of Mr. Corbishley, and the aggregate floor space now available is nearly 95,000 square feet, making the establishment one of the largest in Sanilac county, even as it controls a trade that is not exceeded by that of any similar concern in this section of the state. The Corbishley store is situated directly opposite the county court house, and aside from this admirably equipped business house Mr. Corbishley has also erected and still owns several other business blocks in the town, as well as a number of dwelling houses. Adjoining Sandusky he owns a well improved farm of eighty acres, and upon this he now maintains his home.

Mr. Corbishley's success has been worthily won, the while he has been able to make ample provision for declining years and to make generous

home environments for his wife and children. It may be said with all of consistency that every person who knows him is his friend, and he places deep appreciation on his friends, one and all, for loyalty and integrity having been dominating elements in his nature.

Taking a vital interest in all that has tended to conserve the material and social advancement of his home town and county, Mr. Corbishley has wielded much influence in public affairs of a local order, and while he has not been ambitious for official preferment he consented to serve two terms, of two years each, as county treasurer, an office to which he was first elected in the autumn of 1893. Owing to the demands of his business affairs he has refused to accept further political trust. He is a staunch Republican, and has been affiliated with the Masonic fraternity since 1872, in which year he was raised to the degree of Master Mason in the lodge at Memphis, Macomb county. He has since become affiliated with the chapter of Royal Arch Masons. He is a member of the Sandusky commandery of Knights Templars and also holds membership in the Independent Order of Foresters.

On the 2d of July, 1876, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Corbishley to Miss Mary Vincent, who was born and reared in St. Clair county, this state, Her death occurred in March, 1897, and was the occasion of deepest mourning in the community in which she lived. She was a woman of highest ideals and was a beautiful character. In conclusion of this review are given data concerning the five children of Mr. and Mrs. Corbishley: Fred A. Corbishley, who was born at Smith's Creek, St. Clair county, on the 9th of November, 1878, gained the major part of his education in the public schools of Sandusky. When but fifteen years of age he began to assist in his father's store, and at the age of twenty-one years he engaged in the clothing business in an independent way. He now conducts one of the leading clothing and shoe stores of Sandusky, and in a separate establishment he associated with his father and brother in the hardware business, this enterprise likewise being one of broad scope and importance as considered in a relative way. He is a Republican in politics and served as village treasurer of Sandusky in 1909-10. He is affiliated with the local lodge and chapter of the Masonic fraternity and he and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church. On the 10th of November, 1898, Fred A. Corbishley wedded Miss Carrie C. Sherman, who was born at Richmondville, on the 19th of July, 1874, and whose father, the late Andrew Sherman was a pioneer in the lumber industry in this part of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Corbishley became the parents of two children, of whom one is living,—Charles was born on the 15th of November, 1901; and Fred Winston, who was born March 23, 1903, died on the 11th of March, 1914. Mrs. Corbishley is secretary of the Sandusky Women's Club, and is also active in local fraternal circles, including those of the Order of the Eastern Star, the Maccabees and the Foresters. Lee J. Corbishley, second son of the subject of this review, is associated with his father in the hardware business at Sandusky, in which village he was reared and educated. In 1911 he wedded Miss May Gertrude Detweiler, of Brown City, Sanilac county, and they have one son, John, who was born in 1912. Harry Corbishley, the third son, is associated with his father in the general merchandise business. In 1912 he wedded Miss Katherine Passage of Plymouth, and they are popular in the social activities of Sandusky. Miss May Jennie Corbishley, the only daughter of him to whom this review is dedicated, remains with her father. Alger Corbishley, the youngest of the children, was likewise reared and educated in Sandusky, where he is now associated with the business of his father.

JOHN M. DONALDSON. For more than thirty years the leading firm of architects in the city of Detroit has been that of Donaldson & Meier. Architecture was a boyhood passion of John M. Donaldson, and it was the happy fortune of both himself and the large community which he has since served that he had unexcelled opportunities for cultivating his taste and pursuing his art under most favorable circumstances. Mr. Donaldson has a long record of achievements in his work, and in any well chosen list of American architects his name would very justly have a place.

John M. Donaldson was born at Stirling, Scotland, January 17, 1854. His parents, John W. and Isabella (McNaughton) Donaldson, came to America in 1856, locating in Detroit the same year. Later the parents moved to St. Clair, Michigan. Two years of age, when brought to Detroit, Mr. Donaldson grew up in this city, was educated in the public schools, and early showed marked aptitude and genius for drawing and that art which is most closely associated with architecture. His first experience and the cultivation of these tastes were obtained in the office of J. V. Smith, a pioneer Detroit architect. After an apprenticeship with Mr. Smith he went abroad, studied art and architecture in the Polytechnic and Art Academy of Munich, Germany, and in the Atelier Andre, Ecole des Beaux Arts, at Paris. Returning to the United States in 1877 Mr. Donaldson took charge of the office of George Metzger in Buffalo, New York, for one year. On his return to Detroit, his first association was with the late Henry T. Brush, until the death of the latter in 1879. In 1880 was formed the present firm of Donaldson & Meier, of which Mr. Donaldson has since been the senior member.

A complete list of the achievements of this firm in Detroit would be too long for a brief sketch, but among the better known buildings for which they have drawn the plans and have had the architectural supervision are the following: The Union Trust Building, the Penobscot Building, the Washington Arcade Building, the St. Clair Hotel, the Alumni Memorial Hall at University of Michigan, the New Board of Commerce Building, Chapel and Crematorium at Woodmere Cemetery, the Bagley Buildings, besides many other important structures.

Mr. Donaldson is a member of the board of directors of the American Institute of Architects; is a member of the Architectural League of America, the National Institute of Arts and Letters, the America Civic Association; the Detroit Museum of Arts, the Detroit Board of Commerce, the Detroit Club and the Detroit Boat Club. Mr. Donaldson was married at St. Clair, Michigan, November 30, 1882, to Mrs. C. E. (Grosvenor) Brush. They have three sons, Fred T., Alexander G. and Bruce M.

KARL EUGEN GUTHE. In the field of higher scholarship and education, Karl Eugen Guthe is best known as a physicist and as department dean of the University of Michigan. Dr. Guthe became identified with the faculty of the university more than twenty years ago, and with the exception of four years spent in the University of Iowa his work as a scholar and educator has been chiefly done in this state. Besides his position as a university professor, Dr. Guthe has numerous relations with learned societies, has been a contributor to scientific literature, and has served on various scientific boards.

Karl Eugen Guthe was born in Hanover, Germany, March 5, 1866, a son of Otto and Anna (Hanstein) Guthe. He was educated in the Gymnasium at Hanover, the Hanover Technical School, and the Universities of Marburg, Strassburg and Berlin. In 1889 he passed the state examination at Marburg, and was awarded the degree Doctor of Philosophy in 1892.

Dr. Guthe came to the United States in 1892, and in the same year was married at Grand Rapids, Michigan, to Clara Belle Ware. From 1893 to 1900 he was instructor in physics at the University of Michigan, served as assistant professor during 1901-03, and from 1903 to 1905 was associate physicist with the Bureau of Standards under the Federal government. Dr. Guthe was professor of physics and head of the department in the State University of Iowa in 1905-09, and was then recalled to the University of Michigan, where he has held the chair of Professor of Physics since 1909. In 1912 the University of Michigan established a Graduate Department and Dr. Guthe was appointed its first Dean. This position he still holds.

At the St. Louis Exposition in 1904 Dr. Guthe was a member of the jury of awards in the electricity department. He is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he was vice president in 1908; a member of the American Physical Society, being its vice president since 1914; of the Deutsche Physikalische Gesellschaft, the Société Française de Physique; the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education; of the Philosophical Society of Washington; the Washington Academy of Sciences, and the Iowa Academy of Science. His work as an author includes many contributions of papers on physics, particularly on electricity, to scientific journals, and also of the following text books and scientific treatises: "Manual of Physical Measurements," with J. O. Reed as joint author, three editions of which were published, namely in 1902, 1907 and 1912; "Laboratory Exercises with Primary and Storage Cells," 1903; "Text Book of Physics," of which he is a joint author, published in 1908 and another edition in 1909; joint author with J. O. Reed of "College Physics," published in 1911; "Definitions in Physics," published in 1913. Dr. Guthe's home is at 725 Cambridge Road in Ann Arbor.

DeVere Hall. For a number of years before his death DeVere Hall of Bay City was regarded as one of the ablest and most successful members of the Michigan bar. His death on December 15, 1913, was widely noted by the press of the state and through the Middle West. DeVere Hall had a limited education when a youth, taught school and worked in various occupations, read law in his spare hours, and after being admitted to the bar labored until he attained a place among the leaders of his profession.

DeVere Hall was born in Michigan, August 23, 1854, and was a son of early settlers of this state. The death of his parents when he was quite young threw him upon his own resources and under the care of others outside of his immediate family. By hard work he qualified himself for teaching, and eventually became principal of a high school, conducting his law studies at night and during vacation. On being admitted to the bar Mr. Hall began practice in Genessee county and then moved to Caseville, where he was also identified with school work for a time. His next location was at West Branch, where he practiced until moving to Bay City.

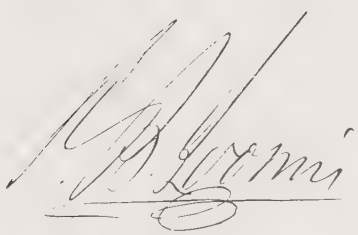
During his residence at West Branch, Mr. Hall was elected and served a member of the legislature of Michigan for two terms, and proved his services in the passage of many important measures for the benefit of his constituency and the state at large. In politics Mr. Hall was first a Republican and then a Progressive. He held membership in both the State and American Bar Association.

By his marriage to Augusta Ora Brown, Mr. Hall had six children, menioned as follows: Sidney DeVere Hall is a Detroit contractor and has one child, named Catherine Hall. Vera M. is the wife of Congress-

man Woodruff of the Tenth Congressional District, and their children are Gretchen D. and DeVere Woodruff. Ray A. Hall, born at Caseville, Michigan, a member of the firm of DeVere Hall & Converse which succeeding his father in practice at Bay City, has two children, Mary Anna and DeVere Hall, II; the latter was married on July 8, 1908, at Bay City to Marjory H. Finn, read law in office with his father, and is a graduate of the Portland Law School at Portland, Oregon, in 1911, since which time he has been in practice with his father in Bay City. Irving J. Hall has his home in Detroit. The two youngest are Cecil M. Hall and Jack C., the latter attending the Bay City high school.

Hon. Peter B. Loomis. The settlers in Jackson during the early years of the city's history are nearly all gathered to their final rest. Among the venerable men who until within the last few years have survived, as reminders of the small beginnings and rapid growth of the municipality, was the late Hon. Peter B. Loomis, who passed away at his home at Jackson, December 30, 1905, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He was full of years, crowned with the fruits of an industrious life, and with an unsullied reputation for business integrity and for fidelity to all the public and social relations that surround the citizen. For a longer period than any other of its citizens he was identified with the history, growth and progress of the city which for sixty-two years had been his home, and in the welfare of which he took a laudable civic pride. Among those who were the makers of Jackson he was an acknowledged leader. It is a notable fact that most of the men to whom this city owes its largest debt of gratitude were from the state of New York. Mr. Loomis' name was identified with that of Amos Root, Moses A. McNaughton, William D. Thompson, Henry A. Hayden, Hiram H. Smith, Jerome B. Eaton, William H. Withington, Eugene Pringle and Enoch Bancker, who, while not all natives of the Empire state, showed the same enterprising spirit in their operations that had made New York the greatest American commonwealth.

Peter B. Loomis was born at Amsterdam, New York, April 14, 1820, and when a few months of age he was taken by his parents to Rochester. That flourishing city was then a small village, but five years later the Erie Canal was finished and modern western progress began. There he received a fair education, and at the age of sixteen years opened a general store in a village near Rochester. This was the early beginning of his business career, but dissatisfied with the credit system then in vogue he disposed of his business in the next year and decided to accept a position offered him in the government survey of Texas, at that time belonging to Mexico. However, on his way there, having reached Little Rock, Arkansas, he was recalled to Rochester by what seemed a favorable opening, and at the age of eighteen years, in 1838, became a dry goods merchant in that city, where he carried on a business for about four years. Thus equipped with seven years of experience, in 1843 Mr. Loomis came to Jackson, and this continued to be his home until the time of his death. From that time until the year 1850 he was a member of the dry goods firm of Loomis & Dwight, and in the latter year became sole proprietor of the Kennedy flouring mill in this city, which he operated until 1854. In the year 1856 he embarked in the banking business, and later was a partner in the banking firm of Loomis & Whitwell. From that time on he was prominently and continuously identified with banking interests, a period of almost a half a century. Succeeding this, the firm of P. B. Loomis & Company was organized, and continued in business until merged with the City Bank, Jackson's oldest and most prominent financial institution several years before Mr. Loomis' death. Through all vicissitudes and panics the Loomis banks retained public confidence in a marked degree. Taking a leading part in a movement to supply the city with gas, a com-



pany was organized in 1857, and Mr. Loomis was the incorporator and first president of the Jackson Gas Company, a position he held for many years. In 1868, at a citizens' meeting, Mr. H. H. Smith and Mr. Loomis were requested to take charge of the project to build a railroad to Fort Wayne, Indiana, a distance of one hundred miles. They organized a company, of which Mr. Smith became president, and Mr. Loomis treasurer. The men of the present generation know nothing of the persistent work that was required forty or forty-five years ago, of the diplomacy that was needed to combine the efforts of the communities, and of the showing that was demanded to obtain financial assistance from established companies to insure success. No other movement in the history of Jackson more thoroughly attests the ability of its pioneer citizens than their successful efforts to make it an important railroad center for all future time. A little earlier start in these enterprises would have resulted in failure; a little later would have been of no use. In this work Mr. Loomis was an essential factor, and the Fort Wayne Railroad was completed in 1871. Mr. Smith retiring to take charge of the construction of the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, Mr. Loomis succeeded him as president, and also became general manager, holding these positions until the lease of the road to the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. Before engaging in this enterprise, he had been a director of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw, and was a member of the financial committee and treasurer of the Grand River Valley Company. Earlier he was active in obtaining the extension of the Jackson branch of the Michigan Southern into the city in 1857, which was the real beginning of the careers of several of Jackson's citizens as railroad builders. Here it may not be inappropriate to insert an incident which occurred in 1877, and which indicates the judgment, impartiality, acumen and justice which characterized each of Mr. Loomis' business methods. During that year of intense labor troubles, a meeting of prominent railroad presidents and managers was held in New York City. With them Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, requested an audience and an interview. At first there was a disposition to refuse this reasonable request, but President Loomis, who was present, openly advocated the wiser policy of compliance, with the result that the railroad presidents and managers held a conference with Chief Arthur, and the first working agreement with organized railroad employes was entered into. Strikes were frequent among railroad men that year, but there were none on the Fort Wayne road during the presidency of Mr. Loomis.

It is not possible in a sketch of this nature to give more than a brief outline of a man whose business life extended through the average duration of two generations of the human family. In all spheres of activity, as a merchant, a manufacturer, a banker, a railroad official, and in public life, he was clear-headed, efficient and painstaking. Business principles were with him one thing; charity was another. Beautiful Loomis Park, on East Main street, was one of his gifts to the city of Jackson. In 1858 he was elected the second mayor of the city, Hon. James C. Wood having been chosen in 1857, the year the village became a city, and in his message to the council he advocated the improvement of Grand river, then the city's only sewer, a work which at the time of his death, forty-seven years later, the municipality had fairly entered upon. In the fall of 1858 he was elected a representative in the state legislature, and was an influential member of that body. The same thoughtful attention that he gave to his private affairs he devoted to the details of legislation.

The year 1880 saw Mr. Loomis' retirement from the active management of business, to the details of which he entrusted younger men. In 1883 he took a trip to Japan in company with his friend Robert Harris, of Connecticut, but upon his return again plunged into the activities of life.

He served a term on the Board of State Charities and Corrections, was a member of the City Board of Public Works, edited a newspaper, the *Daily Courier,* predecessor of the *Daily Press,* devoted much time and thought to projects for the benefit of the public; devised plans for advertising the many business advantages possessed by Jackson, with which no citizen was more familiar, and was the promoter and leading factor of the "General Welfare Association." Earlier, he served for several terms as a member of the city council, and for one year was chief of the fire department. Every public office he accepted as a public trust, and the public recognized and appreciated his efforts.

The possessor of a retentive memory, an extensive reader and an independent thinker, Mr. Loomis was an excellent conversationalist. Socially he was a general favorite. Sham and false pretenses were his special abhorrence. The same liberty of thought he claimed for himself he tolerated in others. His mind and his methods were practical. As a merchant, it was said of him that he made his store attractive; as a mill owner and manager he made a competence with the poor machinery of the early 'fifties; as a banker he was prepared for such emergencies as those of 1857, 1873 and 1893; as a railroad manager he operated locomotives at less than half the average cost per mile; and as his crowning act in that capacity, which originated in his sense of fairness to all men, he secured a hearing for Chief Arthur which resulted in peace between the railways and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; and as a public speaker he was forcible and direct upon all public questions that called for an expression of opinion or the elucidation of matters that were under consideration. Yet, with all of his public service, he was never a politician; for he followed his convictions into whatever new associations they might lead him. With an independence as absolute as that of the Scotch laird who asserted that "Where McGregor sits is the head of the table," he awarded to others all the rights that he claimed for himself. His conversation was always clean, and in his social life he was as successful as in his business associations. In public matters, especially in the conduct of city affairs, he was always a consistent advocate of economy, of permanent improvements, and of civic righteousness—the righteousness of right conduct. He never used public office to promote private gain. Possessing the courage of his own convictions, ever unwilling to accept any makeshift policy, and admiring integrity of character and purpose, explains why he was never, in the ordinary sense of the term, a politician; and yet no prominent citizen of Jackson was better qualified to serve the public and promote the general welfare.

In the field of literature Mr. Loomis was a wide gleaner, as well as a concise and forcible writer. Carlyle was his favorite author, probably because of his strong and graphic language and his hatred of shams. In Japanese life and literature, he also felt an abiding interest and his estimate of Japanese character and courage, formed from personal observation, has been fully verified by recent events. His chief pleasures were found among his friends, in his large library, and among the members of his family. He was married first in 1848 to Miss Harriet Kennedy, with whom he celebrated a silver wedding anniversary in 1873, and a few months later she passed away, having been the mother of three children: Peter Burr and George E., residents of Jackson; and Irene K., who later became Mrs. N. S. Potter and who died in this city. Mr. Loomis was married to Miss Emma S. Gilbert, in 1874. She was born at Rochester, New York, June 6, 1837. Her father, Grove S. Gilbert, was a well-known artist and portrait painter of his day, and spent his entire life in New York state, following his vocation for a great many years in the city of Rochester. Three children have been born to the second union:

Edna, who is now the wife of Benjamin F. Chase, of Jackson; and Allen and Gilbert S., both residents of Detroit, and holding responsible positions with the Packard Motor Car Company.

George N. Brady. One of the most highly honored of the native sons of Detroit, where he was born in the year that marked the admission of Michigan to the Union, Mr. Brady has witnessed the development of Detroit from the status of a small town, the original capital of the state, to that of one of the most beautiful metropolian centers of the United States. He has marked the intervening years with large and worthy achievement, was long numbered among the most active and influential business men of his native city, and his life has been ordered upon the highest plane of integrity and honor, so that he has eminently merited the high esteem in which he has ever been held by all who have known him or have in the least been familiar with his earnest and upright career. Further interest attaches to the record of his life by reason of the fact that he is a representative of distinguished ancestry and of a family whose name has been most conspicuously identified with Michigan history since the early territorial epoch. Mr. Brady is now living virtually retired, after years of earnest and prolific endeavor, and though his interests still center in Detroit, where he still maintains an office, he is signally favored in having of late years his home in the beautiful Bloomfield hills district near Birmingham, Oakland county, a section readily accessible to Detroit by means of an electric interurban line.

The Brady family is of Scotch-Irish lineage and was founded in America about 1736, the first settlement being made in New Jersey, whence removal was made to Pennsylvania, where representatives of the name became prominent in colonial affairs. Two sons of Captain John Brady became famous as Indian fighters, and one of these, Captain Samuel Brady, is known in history as the person who made the daring "Brady's Leap," in Ohio, after having been captured by the Indians, the scene of this historic action still perpetuating his name and fame. One of the sons was the gallant and distinguished General Hugh Brady.

Major General Hugh Brady, of the United States army, was born at Standingstone, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1768, and was the fifth son of Captain John and Mary Brady, his father having been a captain in the Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment in the war of the Revolution and having, with two of his sons, finally been killed by the Indians. As he grew to maturity General Hugh Brady frequently joined small parties who retaliated on the Indians for their misdeeds, and he thus gained a clear insight into the manners and customs of the Indians, especially their methods of warfare. In 1792 he received from General Washington a commission as ensign in the army commanded by General Anthony Wayne, known in history as "Mad Anthony Wayne." He was promoted lieutenant in 1794 and took part in the historic western campaigns of that year. In 1799 he received from President Adams an appointment as captain, and subsequently he essayed the improvement of a tract of land about fifty miles from Pittsburgh, on a branch of the Mahoning river. He there remained until 1807, when he removed to Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, where he maintained his home until 1812, when he received from President Jefferson a military commission and again joined the army, in which he was soon promoted to the command of the Twenty-second regiment of infantry, with which he took part in the battle of Lundy's Lane, where he received a wound that incapacitated him for further active service in the war of 1812. He was in several other engagements of this second conflict with Great Britain.

In 1819 General Brady was transferred to the Second United States Infantry, then stationed at Sackett's Harbor, New York, and in 1822 he was promoted brigadier general, in recognition of his ten years of faithful service. In 1828 he was in command at Detroit, and in 1837, the year in which Michigan became a state, he was placed in command of Military Department No. 7, with headquarters in this city. He retained this command seven years, within which period he superintended the removal of several Indian tribes to the country west of the Mississippi river and did much to allay the troublesome border difficulties incident to what was known as the "Patriot war." At the outbreak of the Mexican war, though past the age of active field service, General Brady took a prominent part in the raising and equipping of troops and the shipping of supplies to the seat of war. He was made a major general in 1848. Of him it has been written: "As a soldier he was eminent for his bravery and faithfulness, and as a citizen free from reproach and won the esteem of those with whom he was associated."

In October, 1805, General Brady wedded Miss Sarah Wallis, and of their six children the second in order of birth was Samuel Preston Brady, father of him whose name initiates this review. General Brady died in Detroit, April 15, 1851, his death being the result of an accident,—the running away of his horses. It is gratifying to enter here, in an incidental way, brief tribute to the memory of this gallant soldier and sterling pioneer of Michigan.

George Nexsen Brady, the immediate subject of this article, was born in the old family homestead on the site of the present Detroit Museum of Art, on Jefferson avenue, and the date of his nativity was August 25, 1837. He is a son of Samuel Preston Brady and Elizabeth Mary (Nexsen) Brady, the former of whom was born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, and the latter in the city of New York. Samuel Preston Brady was born in the year 1809, and was reared at Sackett Harbor and educated at Watertown, having been a youth of about nineteen years at the time of the family removal to Detroit. He early began to accompany his father on the latter's campaigns, and thus developed self-reliance. In 1832 he was made post sutler at old Fort Dearborn, Chicago, but he soon returned to Detroit. In 1849 he was one of the argonauts to California, where he was engaged in the mercantile business with Alex. H. Sibley. Upon his return to Detroit he engaged in the general merchandise business, in which he continued for a number of years, and thereafter was engaged in the wholesale grocery trade and in the handling of mining supplies, as a member of the firm of Brady & Trowbridge. In 1847 this firm dissolved partnership and Mr. Brady then engaged in business in an independent way, in the old Brady building, at the foot of Woodward avenue, where he remained until 1867, when he retired from active business. In the following year he traveled abroad, for the benefit of his health as well as for recreation. In that year he left Paris for the South of France, in company with General Hooker, of Civil War fame, and upon arriving at Cologne, Germany, he became seriously ill, his death there occurring shortly afterward. His wife survived him by thirty years and continued to reside in Detroit till she was summoned to eternal rest, in 1888. They became the parents of seven sons and six daughters, of whom seven attained to maturity, and of the number only two are now living,—George N., of this sketch; and Samuel who is engaged in mining operations in the Lake Superior district. Samuel P. Brady was one of Detroit's honored citizens and successful business men, and he well upheld the prestige of the family name, as have also his sons.

George N. Brady was reared and educated in Detroit, and it is

worthy of note that he here attended the private school conducted by Washington Bacon, as well as the Gregory Commercial College, besides which he was for some time a student in the academy conducted by Professor Nutting, at Lodi, in Washtenaw county. After leaving school he became associated with his father's business, in the Brady building near the foot of Woodward avenue, and there he continued his business activities during virtually his entire active career, his retirement having occurred about the year 1900. He still maintains an office in the original location and is the part owner of the Brady building, one of the historic structures and veritable landmarks of lower Woodward avenue. In the years of his gracious retirement he finds pleasure and grateful environment in his beautiful home in the Bloomfield hills of Oakland county, as intimated in an earlier paragraph of this sketch. He was long numbered among the most prominent and influential men of affairs in his native city, and here his capitalistic interests are of broad scope and importance, besides which he has ever been animated by the highest civic loyalty and has contributed his quota to the development and upbuilding of the greater Detroit. His political support is given to the Democratic party, he is identified with various representative social organizations in Detroit, and is known and honored as one of the sterling pioneer citizens of the state which has ever been his home.

In 1865 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Brady to Miss Augusta McClelland, who likewise was born and reared in Michigan, where her father, Hon. Robert McClelland, established his home in the pioneer days and who not only served as governor of this state but who was also secretary of the interior in the cabinet of President Franklin Pierce. Mrs. Brady was summoned to the life eternal in 1910 and her memory is revered by all who came within the compass of her gentle and gracious influence. She is survived by two children,—Robert McClelland Brady, of Detroit, and Mary Augusta, who resides at Berryholm, Birmingham, Michigan, and who is the wife of Rear Admiral Robert M. Berry, retired, of the United States navy.

Roy Andrus. The present county clerk of Barry county, Michigan, Roy Andrus, elected to his present office in 1912, is, like many of his fellow-citizens of Hastings, a product of the farm and a native of the county. He is a typical American, energetic, social, alert and thoroughly educated, and in the administration of the affairs of his position has shown himself zealous, honest and capable. A man of high ideals regarding the responsibilities of public service, his election came as a result of the appreciation of his townspeople of his fitness to act as a public servant, and he has given them no reason to regret of their choice.

Roy Andrus was born on his father's farm in Barry county, Michigan, February 1, 1878, and is the second son of Enoch and Hattie (Spaulding) Andrus. Seymour Andrus, the grandfather of Roy Andrus, was a native of New York, and as a young married man migrated to Barry county, Michigan, in 1843. Here he took up land from the Government and settled down in a little log house in the green woods, there experiencing the hardships incident to the life of the Michigan pioneer. He cleared his land from the timber, put it under cultivation, erected good buildings, and finally developed a valuable farm, being known as one of the prosperous men of his vicinity at the time of his death. He married Maria Hammond, and she also passed away on the farm, highly esteemed by all who knew her. Enoch Andrus was born on the pioneer farm in Barry county in 1845, and on this property grew to sturdy manhood. His education came by attendance at the district school when he could be spared from the work of the home place and

at the Ypsilanti Normal School. In his active career he contributed in full measure to the development of his locality. Reared to agricultural pursuits, he passed his active career in the tilling of the soil, and through earnest and well directed effort became very successful in his ventures. He has now retired from active labor, and is making his home at Clare. A prominent and public-spirited citizen, he has shown much interest in the public affairs of the communities in which he has resided, and has been frequently honored by election to positions of trust and responsibility. In 1878 he was elected county clerk of Barry county, and his excellent and conscientious service was rewarded by re-election, altogether his service lasted four years. He was also county commissioner of schools for a period of six years, and through him the schools were graded. In addition he served as a member of the county board of supervisors.

The second of his parents' children, Roy Andrus received his early education in the district schools of Barry County, in the meantime assisting his father in the work of the homestead during the summer months. Subsequently, he became a student in the Hastings high school, and after his graduation therefrom adopted the vocation of educator, being a teacher for three years in this county. In 1900 desiring further educational training, he entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, but after two years left college and returned to his home. In 1912 he became the candidate of the Republican party for the office of county clerk, and was elected thereto, taking charge of the office in January, 1913, for a term of two years. He has shown himself one of the best county clerks Barry county has had, and has gained widespread popularity by reason of his courtesy and social qualities.

In April, 1914, Mr. Andrus passed the State Bar examination, permitting him to practice law in this state. He was head of the class of twenty-five.

In 1905 Mr. Andrus was married to Miss Mary Wooton, a daughter of James Wooton of Hastings, who originally came from the state of Ohio. Three children have been born to this union: Ruth L., Carl H., and Adah P. Mr. Andrus is interested in fraternal matters, with membership in Hastings Lodge, No. 52, F. & A. M.; Hastings Chapter, No. 68, R. A. M.; Giblum Council, No. 49, R. & S. M.; and Hastings Lodge, No. 58, I. O. O. F. He has passed the chairs in Hastings Lodge, No. 52, Hastings Chapter, No. 68, and Giblum Council, No. 49, and in May, 1914, was elected grand master of the first veil, which is the first place leading to the head office of the state in the Royal Arch Masons. Mr. Andrus has a pleasant home at No. 657 W. Green street.

Frederick Moulton Alger. A son of Michigan's distinguished citizen and statesman, the late Russell A. Alger, Frederick Moulton Alger has proved himself worthy of the name he bears, and is regarded as one of Detroit's most influential and energetic business men.

He was born in the city of Detroit, June 27, 1876, a son of Russell A. and Annette H. (Henry) Alger. The record of the late General Alger and the family memoirs may be read on other pages of this work. Mr. Alger was reared in Detroit, was sent for his preparatory education to Phillips Andover Academy and graduated from Harvard University with the degree of A. B. in the class of 1899. In the following year he entered business at Detroit as secretary and director of the Alger, Smith & Company, the great lumber manufacturing concern with which his father has so prominently been identified. Mr. Alger is a director in the Packard Motor Company of Detroit, a director of the Anderson Forge & Machine Company of Detroit, director of the Michigan Copper & Brass Company, and a director in the National Bank of Commerce and Union Trust Company, all of his home city.

Mr. Alger saw service in the Spanish-American war, having been captain and assistant adjutant general of the United States Volunteers during the Santiago Campaign in 1898, and retired with the rank of captain. He is a member of the Detroit Club, the Detroit Athletic Club, the Yondotega Club, and University Club, all of Detroit; the Metropolitan and the Army and Navy Clubs of Washington, D. C., and the University and Harvard Clubs of New York City. Mr. Alger was married in Detroit, May 2, 1901, to Mary Eldridge Swift, of Detroit.

William A. C. Miller, president of the W. A. C. Miller Company, is a native son of Detroit, and was born July 25, 1881, a son of the late William A. C. Miller, deceased.

Mr. Miller's father was born in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, July 5, 1848, and died in Detroit, June 12, 1904. He came to America with his parents about the time of the close of the Civil War, the family settling in Canada, although William A. C. remained in New York city, where he secured employment in a jewelry store in Maiden Lane, the great jewelry district of the metropolis. While there he made the acquaintance of the late M. S. Smith, long one of Detroit's leading jewelers, who induced the young man to come to this city and enter his place of business, this being in 1868. He remained with Mr. Smith until 1874, in which year, in order to get into a business offering more open air employment, he became identified with the lumber industry as junior member of the firm of Gage & Miller, with a place of business at the corner of Tenth and Fort streets. This firm was dissolved in 1876, and Mr. Miller organized the W. A. C. Miller Lumber Company, with yards at the foot of Adair street, on the river. He had intended to dispose of his interests in 1904 and retire, when he was overtaken by death before the consummation of his plans, and after his demise his son liquidated the business. Mr. Miller was also interested in various other business enterprises in Detroit, and was for years a member of the Masonic lodge and the Fellowcraft and Old Clubs. He married Miss Annette I. McGowan, of Buffalo, New York, and a daughter of James McGowan of that city, and she still survives, with the following children: William A. C.; Mae, who is the wife of Raymond P. Lipe, of Toledo, Ohio; Jessie A. and Albert C.

William A. C. Miller was educated in the Detroit High school, the Detroit University school and the University of Michigan, in which latter institution he was in the class of 1904. He had become identified with the W. A. C. Miller Lumber Company in 1903, and after he had liquidated the affairs of that concern, in 1904, became interested in the business of Thomas Forman Company, lumber manufacturers, with whom he continued until 1906, when he left active membership in the business. In 1906 Mr. Miller became secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Holden Miller & Murray Company, but in 1909 withdrew from that company and organized the W. A. C. Miller Company, of which he has since remained at the head. Mr. Miller is widely known in the trade and is a member of the Michigan Retail Lumber Dealers Association and of the Detroit Board of Commerce. He is also prominent in club life, belonging to the Detroit Club, the Detroit Athletic Club, the University Club, the Country Club, and the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity.

On January 8, 1908, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Ruby C. Boyer, daughter of Joseph Boyer, of Detroit, and to this union there have been born two sons: William A. C., Jr., and Joseph Boyer.

Hezekiah M. Gillett. Many years of practice and professional success have given Mr. Gillett a standing in the front rank of Bay City's lawyers. His home has been at Bay City since 1876. His relations with

his clientage and with the community have been characterized by service of the most capable kind and by high ideals and steadfast devotion to duty.

Hezekiah M. Gillett was born in Stafford, New York, January 9, 1852, a son of Samuel and Susan (Board) Gillett. Both parents were natives of New York, lived in that state all their lives, and the father was a farmer, who died in his native state in 1898 at the age of seventy years, while the mother is now living there at the age of ninety. Of their ten children the Bay City lawyer was third.

As a boy he had only ordinary advantages supplied him by his parents, and much of his schooling and his progress toward professional success is the result of his individual effort. He attended the LeRoy Academy, then entered Cornell University, graduating from the literary department in 1874. His law studies were carried on chiefly in the office of the county judge of Genessee county, New York, and in 1876, on coming to Michigan he entered the office of Hatch & Company as law clerk, and at the end of about two years was admitted to the bar. Mr. Gillett began practice with John E. Simonson, with whom he was associated for twenty-five years. In 1900 the firm became Simonson, Gillett & Clark. In 1904 Mr. Simonson left Michigan, and the firm has continued as Gillett & Clark to the present time. They enjoy a large practice and a good reputation in legal circles, especially as corporation lawyers. They are attorneys for the First National and Bay County Savings Bank, for the Pere Marquette Railroad, and many other large business concerns in this part of the state. Mr. Gillett is vice president of the North American Chemical Company, one of the chief industries of Bay City.

With all his business as a lawyer Mr. Gillett has not neglected any opportunity to serve the community in a public spirited manner, and was for a number of years a member of the board of education. In politics he is a Republican, is affiliated with the Bay City Commandery of Knight Templar Masons, and has membership in all the social clubs. For thirty years he has served as vestryman of Trinity Episcopal church.

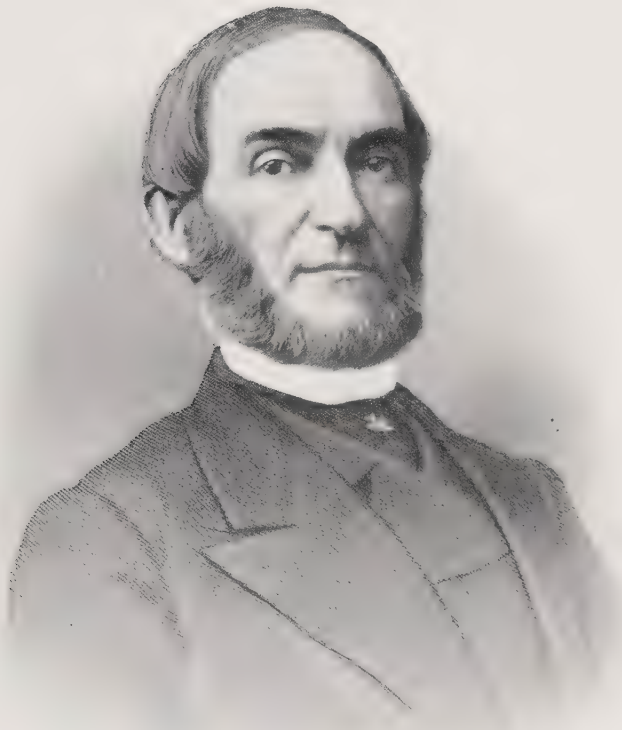
In 1879 at Detroit, Mr. Gillett married Miss Leconey, who died in 1883. Their one son is John Gillett, a practicing engineer at Toledo, Ohio, who has two children. In 1885 Mr. Gillett married Minnie E. Orton, daughter of Charles Orton. Their children are: Mrs. Courtney D. Allington of Grand Rapids and the mother of three children; and Mrs. Richard H. Morgan of LaGrange, Illinois.

William A. Richmond, Grand Rapids, Kent County, Michigan.* The Richmond genealogy, compiled by Joshua Richmond of Boston, traces the family to Wiltshire, England, on the upper Thames. In the little village of Ashton Keynes is a church of the 11th century, where may be seen several Richmond tombs, many baptismal records, and in the belfry their coat of arms. Nearby is the Richmond manor house, which passed out of the family to the Duke of Cleveland in 1856.

The first recorded Richmond in America was John, who, with his wife, came from England in 1638 and was one of the founders of the town of Taunton, Massachusetts. His grandson, Sylvester, born in 1672 at Little Compton, R. I., served as Colonel in the British Army and commanded at Cape Britton during our French and Indian War. He located at Westport, Massachusetts, and became an American citizen.

Sylvester Richmond married Elizabeth Rogers, granddaughter of John Alden and Priscilla Mullens. Their son, Nathaniel, born in 1737 at West-

*Written by request for State Historical Society of Michigan by Rebecca L. Richmond, Grand Rapids, May, 1914.



Wm. A. Richmond

port, was educated at Harvard College and designed for the Church, but was diverted by the Revolutionary War, and served as captain in the Battle of Bunker Hill, with Pardon Brownell as his first lieutenant. He married Polly Brownell of Little Compton, R. I., aunt of Thomas Church Brownell, first Bishop of Connecticut; and some years later they settled in Ontario County, New York, founding the town of Richmond. They had nine children, four of whom were boys, John, Samuel, Sylvester and Jonathan. Jonathan was born at Westport, Massachusetts, July 4, 1774.

At eighteen years of age he joined a cousin in Cayuga County, New York, and took up 150 acres of land bordering the lake at Aurora, developing it into a fine farm, stocked with imported cattle and sheep. In 1806, in his 24th year, he brought his bride, Rebecca Millet Almy, from Westport. Jonathan Richmond's standing in the community through a long life was well stated in an article in the Albany *Journal* at the time of his death in 1853: "Mr. Richmond was a man of mould and mind, one before whose strong arm the forest disappeared, and one who helped to form and fashion the institutions of a growing community; a high-minded, honorable gentleman. He held various public offices under President Madison, and Governors Jay, Lewis, Tompkins and Clinton, and was a member of the 16th Congress, 1818-20."

Jonathan Richmond's family consisted of twelve children, eight of whom reached maturity. Of the four boys, two inherited the pioneer spirit and pressed further westward in 1836, locating in the Territory of Michigan, William in the Grand River Valley and Charles at Ann Arbor on the Huron River. William's son, Jonathan, was in turn a pioneer explorer in the Territory of Arizona, and Charles, Jr., made his home in California;—so, in three generations the Richmond family, under the lure of the West, spanned the continent, contributing their vitality and enterprise to our advancing civilization.

William Almy Richmond, the subject of this sketch, whose active life was identified with Michigan, was born at Aurora-on-Cayuga, New York, January 28, 1808. The village academy under Professor Salem Town (of "Speller-and-Definer" fame), furnished the basis of a good education, supplemented by experience on a well-managed farm, by a superior social atmosphere, by annual trips with his father to Boston to dispose of the wool-clip, by visits to Washington where his father was Democratic Congressman for two years, and by mercantile experience in Moravia and in New York City. Intimate association with a public-spirited father and with leading men of affairs at the National and State capitals gave William an insight into the science of government, and a vision of the possibilities of national extension; therefore, when the Erie Canal had opened the gateway westward, it was natural that he should in 1836 join the enthusiastic procession of young men who flocked into the territorial region between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River. Detroit, Toledo and Chicago were all inspected, but later, making a friendly call upon his maternal uncle, John Almy, a surveyor, engineer and lawyer at the little village of Grand Rapids (then only three years old, with a white population of perhaps 200), he was so fascinated by the wild beauty of the region and its apparent natural resources that he decided to make a location and invest there the funds his father had intrusted to him for that purpose. Another fascination was in the family of Major Abel Page, who had recently arrived from Rutland, Vermont, bringing three attractive daughters, one of whom, Loraine, Mr. Richmond wooed and won in the following year. Harriet Page became the wife of Dr. Cyrus Knapp of Cincinnati, and Sophia married Judge Daniel S. Bacon of Monroe,—their only daughter, Elizabeth, is the widow of Gen. Geo. Armstrong Custer, U. S. Army.

No sooner had William Richmond identified himself with Grand Rapids in 1836 than he was sent as a delegate from the District comprising the counties of Kent, Ionia and Clinton to the first "Convention of Assent," meeting at Ann Arbor, which accepted the conditions proposed by Congress for the entrance of Michigan into the Union, and which drafted its first State Constitution.

In 1837 he was appointed by Governor Mason on the committee, with Jacob Beeson of Niles and Samuel Axford of McComb, which located the Penitentiary at Jackson.

In 1838 he was appointed by President Van Buren Receiver of the Federal Land Office at Ionia, where he was closely associated with Senator Lucius Lyon.

In 1842 he was appointed by Governor Barry Inspector of the 8th Division of the State Militia.

From 1843 to 1845 he served as Democratic State Senator at Detroit, and in that capacity obtained an appropriation of 6,000 acres of land to apply on the construction of a canal for water-power and a bridge at Grand Rapids. He served on committees for Internal Improvements, Public Lands, Militia and Agriculture, being chairman of the first in connection with Messrs. Littlejohn of Allegan, Thurber of Monroe and Niles of Oakland County.

In 1845 he was appointed by President Polk, Superintendent of Indian affairs for Michigan and Wisconsin, and for four years he made the Treaty-payments at LaPointe on Lake Superior; at the Sault Ste. Marie, where he was entertained by the interesting family of the Rev. Abel Bingham, Baptist Missionary; at Mackinaw, where his headquarters were with Mr. Franks of the Mission House; at Cross Village, Saginaw and Grand Rapids. In all his lonely and perilous journeys through the forests by wagon, and over the Lakes by the small boats of that period, conveying the government boxes laden with silver specie, he was never molested, and never met with a serious accident. His attitude towards the Indians was one of great friendliness, which was fully reciprocated by the prominent Chiefs of the Pottawatomies, the Ojibways and the Ottawas.

In 1848 Governor Ransom appointed Mr. Richmond Brig. General of the 16th Brigade in the Militia of Michigan, which office he held several years; and again in 1860 he was appointed by Governor Wisner to serve in the same capacity with the 6th Brigade, 3rd Division.

In September 1854, the Democratic State Convention assembled at the City Hall of Detroit for the purpose of nominating candidates for state offices. John S. Barry received the nomination for Governor, and Wm. A. Richmond for Lieutenant Governor, he having 69 votes, and his nearest competitor, Andrew Parsons, 50. Barry won in the election, but Mr. Richmond was defeated by the Whig candidate by a small majority. Gen. Lewis Cass was an honorary member of this convention; and the other members from Kent were Robt. P. Sinclair and Thomas B. Church, Mr. Richmond's cousin.

So much for the honors conferred by his adopted State. "In the discharge of all official duties," it was said of Mr. Richmond, that "he made a most creditable record for faithfulness and efficiency. He had none of the arts of the demagogue; his personal presence was commanding and dignified; his intellectual and moral vigor were convincing; and, with few words, he was easily a leader. His earnest effort was ever for the formation and development of his State and his town according to the highest standards."

In civic service he was ever active and enthusiastic, having unbounded faith in the future greatness of the isolated little village on the banks of the Awashtanong. Appreciating the importance and value of transporta-

tion facilities, he applied his influence and personal effort to the construction of bridges and gravel and plank roads, and finally railways. Through all the stress and strain of these many enterprises, from 1840 to 1868, he never lost heart, but encouraged all concerned in the effort, and the result in every case was a commentary on his good judgment and wise management. He was a member of the first board of village trustees, operated a farm at Lyons, twenty miles up the river, the grain crop being brought to Sweet's grist mill by the little steamer "Hummingbird"; was a charter member of the Grand Rapids Gas Company, organized in 1855; and he lent his influence, furthermore, to all religious and educational movements. Dr. F. H. Cuming received his cordial support in the building of St. Mark's Episcopal Church (where he served many years on the Vestry), and in the establishment of the flourishing Parish School which bore the ambitious title of "St. Mark's College."

He belonged to the order of Masons, a member of the Lodge at Aurora-on-Cayuga.

During these thirty years of public activity, Mr. Richmond had a home which always afforded much needed rest and recuperation. His wife was richly endowed with New England courage, endurance, thrift and resourcefulness, qualities so valuable in the pioneer life—she was his helpmate in every sense of the word.

Literature from New York, Boston and Philadelphia came weekly to their fireside, furnishing the enjoyment and mental stimulus which offset the many deprivations incident to a new country. And music was another fireside pleasure, the combined baritone and contralto voices of father and mother giving to the children at twilight the songs which still echo delightfully for them down the half century. Of these children, Jonathan served a year in the navy during the Civil War. In 1862 he accompanied Governor Goodwin and Judge Howell over the Santa Fè Trail to the newly created territory of Arizona, and later located and spent the balance of his life on a Kansas ranch. Mary, wife of Charles F. Kendall, lived in Topeka, Kansas, twenty years, and on the death of her husband moved to Hollywood, California. Rebecca Loraine lives still (1914) in her native town, and by active participation in civic welfare movements, aids in the realization of her parents' lofty ideals for the Valley City.

In that paralyzed period after the Civil War, William A. Richmond retired to his suburban home, "Belle Plaine," on the Plainfield Road north of Grand Rapids, and there spent in tranquility the last few years of his life, passing beyond in 1870 at the age of sixty-two.

Dexter M. Ferry. The late Dexter M. Ferry, who for forty years was head of the great seed house of D. M. Ferry & Company of Detroit, was at one time a clerk in a book and stationery store of Detroit. It was in 1852, the year which marks his first connection with Detroit. Throughout a long and prosperous business career, Mr. Ferry was one of the best friends and benefactors of the city of Detroit. His business career was remarkable not only in the brilliant success he attained, but in the fact that it was won, not by speculation, but by rare business talent and ability, and by the fact that in his business ventures and acts he was guided by integrity of purpose and he sought what was honorable, and for which there was a legitimate demand. Through an unerring judgment and unfailing energy and indomitable will, he built up the largest concern of the kind in the world, and one which bears to every town, hamlet and township in the United States and to a less degree in the Canadian provinces the reputation of Detroit as a distributing and commercial center. At the same time the house of D. M. Ferry & Co is known in many foreign lands through its large importations. Above all his business success, the

late Mr. Ferry acquired the supreme attribute—character, the vital force that underlies all worthy accomplishment, that commands honor and affection, that is the basis of all enduring greatness, that lives on when the earthly tabernacle is dissolved. Men tested him, believed in him.

Dexter Mason Ferry, born at Lowville, Lewis county, New York, August 8, 1833, was a son of Joseph N. and Lucy (Mason) Ferry. The family ancestry goes back to French Huguenot stock, but the first American of the name left England in 1678 and settled in the colony of Massachusetts. This first settler, Charles Ferry, established a name which was prominently identified to various succeeding generations with the New England States. Dexter Mason, maternal grandfather of Dexter Mason Ferry, was a man of influence in the Berkshire district of Massachusetts, serving in the legislature several times. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Ferry moved from Massachusetts to Lowville, New York, where he was a farmer, and also connected with various lines of business. Joseph N. Ferry was reared in Lewis county, New York, had the trade of wagon maker for many years, and was a highly honored citizen at Lowville at the time of his death. His wife survived him many years, and died in Penfield, Monroe county, New York.

Dexter M. Ferry was about three years old at the death of his father and grew up in the village of Penfield. His education was obtained from the common schools, and from boyhood to the end of his life, he was noted for his eagerness in making the best use of every opportunity and advantage presented to him, whether for culture or in a business way. At the age of sixteen he began doing for himself, and worked two summers, at ten dollars a month, on a farm, attending the district school during the winter. In 1851 he secured employment with a man whose home was near Rochester, and he was thus able to continue his education in the city schools, when his services were not demanded on the farm.

Coming to Detroit in 1852, he found his first work in the book store of S. D. Elwood and Company, and eventually was promoted to salesman and later to bookkeeper. The turning point of his destiny came in 1856, when he assisted in the organization of the firm of M. T. Gardner & Company, seedsmen, for which he was a junior partner. The business was conducted under the original organization until 1865, when Mr. Ferry became head of the firm, then known as Ferry, Church & Company. In 1867, the title of D. M. Ferry & Co. first came into existence, and in 1879 the business was incorporated under that name.

The peculiarly intimate, almost domestic relationship which the house of D. M. Ferry & Co. bears to the average home is what makes the reputation of the business, and the name of Mr. Ferry so widely known, for few homes there are, in which seed, either flower or vegetable, are not demanded, and no other concern in the world can claim as ample and high-grade facilities. A proper estimate of the influence of this enterprise in Detroit has been written as follows: "The building up of this great industry, which is far-reaching in its influence and which contributes not only to the prosperity of Detroit, but also to that of an army of employes is doubtless a more beneficent factor in commercial affairs throughout the country than almost any other establishment in the west. In its management from the beginning, Mr. Ferry had a decisive influence and that its great success is largely attributable to his persistent energies, sagacity, integrity and rare talent for organization is freely and readily acknowledged by those most conversant with its beginning, growth and development. Through this extensive commercial enterprise his name and work has been made more widely known than that of almost any other merchant in the United States.

"A man of effective ideas and high ideals, Mr. Ferry made for him-

self a high place in the civic and commercial life of his home city, and from his vantage ground nothing could dislodge him. He held the ground because he had won and merited it. Among the varied interests with which his name was connected besides the principal industry, he was at the time of his death president of the First National Bank of Detroit, also of the Union Trust Company, the American Harrow Company, the National Pin Company, the Standard Accident Insurance Company, and the Michigan Fire & Marine Insurance Company. He was one of the organizers of the Wayne County Savings Bank, and the last survivor of the original incorporators of that institution. A large amount of real estate was owned by him in Detroit and suburbs, most of it being used in connection with his seed industry. The fine building on Woodward Avenue, occupied by the drygoods house of Newcomb-Endicott Company was built and owned by him, and it was the first and largest modern structure erected on that beautiful business and residence thoroughfare. The late Mr. Ferry was essentially public spirited in all his relations with his home city and state. Much of his success and prominence were due to the thorough knowledge of men, a faculty characteristic of him from his younger years. Though a man of imposing physical presence and address, he never relied upon any pretense to secure his end, and he was the very embodiment of sincerity and power.

For many years the late Mr. Ferry was a prominent figure in political affairs in Republican politics. In 1877-78 he was a member of the Detroit Board of Estimates, and declined renomination at the end of his term. In 1884 he was appointed a member of the board of park commissioners by Mayor Stephen B. Grummond. While in that office he led a valiant campaign against the sale of beer and other intoxicants on Belle Isle, the city's beautiful river park. That action gained for him the hearty approval of the best element of citizenship. In 1900 Mr. Ferry's name was one of the strongest presented in his party for the nomination as governor, but he was defeated in a three-corner contest in the convention. From 1896 to 1898 he was chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and did much effective work over the state during the campaign against free-silver. In 1892 Mr. Ferry was delegate at large from Michigan to the Republican Convention in Minneapolis, and in 1904, at the Convention in Chicago.

For nearly forty years Mr. Ferry was actively connected with the control and management of Harper hospital, one of the finest institutions of the city. He also helped to found Grace Hospital and was president of its board of trustees at the time of his death. He was a trustee of Olivet College at Olivet, Michigan, an institution maintained under the auspices of the Congregational Church. He was a trustee of the Woodward Avenue Church of the same denomination in Detroit. Both he and his wife contributed liberally to this society.

The death of Dexter M. Ferry occurred in Detroit, November 10, 1907, when he was in his seventy-fourth year. His wife had died just a year previous, and her loss undoubtedly hastened his own end. The passing of few citizens in Detroit during the last generation has been attended with more sincere sorrow on the part of all classes, including thousands in the working class, than that of the late Mr. Ferry. His life meant much to Detroit, and the city was always the object of his most devoted loyalty.

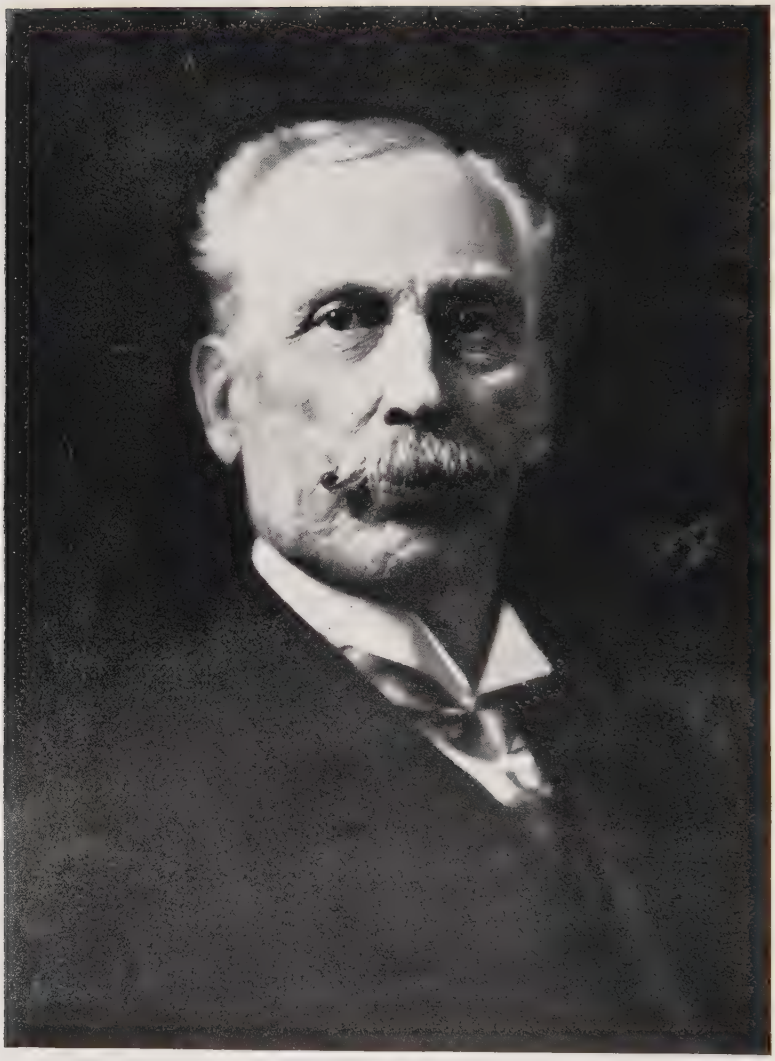
Dexter M. Ferry was married October 1, 1867, to Miss Addie E. Miller, of Unadilla, Otsego county, New York. Her death occurred, November 2, 1906. Of their children one son and two daughters survive: Dexter M. Jr.; Blanche, wife of Elon H. Hooker of Greenwich Connecticut; and Queenie, wife of Avery Coonley of Riverside, Illinois.

Dexter Mason Ferry, Jr., was born in Detroit, November 22, 1873. After graduating from Columbia College he became associated with his father in the conduct of the large seed house and other business affairs, and assisted to a large extent in the responsibilities carried by his honored father, being elected a director and official in various corporations and banking institutions and succeeding his father in several other similar positions. He has served two terms in the Michigan Legislature and was a member and President of the Michigan State Board of Education for six years. His individual interests are of large scope, and as a public spirited citizen and business man he is upholding the high prestige of the Ferry name in Detroit and Michigan. In 1907 he married Miss Jeanette Hawkins, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

JOHN F. MURPHY. Recognized as one of the specially strong and resourceful members of the Huron county bar, Mr. Murphy has not only achieved definite success and prestige in his profession but has also been an alert and effective exponent of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor. He is a leader in the ranks of his party in his section of the state and has been, with not little consistency, designated as the "war horse of the Democratic party in Huron county." He is one of the representative lawyers of the Michigan bar.

John Francis Murphy was born in the city of Guelph, Province of Ontario, Canada, and the date of his nativity was June 6, 1857. He is a son of William and Margaret (Lavelle) Murphy, the former of whom was of staunch Irish lineage and the latter of whom traced her genealogy back to French origin. The parents passed the closing years of their lives in Guelph, Ontario, where the father was for many years a prosperous farmer and highly esteemed citizen, both he and his wife having been earnest communicants of the Catholic church. Of the four children the eldest is he whose name introduces this article; Misses Ann and Margaret Murphy still reside in Guelph county, Ontario; and William is a resident of St. Louis, Missouri.

The parochial and public schools of his native county afforded to John F. Murphy his early educational advantages, and he incidentally had due fellowship with the arduous but invigorating work of the home farm. In the literary department of the University of Toronto he pursued higher academic studies, and in 1878, at the age of nineteen years, he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, in consonance with his cherished ambition and well formulated plans. He was there graduated as a member of the class of 1881, and received his coveted degree of Bachelor of Laws, with admittance to the Michigan bar. Soon after his graduation Mr. Murphy was signally fortunate in being enabled to enter the office of and became professionally associated with the late Colonel John Atkinson, a most distinguished member of the Detroit bar. In 1882 Colonel Atkinson sent him to Harbor Beach, Huron county, as a personal representative in connection with an extensive law business. That Mr. Murphy became impressed with the attractions and advantages offered in this field is shown conclusively by the fact that during the long intervening years he has here continued in the work of his profession, which he has dignified by his character and services and in which he has long held high reputation as a skilled and versatile trial lawyer, as well as a counselor admirably fortified in the science of jurisprudence. He is a formidable adversary, and his great vitality comes into effective play in his pleas before court or jury. Many victories stand to his credit in his professional career and his practice is not only very large but also distinctly representative in character, showing the popular estimate placed upon the man and his ability.



M. L. Dunham

Mr. Murphy is a member of the Michigan State Bar Association and has ever retained the confidence and good will of his professional confreres. He served two terms as prosecuting attorney of Huron county, two terms as circuit-court commissioner, and sixteen years as city attorney of Harbor Beach. Under the administration of President Cleveland he held the office of deputy collector of customs at Harbor Beach. He is attorney for the Pere Marquette Railroad Company in special cases of importance, and is also attorney for the Huron County Savings Bank.

As already intimated Mr. Murphy is one of the wheel-horses of the Democratic party in Michigan and has served sixteen years as chairman of the Huron county Democratic committee. His ability as an orator makes him a most effective campaign speaker, and he has been specially active in political affairs since the time when Bryan was first nominated as the Democratic candidate for the presidency. He and his family are zealous communicants of the Catholic church and give earnest support to the various activities of their home parish, besides which they are popular in the representative social life of the community.

On the 14th of January, 1883, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Murphy to Miss Mary Brennan, who was born in the state of New York, but reared in Huron county, Michigan, where her father was a pioneer farmer. Mr. Brennan has attained to the venerable age of eighty-four years and now resides in the city of Harbor Beach. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy have four children: Harold, who was born June 12, 1888, was graduated in Detroit College, an admirable Catholic institution in the Michigan metropolis, and he is now office assistant to his father; Marguerite was born in May, 1891, and remains at the parental home; Frank was born in April, 1892, and is now a student in the law department of the University of Michigan; and George Ignatius, who was born in 1896, is a student in the literary department of the University of Michigan, where he has made a reputation as an athlete, with high records on the track team—in the half-mile dash, which he made in 1.59, besides making fine achievement in the 440-yard dash. He was representative of his university as a member of its track team in the meet held at Syracuse, New York, in the spring of 1914.

Major L. Dunham. In a community of lawyers representing the best abilities and attainments of the Michigan bar, Major L. Dunham has long been conceded a premier place as a criminal advocate and counsel. Nearly forty years ago he was admitted to the bar. The precedents established in his own time, and in the reports of Michigan courts through many years besides are basic foundations of his legal learning. With comprehensive knowledge he unites all the acumen of a brilliant mind, quick and searching in its acquaintance with human nature and the logic of cause and effect. Mr. Dunham has stood before juries in a large number of cases that have made Michigan criminal annals, and his prestige is still undiminished. With his son, H. Monroe, and nephew, John M. Dunham, he now practices at Grand Rapids, under the firm name of Dunham & Dunham.

A son of John and Mary A. (McDermott) Dunham, he was born at Highland, Oakland county, Michigan, March 19, 1850. His father was born at Mayfield, New York, August 6, 1820, and now a resident of Alma, Michigan, is enjoying good health at the age of ninety-three. Grandfather Jacob Dunham was also born at Mayfield, New York, in 1788, and was a son of English people who came to America and first settled in Massachusetts.

Major L. Dunham attended the public schools at Highland until about twenty years of age. His experience during vacation was in the wholesome environment and the work of the farm, and before entering upon the law, he spent six years as a school teacher. His first school was in the country, and his salary was twenty-five dollars a month with board, though, after the fashion of the time, he had to board around at the houses of those who had children in school. While working on the farm, he decided to become a lawyer, and thereafter directed all his energies to that attainment.

The only available copy of Blackstone was twelve miles from where he was living, and he walked that distance in order to borrow the book, and taking it home pored over its pages at night and during all the spare intervals of his regular labor. Later he was a student in the office of G. H. Beardsley, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1875. During his early career as a lawyer, Mr. Dunham served four years as prosecuting attorney of Ontonagon county and as city attorney for three years. At Cadillac he entered a partnership with his brother, Judge H. M. Dunham, at one time judge of probate court, and their relationship was continued with mutual satisfaction and profit until 1887. In that year Mr. Dunham moved to Grand Rapids, and now for more than a quarter of a century has been one of the foremost figures in the Kent County Bar. His specialty for many years has been in criminal practice, and it is in that difficult field of jurisprudence that his reputation has reached his highest heights. For some time Mr. Dunham was in practice with Godwin & Adsit, the former having been at one time United States district attorney.

On October 16, 1875, Mr. Dunham married Miss Sophia, a daughter of August Heimes, a real estate man of Greenland, Michigan. They are the parents of two children: Gertrude is the wife of T. H. Camp, of San Francisco, California. H. Monroe is the junior partner of the firm of Dunham & Dunham. He was educated in the Grand Rapids schools and was graduated LL. B. from the Northwestern University of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. H. Monroe Dunham have two children, Dorothy E., and M. Monroe, Jr. Mrs. Dunham has for a number of years had a prominent part in women club work in Grand Rapids, and her activities have centered about the St. Cecelia Club of the city. Mr. Dunham is affiliated with the Masons and the Elks, is a Republican in politics, and he and his family worship in the Presbyterian faith. His offices are in the Widdecomb Building, and his home is at 414 Benjamin Avenue.

John G. Emery, Jr. One of the leading Muskegon manufacturers and business men is John G. Emery, Jr., a resident of the city for more than twenty years, is well known in banking circles, and was until recently, secretary and treasurer of the Shaw Electric Crane Company. All of his active career has been identified with practical affairs, his father before him was a manufacturer, and skilled machinist, and Mr. Emery's success has been gained solely on merit and accomplishment.

John G. Emery, Jr., was born at Peshtigo, Marinette county, Wisconsin, August 20, 1858. His parents were John G. and Martha H. (Waterhouse) Emery. His grandfather Temple Emery died at the age of thirty years in the state of Maine. The maternal grandfather, Abraham Waterhouse lived and died in the same state. Both parents were natives of Maine, the father born in 1828, and the mother in 1829. They were married in 1855, and in the following year moved to Wisconsin, where they were among the early settlers. The father was a millwright, built a number of sawmills, and later took up the manufacture of sawmill machinery. His death occurred in 1893, while his wife passed away in 1907.

In 1864 he moved to Bay City, Michigan, which was his home until 1887, and from that time until his death his home was in Minneapolis, where he was engaged in the granite business. Though a Republican in politics, the senior Mr. Emery never participated in practical politics. There were three children, two of whom are now living. The daughter, Helen, is the widow of R. H. Minty.

The early education of John G. Emery, Jr., was received in Bay City public schools. His first experiences were as a logger. In association with his father he learned the millwright trade and did much work in the building of sawmills and the manufacture of sawmill machinery. With a varied experience in manufacturing lines, and with some capital, Mr. Emery moved to Muskegon in 1891, and since that time has been closely identified with commercial and industrial affairs in this city. The Shaw Electric Crane Company, of which he was one of the organizers, and secretary and treasurer, employs about four hundred men and manufacture a large line of overhead cranes. Its product goes all over the world. For over twenty years Mr. Emery has been a director of the Lumbermen's National Bank of Muskegon, and is now vice president; has served on the board of education for twelve years; was one of the projectors of the Grand Rapids & Muskegon Power Company, for a number of years was its treasurer, and now director; was sixteen years director of the Chamber of Commerce, and his name and influence have been valuable in forwarding many movements of business and civic importance.

In 1883 Mr. Emery married Genevieve H. Wilson of Columbus, Ohio. His fraternal associations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in politics he is a Republican.

Allen F. Edwards. Now vice-president of the Detroit United Railway in charge of the purchasing department, Allen Fullton Edwards has had an active career in railroading since he left college eighteen years ago. Before coming to Detroit in 1900 he had served in places of official responsibility, and at Detroit, besides his connection with the Detroit United Railway, has numerous relations with transportation, industrial and financial affairs.

Allen Fullton Edwards was born at Crawford, Georgia, June 14, 1876, a son of James M. and Elizabeth (Scudder) Edwards. When he was a child his parents moved to Memphis, Tennessee, where he was educated in the public schools, attended private school at Charlotteville, Virginia, and completed his education at Columbia University in New York. His active career began with the Yonkers Railroad, at Yonkers, New York, in 1896. In 1898 he was made general manager of the Electric Light and Railway Company of Petersburg, Virginia. With this experience he came to Detroit in 1900 to become general manager for the Toledo and Monroe Railway, and general manager of the Detroit and Toledo Shore Line Railroad. In 1901 he was appointed receiver of the latter line. Mr. Edwards has been identified with the Detroit United Railway since 1904, when he was made purchasing agent, and in 1913 was elected vice-president in charge of purchases. His other important business associations are director of the Union Trust Company of Detroit, of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Short Line Railway, of the Detroit, Jackson and Chicago Railway, of which he is also treasurer, and of the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway.

Mr. Edwards is a Republican, a member of the Presbyterian church, his college society is the Alpha Delta Phi, and he is a member of the Detroit, the Country, the University, the Grosse Pointe Riding and Hunting, the Transportation, the Fontinalis Fishing Clubs, and takes his recreation in golf, fishing and hunting. At Detroit on January 21, 1904,

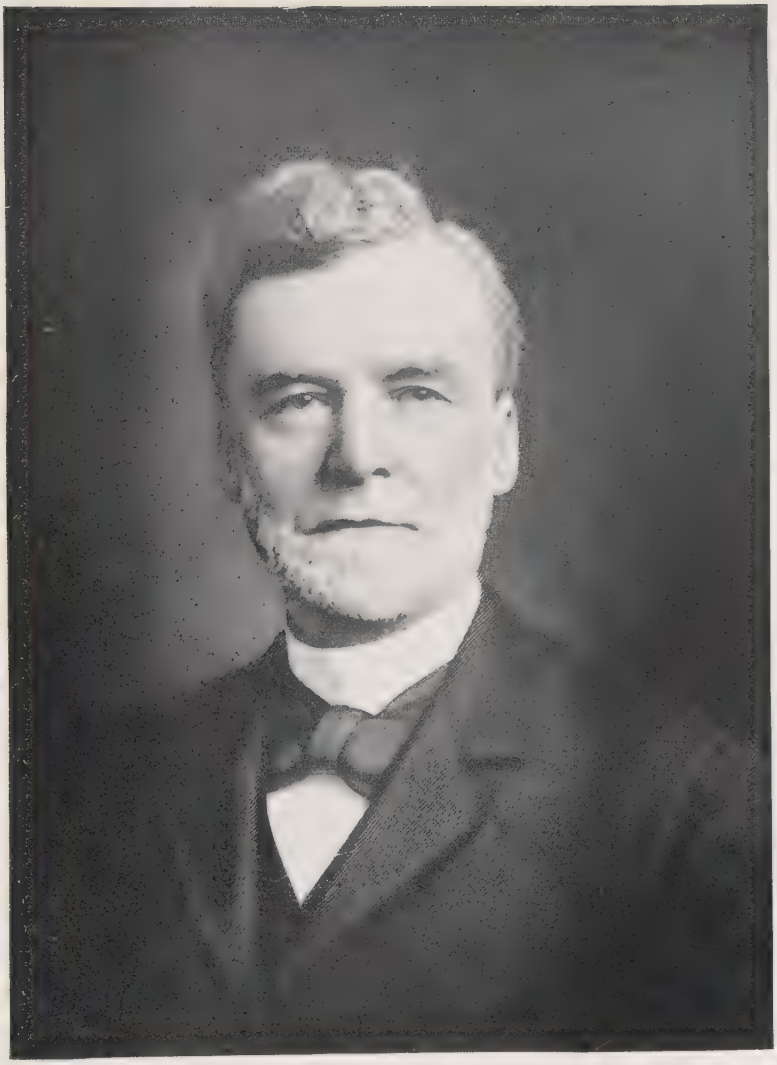
he married Christine Muir Russel. His offices are in the Union Trust building and his residence at 212 Seminole avenue.

Charles Austin. It is most gratifying and consonant to present in this history a record concerning the career of this honored and venerable citizen of Battle Creek, and Mr. Austin may well be designated as one of the pioneers of Michigan, for he has here maintained (1914) his residence for sixty years and has been prominently identified with the civic, social, business and political agencies that have conserved the upbuilding of the state. He was a youth of eighteen years when he left his native land to establish a home in the United States, and here he entered fully into the spirit of the great American republic, his loyalty to and appreciation of which have never faltered. He is now one of the most venerable citizens of Calhoun county, which has represented his home since 1855 and to the development and progress of which he has contributed in generous measure, as a broad-minded and public-spirited citizen and as one whose character and ability have well qualified him for leadership in thought and action. He has been called to various positions of public trust and responsibility, including service in both houses of the Michigan legislature, and for many years he has been one of the leaders of the Michigan contingent of the Republican party. A man of distinctive intellectual force, of sterling character and of much business acumen, he has made a deep and enduring impress upon the history of his county and state, and, now that he has passed the eightieth milestone on the journey of life, he retains the unqualified affection and respect of the community in which he has long lived and labored to goodly ends.

Charles Austin was born in the city of London, England, on the 18th of April, 1834, and concerning him the following pertinent statements have been made: "He began his active business life when a boy, and his success came as a result of his own efforts and his force of initiative. His father was in early life a farmer, later became a boot and shoe merchant in London, and finally immigrated to New Zealand, where he continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits up to the time of his death, which occurred when he was nearly eighty-eight years of age. Both in England and New Zealand he was active and zealous as a minister of the Wesleyan church, and his life was one of signal consecration to lofty ideals."

Hon. Charles Austin, known for worthy achievement as a merchant, banker and legislator, was reared in his native city to the age of eighteen years, and he was not denied substantial and adequate educational advantages, including those of one of the institutions of the British and Foreign School Societies. In his father's store in London he early gained practical experience, and when he had attained to the age of eighteen years his self-reliance and ambition led him to sever the gracious ties that bound him to home and native land and to seek his fortunes in the United States. He made the voyage to America on a sailing vessel and landed in the port of New York city in February, 1852. Concerning the early stages in his career in the United States the following data have been given and are worthy of perpetuation: "The metropolis did not at once offer him the kind of work he desired, so he went up the Hudson river to Albany, where he soon obtained a position as clerk in a boot and shoe store, the line of occupation in which he had gained experience in London. In the autumn of the same year he proceeded to Little Falls, New York, and from that place he removed to Utica, that state, where he continued to reside until 1854. The year last mentioned was marked by his removal to Michigan, with which state he has been identified for sixty years."

Upon coming to Michigan Mr. Austin first established his residence at Concord, Jackson county, but in September, 1855, he removed to Cal-



Charles Austin

houn county, within the borders of which he has maintained his home during the long intervening years, the while he has witnessed and aided the development of this section of the state from the status of the pioneer era to that of twentieth-century opulence and progressiveness. During the first two years of his residence in Calhoun county Mr. Austin was engaged in the boot and shoe business in the village of Homer, and his initial venture as a merchant was one of modest order. At the expiration of the time noted he removed to the attractive pioneer town of Bedford, where he expanded his scope of operations by the establishing of a general store. He was identified with the village of Bedford for many years, and there he built up a large and prosperous business, based alike on fair and honorable dealings and upon those personal characteristics that ever beget popular confidence and esteem. Mr. Austin continued his operations at Bedford until 1872, when he found a broader field of endeavor by removing to the city of Battle Cheek, which was then, as now, the most important business center of Calhoun county. Here he founded a dry-goods establishment which long maintained precedence as the largest in the city, and he also founded the large mercantile and commission house of Austin, Godsmark & Durand, which has played an important part in furthering the commercial prestige of the metropolis of Calhoun county. The business is still continued and Mr. Austin retains an interest in the same, the present title of the firm being Godsmark, Durand & Company. Mr. Austin has likewise been an influential force in the upbuilding of that fine and valued institution, the Old National Bank of Battle Creek, in which he has been a stockholder for many years and of which he is vice-president at the present time.

Mr. Austin has been a close student of economic and governmental affairs and has been fully fortified in his political convictions, even as he has shown the utmost civic loyalty and public spirit. He has the distinction of being one of those who attended the famous meeting "under the oaks" at Jackson, Michigan, where the deliberations are conceded historically to have resulted in the birth of the Republican party. He thus witnessed the organization of this great political party, and he has voted for every Republican presidential candidate from Lincoln to Taft, his naturalization as a citizen of the United States having been perfected a little too late to permit his supporting the first presidential nominee of the Republican party,—General John C. Fremont. He has been steadfast in his allegiance to the cause of the Republican party and has been influential in its various activities in Michigan, a state long known as a Republican stronghold. Mr. Austin served as justice of the peace while residing at Bedford, and in 1875 he was elected a member of the city council of Battle Creek, about one year after here establishing his home. The hold that he had soon obtained on popular confidence was significantly shown in 1876, when he was elected mayor of the city, as candidate on the Republican ticket. He gave a most admirable administration of municipal affairs during his first term, and appreciation of his efforts was shown by his re-election at the expiration of his initial term.

In 1880 Mr. Austin was elected to represent Calhoun county in the lower house of the state legislature, in which his loyal and effective service marked him for higher honors. In 1882 he was representative of his district in the state senate, to which he was re-elected in 1884. He took an active part in the deliberations and other work of the senate and proved one of its influential members. He was chairman of the senate committee on railroads, and also held membership on the committees of finance, insurance, education, and asylums for the insane. Mr. Austin is a zealous and honored member of the Independent Congregational church of Battle Creek, and has been specially prominent in the work of its Sunday school, his wife likewise having been a devout adherent of this church.

At Concord, Jackson county, Michigan, on the 1st of January, 1855, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Austin to Miss Lucy D. Taylor, who was a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of that county and who remained as his devoted companion and helpmeet for more than fifty-eight years, the gracious ties having been severed when she was summoned to the life eternal, on the 17th of November, 1913, and her passing away having constituted the supreme loss and bereavement that has come to Mr. Austin in the course of his long and useful life. Mr. and Mrs. Austin became the parents of five sons, two of whom died in infancy. Oliver T., who is a bachelor, is a traveling salesman and maintains his headquarters in the city of Chicago; Charles J., who is married but has no children, is manager of a wholesale grocery in the city of Toledo, Ohio; Edward D., who is engaged in the art-crockery business in Battle Creek, is married and has three children,—Helen G., Oliver C., and Darwin E.

Few citizens of Calhoun county are better known than the venerable man to whom this sketch is dedicated, and few have entered more fully and worthily into the civic and business life of this section of the state, where his circle of friends and admirers is coincident with that of his acquaintances. Mr. Austin has been affiliated with the Masonic fraternity since 1858, and he holds membership in the York Rite bodies in his home city, including Battle Creek Commandery of Knights Templars. He has passed many of the official chairs in the various Masonic bodies with which he is identified.

Sidney D. Miller. One of the oldest American families of southeastern Michigan was represented by the late Sidney D. Miller, who himself for more than half a century was prominent, first as a lawyer and later as a banker, at Detroit. Three generations of the Miller family live in Detroit and vicinity, and as merchants, lawyers, bankers and public-spirited citizens have associated the name with the larger affairs of business and with those attainments and influences which count for wholesomeness and progress in civic life.

The late Sidney D. Miller was born at Monroe, Michigan, May 12, 1830, and died at St. Augustine, Florida, April 2, 1904, nearly seventy-four years of age. His parents were Dan Bramble Miller and Elizabeth (Davy) Miller. The mother was of English ancestry, the daughter of a retired captain of the British navy, and was born at Belleville, Canada. Dan Bramble Miller was born in New York state, of French Huguenot and Holland Dutch stock, and the family settled in America during the colonial period.

Dan Bramble Miller was long an influential citizen and merchant at Monroe, Michigan. He gained the title of "Honest Dan." He was one of the most prominent of that colony of New England and New York men who settled in Monroe in the decade of the twenties, and bent their energies to making that place a formidable rival of Detroit as a western terminus for eastern commerce on the great lakes. In 1827 Dan B. Miller shipped from Monroe two hundred barrels of flour, and this constituted the first export product from the territory of Michigan. Concerning this period of Monroe history and the part of Mr. Miller therein, the following paragraph is an interesting addition to local and family history:

Among those illustrious pioneers one finds Conant, Wing, Noble, McClelland, Christiancy and others imbued with the progressive spirit and well qualified to be founders of a new colony. Dan Bramble Miller was selected by his associates and neighbors for mayor of the city of Monroe, and served in that office during the railroad war which prevailed at the time of the building of the Lake Shore, Michigan Southern

and the Michigan Central Railroad. It is a matter of record that Mayor Miller as the chief executive officer of the ambitious little city, then known as the "Independent State of Monroe," felt it to be his duty to defend at all hazards the rights, protect her interests, and preserve the foundations of her future greatness already so carefully laid. In the course of his duty he courageously defied the allied powers of the State of Michigan and the Michigan Central Railroad Company for some time, believing them to be acting without authority of law; and the sequel proved his judgment correct. He was a man of unquestioned probity and remarkable force of character, courageous in the exercise of his official prerogative when acting from deep convictions. Mayor Miller was also receiver of public moneys, at that time an important office at Monroe, under President Andrew Jackson.

It was in the Monroe of the thirties and forties that Sidney D. Miller grew to manhood. After the common schools he continued his studies in a branch of the University of Michigan, located then at Monroe. He then entered the university itself, and was graduated in 1848 at the age of eighteen. He was a hard student during his college career and continue to be so throughout his professional career. From college he returned to Monroe and took up the study of law under the preceptorship of the firm of McClelland & Christiancy, one of the strongest law firms in the state at that time. The senior member of that firm, Hon. Robert McClelland, later served as governor of Michigan, and was Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of President Pierce. The junior member, Hon. Isaac P. Christiancy, afterwards had a place on the bench of the supreme court of Michigan, and later was a United States senator. Another preceptor of Sidney D. Miller was Alexander D. Frazer. From study in local offices he entered the Dane Law School, then the law department of Harvard University, where he was graduated LL. B. in 1850. The career of the late Mr. Miller as a Detroit lawyer began in January, 1852. From that time until his death, more than half a century later, he was recognized as having few equals as a counselor, and was also strong as a trial lawyer, though he devoted most of his time and attention to work as counsel. He was retained as legal representative for many corporations in Detroit and elsewhere, among which may be mentioned the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad Company, the Detroit City Railway Company, the Eureka Iron Works, the Detroit Savings Bank, and the Michigan State Bank. He became a member of the board of directors of the Detroit Saving Fund Institute, and in 1883 succeeded Alexander Adams as president of the Detroit Savings Bank, an office which he held until his death. Thus the last twenty years of his career were devoted to banking, and during that period of his life most of his associates knew him as a banker rather than as a lawyer. He continued to serve, however, as advisory counsel to several large corporations.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Miller was never a politician, but none excelled him in public spirit and devotion to the interests of good government and civic and social welfare. For twenty-three years he served as a member of the Detroit Board of Police Commissioners, and during most of that time was president of the board. The board of education of the city also was benefited through his presence as a member, and it was while he was connected with the board that the public library of Detroit was established. His work was also instrumental in helping to secure to Detroit the unique and beautiful island park, Belle Isle, and in the founding and maintenance of the Detroit Museum of Art. Devoted in his membership with the Episcopal faith, he was for many years a member of the vestry of the parish of Christ Church, and a

member of the standing committee of the diocese of Michigan, and his wife was likewise a communicant of the same church. He was liberal in his benefactions to church and charities, and yet comparatively few were aware of his broad philanthropy, since in his well doing he was extremely modest at all times and never ostentatious in giving. During the earlier years of his residence in the city he was president of the Young Men's Society, a leading literary and social organization of the time. A man of high attainments and noble character, the late Mr. Miller left an impress for good upon all who came within the sphere of his influence. He honored his profession and also the state in which his entire life was passed.

In 1861 Sidney D. Miller married Mrs. Katherine (Trowbridge) Rodgers, daughter of Hon. Charles C. Trowbridge, a distinguished pioneer of Michigan. Mrs. Miller, after surviving her husband a little more than a year, died at her home at Grosse Pointe in July, 1905. They were the parents of four sons, and the only survivor is Sidney Trowbridge Miller.

Sidney Trowbridge Miller. Prominent in the same profession which was honored by his father for half a century, Sidney T. Miller has been a member of the Michigan bar since 1887, and is regarded in his home city of Detroit as one of the most resourceful and versatile trial and corporation lawyers.

Sidney Trowbridge Miller was born in the family homestead on Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, January 4, 1864. From the public schools he gained his preparation for college in Brown Academy, an excellent private school of that time. In 1881 he entered old Trinity College at Hartford, Connecticut, where he graduated A. B. in the class of 1885. The same institution in 1888, gave him the degree of Master of Art. The first year after leaving college Mr. Miller studied law under his father and then entered the law department of Harvard University, where he remained one year. Admitted to the Michigan bar in 1887, upon examination before the Supreme Court of the State, and later admitted to practice in the Federal courts he at once established himself as a local attorney in Detroit, and has had more than the usual success of Detroit attorneys and counselors. His ability has brought him in connection with a great mass of litigations in the different courts, but in later years he has devoted himself more and more to corporation practice. Mr. Miller has membership in the Wayne county, the Detroit, the Michigan, and the American Bar Association, and also the International Law Association. His successes have all been worthily won, and he has the confidence and high regard of his legal brethren, as well as of the public.

To politics Mr. Miller has given the interests of a good citizen, with no evidence of aspiration for the offices and emoluments of public life. He is a director and counsel for a number of important industrial and financial corporations in Detroit. He is also a director in the Wyandotte Savings Bank at Wyandotte near Detroit, and succeeded his father in the presidency of the Detroit College of Medicine, still holding that office. Mr. Miller is devoted to his profession and its immediate interests. He has been president of the Bar Association of the City of Detroit since 1912, covering two terms, and has also served as a member of the City Gas Commission and on the Board of Commissioners of the Detroit Public Library. He and his wife worship in Christ Episcopal Church, in which, like his father before him, he serves as vestryman, and has membership in the standing committee of the diocese. His connection with club and social life is with different organizations including the Detroit Club, the Country Club, the Yondotega Club, The University Club, the

Raquet Club, the Detroit Boat Club, and the Delta Psi College fraternity. Both he and his wife have much part in Detroit society, and they have one of the beautiful and attractive homes of the city.

On November 20, 1889, Mr. Miller married Miss Lucy T. Robinson, daughter of Hon. Henry C. Robinson, of Hartford, Connecticut. They are the parents of two children: Sidney Trowbridge Miller, Jr., and Elizabeth Trowbridge Miller.

F. H. De Golia. The monetary interests of a community are undoubtedly among the most important, for financial stability must be the foundation stone upon which all great enterprises are erected. Those individuals who control and conserve the moneys of corporation or country must, of a necessity, possess many qualities not requisite in the make-up of the men engaged in other lines of endeavor, and among these may be mentioned foresight, acumen, exceptional financial ability, high commercial integrity, poise and judgment. It is imperative that public confidence be with them, a fact illustrated on numerous occasions in this country when panics that have threatened the stability of government institutions have been averted by the wisdom and sagacity of the men whose entire training has been along the lines of finance. A man who has been prominently connected with the banking interests of Eaton Rapids for many years, and who has done much in the effective upbuilding of this community along additional lines is F. H. De Golia, president of the First National Bank.

The First National Bank of Eaton Rapids was founded in 1877, as a private institution, by F. H. De Golia, H. J. Bowner and Daniel Stricker, all of Hastings, and on September 1st became a national bank with a capital stock of $50,000, at which time A. J. Barnes was elected president, William Stricker, vice president, and F. H. De Golia, cashier. The latter held his position continuously until January, 1914, when he was elected president of the institution, which is now known as one of the most substantial banks of the county, with $50,000 capital, $50,000 surplus and $25,000 undivided profits. J. B. Herbert is now cashier, with A. B. Hale, assistant cashier.

F. H. De Golia was born on his father's farm in the vicinity of Grand Rapids, Kent county, Michigan, in February, 1847, and is the oldest son of William and Clarissa (Stewart) De Golia. The father, a native of New York, migrated to Kent county, Michigan, as a pioneer, settling on a farm in the lumber woods, where he cleared his land and became the owner of a handsome and valuable property. The early log buildings were replaced by substantial structures, attractive and modern, and the various improvements on the farm which were made by Mr. De Golia showed his progressive spirit, thrift and good workmanship. He died in 1868, on his farm, while the mother survived him one year, both passing away with the respect and esteem of all with whom they had come into contact.

F. H. De Golia was reared a farmer boy, and his education was secured during the short winter terms at the district schools of Kent county. He laid aside his books at the age of eighteen years, to devote himself entirely to the work of the homestead, and continued to make the parental roof his home until his twenty-second year. In that year his mother died, and, his father having died one year before, he left the homestead and joined the world's army of workers as a clerk in a general store. Through thrift and good management he managed to accumulate a small capital, and after several years as a clerk became interested in business, under the firm style of De Golia, Webster & Company, groceries, a firm which continued in business for four years. At the end of that period he dis-

posed of his interest to his partner, and in 1872, at Middleville, Barry county, embarked upon his career as a banker, at the head of a small private institution. In 1877 he sold out at Middleville and came to Eaton Rapids, where he organized the bank of which he is now the directing head, and this city has continued to be his home to the present time. In his management of the affairs of the First National Bank, Mr. De Golia has shown himself an able financier, capable of gaining and retaining public confidence and eminently worthy of the patronage of the people of his community. He has worked his way upward from a humble position by unflagging attention to business and by due regard to the rights of others, and has won a high place in the respect and esteem of his fellow men by his own intrinsic worth and merit. For thirty-seven years a resident of Eaton Rapids, he has made its advancement and prosperity one of his ruling principles, and has gloried in the progress it has made during the year of his residence here.

In 1869 Mr. De Golia was married to Miss Mary Stringer, of Kent county, Michigan, and to this union there have been born two children: Grace M., who is the wife of Clifford Stringer, of Eaton Rapids; and Harry, also of this city. Mr. De Golia is a prominent Mason, being a member of Charlotte Lodge No. 63, F. & A. M., of Charlotte Chapter No. 24, R. A. M., and of Charlotte Commandery No. 37, K. T. He has large property holdings in Eaton Rapids and the vicinity, and is universally considered one of the men upon whom his county may depend.

Luke Waters. One of the oldest and most successful enterprises at Hastings is that now conducted under the personal name of Luke Waters. The business was established nearly forty years ago, in 1876, by F. H. Barlow and Mr. Waters under the name F. H. Barlow & Company. That title was continued representing the same partners until the death of Mr. Barlow in 1912, at which time Mr. Waters succeeded to the business and it has since been conducted under his individual name, as the sole owner. The nature of this enterprise is best indicated by the commodities in which he deals, comprising wool, grain, hay, straw, seed, coal, lime, hair, stucco, hides, pelts, etc. The warehouse, yards and elevators were constructed in 1888, and the elevator, which has a capacity of twenty-five thousand bushels, is operated with modern machinery run by electric power.

Luke Waters, who represents one of the early families of Barry county, and has been known to the community of Hastings since childhood, was born in Orleans county, New York, May 4, 1853, the oldest son of Patrick H. and Mary (Hovan) Waters. His father was born in Ireland, and came to the United States when quite young, lived in New York state, for a time in St. Lawrence county, and in October, 1855, arrived in Michigan and became one of the pioneers of Barry county. Being in only moderate circumstances, his first purchase was a small piece of land located in the woods, and his subsequent efforts for many years were employed in clearing up, improving and increasing his property, and by the productive industry of general farming and stock raising he eventually became one of the most prosperous farmers of Barry county. His death occurred in 1894, while his wife passed away in 1898.

It was on the farm in Barry county that Luke Waters spent his boyhood and early youth, attending the district schools during the winter time, and strengthening both mind and muscle by application to the duties of the farm during the remainder of the year. This was his career until he was twenty-one, and in April, 1876, was formed a partnership with Mr. F. H. Barlow as above noted. His late partner was one of the most thorough business men of Barry county, a man whose reputation and

dealings were based upon honesty and integrity, and whose death took away one of the most valued citizens of the community.

In 1878 Mr. Waters married Miss Adel L. Wickham, whose family lives in Barry county. The children of this marriage are: James P., who is a mechanical engineer at Detroit; Sophia M., the wife of Louis Barkley, of Hastings; and Mary M., the wife of M. B. Cobert, who is employed as an engineer with a coal company in Indiana. For his second wife Mr. Waters married Miss Ruth M. Handy, of Hastings, a daughter of Harny Handy. Mr. Waters is a pronounced Republican in his political views and activities, and his business interests have not kept him from active participation in local affairs. He gave service as a member of the board of review for two terms, was mayor of Hastings two terms, a member of the common council twenty-two years, and a member of the school board two terms. His fraternal membership is with the Knights of Pythias. His home at Hastings is at 403 S. Jefferson street.

George H. Russel. One of Michigan's most prominent bankers is named at the beginning of this paragraph. Mr. Russel is probably known to every banker in the state, and to hundreds in many other states. He has had a long and varied career, and fifty years ago was working in Detroit as yard foreman with a local iron industry. For a great many years, Mr. Russel was closely identified with iron and steel manufacture in Detroit, and still has large interests in that direction. The People's State Bank of Detroit, of which he is president, owes much of its solid prosperity and influence to the able management of Mr. Russel.

George H. Russel was born in the city of Detroit, November 29, 1847, a son of the late Dr. George B., and Anna (Davenport) Russel. Reared in his native city, he attended the public schools and the Patterson's School of his town. In 1863, at the age of sixteen, he became yard foreman for the Detroit and Lake Superior Iron Manufacturing Company. That was his introduction to a business in which his own name and activity subsequently became prominent. Three years later he became bookkeeper for the company, and after two years was made secretary and treasurer of the Hamtramck Iron Works. In 1872 Mr. Russel became secretary and treasurer of the Detroit Car Works, which had been organized in that year. Both these companies failed in 1876, after having weathered the panic of 1873. Mr. Russel then leased a building, and established an iron foundry on a very small scale. Soon afterwards his brother, Walter S. Russel, joined him, and under the reorganization, as the Russel Wheel & Foundry Company, came into existence what is today one of Michigan's largest and most important industries. George H. Russel continued as president of the company, giving his active supervision and management to its affairs until 1906, and still holds a large amount of stock in the enterprise.

His career as a banker began in 1889, when he was made president of the State Savings Bank of Detroit. In a few years, the State Savings Bank had become one of the largest financial institutions of Michigan. The State and Peoples Savings Bank were in 1907 consolidated, under the title of People's State Bank, and Mr. Russel has continued as president. In 1891-92, Mr. Russel was honored with office of president of the Michigan Bankers' Association. In 1898 the National Convention of American Bankers gave him distinction by election to the place of president. He has also served as president of the Detroit Bankers Club, and as chairman of the Clearing House Committee. Aside from his activities as a manufacturer and banker, Mr. Russel has been identified in many important ways, with other industrial and commercial undertakings in

Michigan, and has performed many services which have been largely public in their character. He was president of the River Rouge Improvement Company. One of the projectors of the Detroit Radiator Company, was Mr. Russel, and he served as president of that company until it was merged under the corporation now known as the American Radiator Company, probably the greatest industry of its kind in the world. For many years he was vice president of the Michigan Carbon Works of Detroit, which was sold to the American Agricultural Chemical Co. Mr. Russel is a director and treasurer of the Detroit United Railway Company, a director in the Union Trust Company, director and vice president of the Great Lakes Engineering Company and director in the American Car & Foundry Company.

In political affairs, as a Democrat, Mr. Russel has had an influential and active part for some years. However, he has shown no evidences of aspirations for political office or honors. He has the distinction of having been the first president of the present board of Park & Boulevard Commissioners of Detroit. In 1899-1900 he was president of the Detroit Club. In 1872 Mr. Russel married Frances E. Bagg, daughter of the late John S. Bagg, whose name for many years was a household word in Detroit, as editor of the Detroit *Free Press*.

William Jarvis Wickes. One of the foremost manufacturers and leading men of affairs of Saginaw, William J. Wickes is president of The Wickes Boiler Co. and officially identified with several others of the largest and best known industrial and commercial enterprises in this part of the state.

Mr. Wickes, like his father, possesses exceptional mechanical genius. Mr. Wickes, Sr., was the inventor of what are known as the "gang mills," known all over the world, and the operation of which is taught in all text books on mechanical engineering in the United States and Germany.

William Jarvis Wickes was born in Saginaw, August 2, 1862, a son of Henry D. and Ann (Bailey) Wickes. Ann Bailey, a native of Michigan, was a daughter of Jarvis Bailey, who came from New York State to Michigan in 1840, was an early Indian agent, and built the first saw mills at Flushing. He was a prominent lumber man, very active in affairs, and later became owner of extensive ranch lands in Texas, to which state he moved in 1872, and during the rest of his life engaged in raising cattle on a large scale near Austin, where he and his wife died. Henry D. Wickes, the father, came to Flint, Michigan, in 1852, spent four years in a machine shop, and in 1856 came to Saginaw, where, with his brother Edward, he built and founded the first local industry for the manufacture of sawmill machinery. Their machine shops were the nucleus for the large industry now carried on under the name of Wickes Brothers. Henry D. Wickes was a man of exceptional business enterprise and a leader in the public life of his city. His death occurred in 1904 at Saginaw and his name deserves remembrance as that of one of the pioneer industrial leaders.

William J. Wickes has been identified with Saginaw all his life. After completing the course in the public schools at the age of eighteen he entered his father's factory, learned boiler making in all its details, and after the death of the father he and his brother Harry T. assumed the entire management of the large plant. Mr. Wickes is president of The Wickes Boiler Co., and its importance in the life and welfare of Saginaw is indicated by the fact that four hundred men are on the payroll. Mr. Wickes is also president of the Saginaw Plate Glass Works, employing four hundred and fifty men; is vice president of the United States Graphite Company, employing one hundred men on its office staff and two hundred in the shop and factory; is president of the Consolidated Coal Company

Henry D. Nickes

of Saginaw, whose payroll amounts to upwards of one million dollars each year, and one of the best financed and best operated in the coal industries of the United States. The product of the United States Graphite Company is sold to all the leading lead pencil makers throughout the world, especially in Germany, France, England and the United States, and the graphite is also used for various other commercial purposes. The raw material is brought from old Mexico. Mr. Wickes was one of the organizers and is president of the Manufacturers' Association of Saginaw, and is a director in the Bank of Saginaw.

Fraternally his affiliations are with the Saginaw Lodge No. 303, the Masonic Order, and his family affiliate with the Congregational church, but is liberal to all other denominations. His father took a leading part in the building of the First Episcopal church in Saginaw. His political support is in the interests of the Republican party.

In June, 1886, Mr. Wickes married Miss Cornelia Johnson Mershon, who was born in New York State, a daughter of Augustus H. and Helen (Johnson) Mershon. The six children of their union are mentioned as follows: Helen, widow of Melville D. Brooks, of Saginaw; Edward Bailey Wickes, who is now learning his trade in the boiler shop and machine works under his father; Ann; William J., Jr.; John Y., and Elsie Mershon. Mr. Wickes finds his chief recreation in the management and supervision of his beautiful fifty acre farm near Frankenmuth, on the Big Bend of the Cass River. The location of this farm is very near the place where Lewis Cass signed the treaty with the Indians about Saginaw. His city home is a beautiful residence at 1016 Genesee Street. Mr. Wickes is a member of the Saginaw Club, and his place is that of leader in affairs in all this part of the state. He and his brother have made a splendid business record in maintaining the prestige and the large industry founded and built up by their father and uncle, and through three generations the family has a record in Michigan of which the descendants may well be proud.

Harry Tuthill Wickes. The industrial history of Saginaw could not be written without mention of the enterprise of the Wickes family. For many years Saginaw was the center of lumber manufacturing, had a host of mills for sawing lumber, but its other industries were insignificant. It was the Wickes enterprise and foresight that perceived an opportunity for the establishment of a factory to supply saw mill machinery of all kinds, and from establishment of the early machine shop business has been conducted on an increasing scale until it now ranks among the largest manufacturing concerns of the state.

Harry Tuthill Wickes, who is in the second generation of this Saginaw family of manufacturers, was born in Flint, Michigan, November 2, 1860, the oldest of three children born to Henry D. and Ann (Bailey) Wickes. The other children in the family were William Jarvis, a prominent inventor and manufacturer, whose career is given elsewhere in this history, and Mary, wife of Robert M. Randall, general manager of the Consolidated Coal Company of Saginaw. The Wickes family goes back a couple of centuries or more to three brothers who came from England and founded homes in New York State. The maternal grandfather, Jarvis Bailey, came to Michigan in pioneer days, following the trail from Detroit to Flint, where he was an Indian agent and played a helpful part in settling difficulties between Indians and the early settlers.

The wife of Jarvis Bailey was a direct descendant from John Carroll, one of the signers of the declaration of independence.

Harry T. Wickes was educated in the public schools of Saginaw and at the age of seventeen entered the machine shops conducted by his father and uncle. His apprenticeship was a thorough one, and he acquired a

detailed experience, not only in the shops, but in the offices of the company. Some years ago, with his brother William J., he acquired the controlling interest in what was originally the Wickes Brothers Company, the membership of which was Henry D. Wickes and Edward Wickes, father and uncle respectively of Harry T. and William J. Wickes.

Henry D. Wickes first became identified with Saginaw in 1856. During the four previous years he had been employed in the Genesee Iron Works, at Flint, Mich., and on coming to Saginaw saw a splendid opening for shops for the manufacture of sawmill machinery. Having some means of his own, he sent for his brother Edward, who also came on from Flint, and these brothers cleared off a tract of land, built a small shop, introduced machinery, and in a modest way began the manufacture of sawmill equipment, the first concern of its kind in Saginaw. Since the younger generation, Harry T. and William J. Wickes, took the active management and control of the business, they have added a boiler works, and at the present time more than four hundred employed are on the payroll. Besides his interests in the Wickes Brothers, of which he is president, Harry T. is vice president of the Consolidated Coal Company, vice president of the Saginaw and Bay City Railroad and Electric Light Company, a large stock holder in the Saginaw Glass Works, president of the Merchants & Manufacturers Associations, and a director in the People's Savings Bank.

His politics is Republican, he is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, and belongs to the Saginaw and the Saginaw Country Club. Mr. Wickes' chief recreation is yachting. The Capitola, owned by him, is one of the finest yachts on the lake, is one hundred and fifty feet in length, has complete furnishings and equipments for both short and extended cruises, and is a magnificent boat in every line and for every purpose. In September, 1885, Mr. Wickes married Miss Fannie H. Hamilton, who was born in Ohio, a daughter of William Hamilton. Mrs. Wickes, who is now deceased, was the mother of five children: Arthur Wickes, aged twenty-seven, was educated in Ossining and the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, graduating in the engineering department, and is now associated with his father in the machine and boiler works; Elizabeth Wickes; Frances Wickes; Randall Wickes, who was educated at Ossining, and in the Engineering Department of the State University; Helen Wickes—all these children living at home with their father. Mr. Wickes built and owns one of the finest homes in Saginaw, at 324 N. Jefferson Avenue.

Herbert H. Hamilton. The precedence of every community is based upon the character of its financial institutions, for unless they are stable and have the public confidence, the credit of the municipality and its people is impeached. The Michigan State Bank of Eaton Rapids, Michigan, is an institution which grew out of the needs of its locality and was organized by men of exceptional standing, whose interests have been centered in it, and whose honor and personal fortunes are bound up in its life. Under such desirable conditions, a bank is bound to maintain a high standard and to make money for its stockholders, while at the same time it safeguards the interests of its depositors.

The Michigan State Bank of Eaton Rapids, Michigan, was established in 1884, its founders being H. H. Cobb, Charles S. Cobb, F. C. Cobb, H. P. Webster, George W. Webster, E. S. Harris, C. W. Steven, Joseph Carr, E. D. Coburn, John M. Corbin, Phillip Leonard, E. F. Keropp, I. N. Reynolds, H. H. Gale, Fidelia D. Gale, Stella F. Higby, A. D. Saxton, G. M. Andrews, Henrietta Carr, Maud Carr, Joel Swain, Albert Rogers, George Walworth, O. J. Walworth, and C. P. Bissell. The above were the original stockholders of the bank. The capital stock of this institution, which carries on an extensive general banking business, is $75,000,

including surplus, and undivided profits are $22,000. The present officers are: Herbert H. Hamilton, president; H. P. Webster, vice president; E. S. Haines, cashier; Guy Rogers, assistant cashier, and Jennie S. Hamilton, teller.

Herbert H. Hamilton, whose excellent judgment, foresight, acumen and ability have been largely responsible for the success which has attended the Michigan State Bank of Eaton Rapids, is a native of Michigan, having been born in Washtenaw county, June 12, 1848. He is the second son of Horace M. and Elizabeth (Hamilton) Hamilton, the father of Pelham, Massachusetts, and mother of Old Romanlef, New York. The family moved to New York when the father was six years old and from that state to Michigan ten years later, settling in the woods of Washtenaw county, where Horace M. Hamilton cleared up a good farm, put up substantial buildings, and made a comfortable home for his family. He continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1865, and then engaged in the drug business with his oldest son, A. N. Hamilton, now of Los Angeles, California. He was appointed postmaster of Eaton Rapids in 1868, serving for 18 years. He was known as one of his community's substantial men, and passed away in 1891, with the respect and esteem of those who had known him. The mother was born in 1820 in New York State, and was brought to Washtenaw county at an early day. She passed away in 1899, when seventy-nine years of age.

Like the majority of farmers' sons of his day and locality, Herbert H. Hamilton divided his boyhood between attending the district schools during the short winter terms and assisting his father and brothers in the work of the homestead place in the rest of the year. He continued to remain on the home place until 1875, when he decided to enter mercantile life, and accordingly engaged in the drug and grocery business with his brother, F. Z. Hamilton, under the firm name of Hamilton Brothers, with which he remained nine years, winning constant success by reason of his fidelity and energy. At the end of this period he received his introduction to the banking business when he entered the employ of the Michigan State Bank in the capacity of assistant cashier, a position which he held until 1890, when he was promoted to cashier of the same institution. In this capacity he continued until 1910, and at that time was chosen by his associates as president. Under his direction the house has grown and prospered and continues to maintain its position as one of the most substantial state institutions in Michigan. He has devoted himself exclussively to its interests, and so faithfully has he conserved the interests of its depositors that he has won the implicit confidence of all who have had transactions of any kind with the house. He has been foremost in public matters in his community, and is never too busy to lend his aid, his means and his time, to the furtherance of beneficial measures.

On February 12, 1873, Mr. Hamilton was united in marriage with Miss Millie M. Stirling, of Scotch descent, she being a daughter of David Stirling, an old resident of Eaton county, Michigan, where he located in 1849. To Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton there have been born the following named children: Bertha M., who is the wife of Dr. H. B. Cole, a dentist of Charlotte, Michigan; and Jennie S., a graduate of Albion College, Michigan.

For a number of years Mr. Hamilton was a Democrat, but in 1896 voted for William McKinley. Since 1896 he has given his support to the Republican party. He was the first mayor of Eaton Rapids, and was the youngest mayor serving in the state of Michigan at that time. He is a prominent Mason, being a member of Eaton Rapids Lodge No. 63, F. & A. M.; Charlotte Chapter No. 64, R. A. M.; Charlotte Commandery No. 37, K. T., Charlotte Council. His substantial residence is located at No. 122 River street, Eaton Rapids.

William J. Chittenden. A unique position has been maintained by Mr. Chittenden in connection with business and civic activities in Detroit, a city that has been his home for more than half a century, and it is most consonant that in this history of Michigan be entered a tribute to him, for he has honored the state by his character and by his loyal attitude as a citizen and man of affairs. He stands today as one of the pioneer hotel men of Michigan, as he was long the executive head of the old Russell House, which was the leading hotel of the state as well as of Detroit for fully fifty years, and he has held prestige as one of the ablest and most popular hotel men in the State. Aside from this, Mr. Chittenden, who is now living virtually retired in Detroit, has ever maintained the highest civic ideals and has done much for the promotion of the material and social interests of the city, his allegiance to and affection for which have never wavered. A man of fine intellectuality, and gracious personality, progressive ideas and utmost loyalty, he has made his influence benignant in its various ramifications and he holds inviolable place in the confidence and esteem of the people of Michigan. He continued to be identified with the management of the Russell House until the same was closed, its demolition ensuing, in order that it might give place to the magnificent modern structure that now adorns the site, —the Hotel Pontchartrain, which was opened in October, 1907, and of which his youngest son is manager, so that the family name bids fair to continue a veritable hall mark in connection with the supreme hotel interests of Detroit and Michigan. Mr. Chittenden has long been known to the writer of this article, and the latter finds pleasure in utilizing largely the tribute previously prepared by him as touching the character and services of this honored citizen.

The name of Chittenden has been long and prominently linked with the annals of American history and was early known in New England, where the original American progenitor settled upon immigration from England, in the early colonial days. He became one of the sterling pioneers of Connecticut, and representatives of the family were found as valiant soldiers in the various colonial wars, including that of the Revolution. Mr. Chittenden himself is a native of the old Empire state, as he was born at Adams, Jefferson county, New York, on the 28th of April, 1835. He is a son of Thomas C. and Nancy (Benton) Chittenden, the former of whom was born in Connecticut and the latter of whom was likewise a member of a representative colonial family in New England. Thomas C. Chittenden became a lawyer of fine attainments and of marked prominence and influence. He was for many years engaged in the practice of his profession at Watertown, New York, and represented his district in congress from 1840 to 1845. In politics he was originally an old-line Whig, but upon the organization of the Republican party he transferred his allegiance to the same. He continued his residence at Watertown until his death, in 1866, and his wife, a woman of most gracious personality, survived him by several years.

William J. Chittenden was reared to maturity at Watertown, New York, and was afforded the advantages of the best schools of the locality and period. At Watertown he gained his initial business experience, as clerk in a mercantile establishment, and in 1853, when eighteen years of age, he came to Detroit. Soon after his arrival in the Michigan metropolis Mr. Chittenden obtained a clerkship in the retail drygoods establishment of Holmes & Company, but within less than a year he found a wider field of endeavor, by assuming a position in the money-order department of the state postoffice, under Colonel T. F. Brodhead. In 1856 he returned to Watertown, New York, where he became bookkeeper and teller in the Black River Bank, but the lure of Detroit proved

sufficient to call him back to that city in 1858, in which year he became bookkeeper and secretary to his brother-in-law, the late William Hale, who was proprietor of the Russell House from 1858 to 1861. Under these conditions Mr. Chittenden acquired his early experience in connection with the line of enterprise along which he was destined to achieve success, and it is interesting to note that his entire active association with the hotel business was with the house with which he originally identified himself in the capacity mentioned. After the retirement of Mr. Hale he held the same official position with the latter's successor, L. T. Miner, who was proprietor of the Russell House from 1861 to 1863, inclusive.

In 1864 Mr. Chittenden became associated with Charles T. Witbeck in purchasing the business of the Russell, of which they assumed control under the firm name of Witbeck & Chittenden. This alliance continued until the death of Mr. Witbeck, in 1882, after which Mr. Chittenden was sole proprietor of the hotel until 1890, when Louis A. McCreary was admitted to partnership, under the firm name of Chittenden & McCreary. Mr. McCreary retired from the firm in 1896, and thereafter Mr. Chittenden remained in individual control of the business until the hotel was closed, in 1905, in which year was instituted the dismantling of the building, one of the landmarks of the city, that the site might be used for the splendid structure that now graces it. With the closing of the house with which he had been identified for many years and which he had maintained at the highest standard, gaining a reputation on a parity with that of the city itself, Mr. Chittenden virtually retired from active business, though he still gives his personal supervision to the management of his various capitalistic interests and shows an unwaning interest in the welfare and progress of Detroit. His circle of acquaintances among the representative public men of the state and nation has been especially wide, and Michigan has had no boniface more popular with the general public. Genial and kindly in his intercourse with all with whom he has come in contact in his long business life of semi-public character, appreciative of all that represents the higher ideals of life, a man of broad and comprehensive knowledge and personal dignity, Mr. Chittenden has never failed to impress his individuality and to gain inviolable friendships. He is a member of the directorate of the First National Bank of Detroit, is president of the Hargreaves Manufacturing Company, and president of the Michigan Wire Cloth Company, besides which he has other important capitalistic investments in Detroit, including valuable realty. He is a valued member of the Detroit Club, the Fellowcraft Club, the Detroit Boat Club, the Audubon Whist Club, and the Old Club, at St. Clair Flats, and in the time-honored Masonic fraternity he has received the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, with vital interest in the various Masonic bodies with which he is affiliated. In politics Mr. Chittenden has ever given staunch allegiance to the Republican party and while he has always shown a loyal concern in public affairs he has never consented to accept office, save that of commissioner of the Detroit House of Correction, of which he remained the incumbent for twenty years, his original appointment having been made by the late Stephen B. Grummond, who was then mayor of Detroit.

On the 18th of January, 1866, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Chittenden to Miss Irene Williams, daughter of the late General Alpheus S. Williams, one of the distinguished pioneer citizens of Detroit. Mrs. Chittenden died on the 7th of April, 1907, in the city of Chicago. She was taken ill on the train while on her way home from the Pacific coast. She had been taken to the Auditorium Annex, now the Con-

gress hotel, Chicago, and with her in her last hours were the immediate members of her family, with the exception of her son Frederick L., who was at the time lying critically ill in Detroit and who survived her by only two weeks. It is certainly fitting that in this article be entered a memorial tribute to this most noble and gracious woman, who played an important part in the social life of Detroit and who was here loved and honored by all who came within the sphere of her influence. Such a tribute can not be better gained than by reproducing the following statements which appeared in the Detroit *Free Press* on the day following her demise:

"Detroit had no more splendid example of womanhood than Mrs. Chittenden, and it would be no exaggeration to say that there is none whose loss will be so deeply felt. In her activities, both charitable and social, it was her province to meet with many persons, and to those she endeared herself as a noble, whole-souled woman. The eldest daughter of General Alpheus S. Williams, Mrs. Chittenden was born in Detroit sixty-four years ago (January 3, 1843), and she spent her entire life in this city. Her greatest activities were centered in St. Paul's church, Protestant Episcopal, of which she was a lifelong communicant and always an active worker. It was her proud distinction to have held office in every organization to which women are eligible in that church. That her social and charitable work was highly appreciated by the many women with whom she was associated is evidenced by the honors that have been bestowed upon her in the various organizations to which she belonged. Mrs. Chittenden had just entered upon her sixth year as state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution and, had she lived, would have gone to Washington to the national gathering. Much of her social activity was centered in the patriotic societies. She was past regent of Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and only a few days before her death she had completed her term of office as president of the Mount Vernon Society. Numerous other organizations claimed a share of her attention. She was a charter member of the Dames of the Loyal Legion, a member of the Founders' and Patriots' Society, a member of the state board of the Daughters of 1812, a member of the national board of trustees of the Daughters of 1812, a member of the King's Daughters, a member of the Colonial Governors, a member of the Society of American Memorial Ancestry, and a member of the New England Society. Her charitable work took a great deal of her time, and she was an active worker in behalf of the Children's Free Hospital of Detroit. She was past president of the board of that institution. The Needle-work Guild of America, an institution recognized throughout the land for its worthiness, claimed a share of Mrs. Chittenden's attention. She was a member of the board of the Detroit branch of that society. Besides her social and charitable work Mrs. Chittenden had much time for interest in music and art. She was a member of the Tuesday Musicale Society and the Fine Arts Society. She was an active worker in the Twentieth Century Club."

Concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Chittenden the following brief record is given: Frederick L., who was born in Detroit, December 12, 1866, and who passed his entire life in this city, died at the family home, 134 Fort street west, on the 21st of April, 1907, exactly two weeks after the death of his loved mother. He was identified with the Russell House from his youth and was secretary of the company that controlled the hotel at the time it was closed. In his home city his circle of friends was coincident with that of his acquaintances, and he remained a bachelor until the close of his life. Alpheus Williams Chittenden, the second son, is a leading architect in Detroit, and William J., Jr.,

is one of the managers of the magnificent Hotel Pontchartrain, in this city. Margaret C. is the wife of William T. Barbour, president of the Detroit Stove Works, and Mary C. is the wife of Henry L. Newman, Jr., of Newman, New Mexico.

CHARLES M. PUTNAM. The career of Charles M. Putnam has for nearly fifty years been a vital part of life and progress of his home city of Nashville. While many people know him as president of the State Savings Bank of that city, his public spirit and the various substantial acts of generosity in behalf of the town, in which his wife has been his associate, has made both Mr. and Mrs. Putnam highly esteemed in that community. The little city has been in ways advanced to prosperity and welfare through the presence of such a man as Charles M. Putnam.

His birth occurred at Bridgewater, Williams county, Ohio, December 25, 1846, the youngest son of Miles and Mary Anne (Eddy) Putnam. His father was born in New Hampshire, October 6, 1799, and the mother in 1804. On coming to Ohio they located on a farm in Williams county, and did a pioneer part in clearing out the woods, cultivating the virgin soil, and making a comfortable home in which they lived till death, the father passing away in 1864 and the mother in 1865.

The district school in Ohio, which supplied most of the early education of Charles M. Putnam, was taught for some time by his sister. His early career was that of a typical farm boy during the '50s and early '60s, and his horizon was bounded by the country and rural environment until his twenty-first year. Mr. Putnam first located at Nashville, Michigan, in October, 1866, and for some years his part in the community was that of a hard-working and earnest young man, without special capital except his individual enterprise and ambition. After a few months of varied employment, George W. Francis employed the services in his general store, and later Francis and Putnam went into business together for a year until Mr. Putnam sold his interest.

On November 1, 1869, Charles M. Putnam and Miss Agnes Smith were united in marriage. Mrs. Putnam is a daughter of Lemuel and Sarah Ann (Parker) Smith, who were among the early settlers of Barry county. After his marriage Mr. Putnam erected a store building, put in a stock of goods, and in a few years was proprietor of a flourishing establishment. His active career as a merchant continued for twenty-two and a half years, and his close attention to details, his reputation for square and fair dealing, and his liberal but business like methods proved the source of his prosperity, the fruits of which he has since diverted into different channels. His business as a merchant was finally sold to Bratten & Ingersol, who has subsequently conducted his business. In 1909 Mr. Putnam became interested in the State Savings Bank, was soon afterwards elected president, and has continued at the head of this ably managed institution to the present time. Its business is general banking and savings and its largest support comes from the leading farmers in the surrounding country.

In politics his support has always been given to the Democratic party since he cast his first vote, but he has done his best work in the public interests not through politics nor public office, but by his personal influence and liberality. However, he served three years as a member of the school board and was president of Nashville three years. His fraternal affiliations are with Nashville Lodge No. 255, A. F. & A. M., of which he was treasurer for fifteen years and master six years, and with Eastern Star Chapter No. 31. His membership is also in the Nashville Club. The confidence of the people in his integrity and fidelity as a business man has been evidenced by his selection as administrator in the settling up of a number of estates in Nashville and the surrounding country.

Perhaps the most attractive feature of the little city of Nashville is the beautiful Putnam Park, occupying an elevated tract of land, commanding a fine view of the town and surrounding country. Its many kinds of native and imported plants and trees, its grass and flowers, its well kept walks and natural beauty, make it a very desirable and attractive resort for the people of Nashville during the summer months. Mr. Putnam and his wife took the lead in organizing and founding this public park. He has also done much other improvement work in the city, and in 1870 a business house on Main Street was erected and is now used for stores and offices and known as the Putnam building. About 1912 the building known as Woman's Rest was put up as a result of the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Putnam, and that is a public enterprise for which the people of Nashville and surrounding country have special reason to be grateful to this public spirited citizen.

James S. Holden. Prominent as a real estate man and banker, James S. Holden is one of the younger business men of Detroit, and besides his relations with the city in a commercial way has also taken an active part in political and public affairs. James S. Holden was born in the city of Detroit on June 12, 1875, a son of Edward G. and Jean Stansbury Holden. During his boyhood spent in his native city, he attended the public schools graduating from the Cass school in January, 1890, and from the Detroit high school in June, 1894. He soon afterwards entered the Detroit College of law, and was graduated with the class of 1897 with the degree of LL. B. Mr. Holden's first business experience was in connection with real estate in 1893, and since March, 1898, he has been an independent operator in that line. He is president of the James S. Holden Company, vice-president of the Michigan Savings Bank of Detroit, and a director in the Security Trust Company of Detroit.

In local Republican politics, he has for some years been active as a party man, and served as a member of the city Board of Estimates, during 1905, 1906, and 1907, being president of the board in 1907. Mr. Holden has membership in the Detroit, the University, the Country, the Detroit Boat, the Old, the Prismatic, and the Bankers Clubs of Detroit.

Joseph D. Powers. In the exploitation of Eaton county agricultural resources, perhaps no other citizen has done a more effective service than Joseph D. Powers, who is in the real estate and insurance business at Charlotte, a very successful man in his private enterprise, and at the same time has done much to promote the public welfare of the community through his liberal aid and efforts to make this part of the state known to the general public and to improve local conditions and bring in a substantial class of farming people.

Joseph D. Powers was born in the township of Bellevue, Eaton county, in 1871. His parents were John D. and Hattie E. Powers, the former a native of New York state and a farmer by occupation. On coming to Michigan he located near Bellevue but moved to Charlotte in 1876, where he lived until his death.

With a common and high school education at Charlotte, Joseph D. Powers started out in life as a clerk in a grocery store, and was thus employed until 1894. His first independent venture was at Lake Odessa, Michigan, where he was in the grocery trade over a year, then returned to Charlotte and thence went to Eaton Rapids, where he was in the grocery trade for four years. In January, 1899, he went on the road as salesman for the Steele-Wedeles Company, with territory in Southern Mich-

Perry Schurtz

igan, and subsequently represented the Austin-Burrington Grocer Co., of Lansing, Michigan. He sold goods in Central and Southern Michigan, and at a later time was employed by the Clark-Jewell-Wells Company of Grand Rapids, also by the Phelps-Brace Company of Detroit, and for some time was with Lee-Cady & Smart, the largest wholesale grocery house in Michigan.

In 1910 Mr. Powers returned to his native city and opened up as a real estate and insurance office. He sells both city and farm property, and a general line of insurance and has a large and representative clientage both among sellers and buyers. He has done much to co-operate with the organized agricultural community, and in his office keeps a farm display of the grains and vegetables produced in Eaton county, where visitors may acquaint themselves with the quality of wheat, oats, barley, corn, beans, potatoes, apples and smaller fruits raised in this section of the state. Mr. Powers is a member of the Michigan Farmers Benefit Association, of which he is local manager. The Farmers Home is located on the same floor with Mr. Powers' office, and the association's meetings and conventions are held there. From his close acquaintance with farmers and with farms and farm products, Mr. Powers is easily able to demonstrate that Eaton county under improved methods of farming is one of the most productive centers of agriculture in Southern Michigan. The fruit, especially apples, is very perfect in growth and rich in flavor and unsurpassed in beauty.

Mr. Powers married Miss Villa Oatman of Owosso, Michigan. They have one boy, named William Francis Powers. Mr. Powers is active in Masonic circles, having affiliation with Charlotte Lodge No. 120, F. & A. M.; with the Royal Arch Chapter and with the Knights Templar Commandery at Charlotte. He is also a member of most all of the other fraternal and secret organizations represented in the city.

Perry Schurtz, M. D. Beginning his professional career in Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1876, the year in which he received his medical degree, Dr. Perry Schurtz has since been engaged here in practice, and few if any, among the profession in Grand Rapids, have a wider practice than he. Special attention to surgery brought him early into prominence as a result of his exceptional skill and success, and he ranks today among the leading surgeons of the state.

Dr. Schurtz is distinctly a Michigan product. He was born in St. Joseph county, on April 19, 1855, and is a son of James and Hanna (Krebs) Schurtz, both of whom were born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. The father was born in 1812 and died in 1892, while the mother was born in 1811 and died in 1896. They were married in their native state in 1833 and came to Michigan as early as 1841, settling in St. Joseph county, where the father bought one hundred and sixty acres of land and established himself as a farmer. He made his first purchase from the government, and in later years he accumulated a great quantity of land in the lower part of the state, becoming one of the richest men in St. Joseph county. Of the ten children born to these parents nine are now living, and Perry Schurtz of this review is the seventh in order of birth. Mr. and Mrs. Schurtz were long members of the Congregational church and Mr. Schurtz was an active member in the Grange, a society whose chief aim is the stimulation of progress among the farming element of the state. He was a Republican in politics, but he never accepted any political office, though he was often solicited to enter the lists as a candidate for office. An honest man, his word was accepted anywhere without question, and like many honest men, he suffered from the virtue at the hands of others less scrupulous than himself. He was a son of Frederick

Schurtz, born in Germany, who came to America as a young man and settled in New York state. He returned to Germany after a time, married, and brought his wife to America and here spent the remainder of his life. He came direct from the family of which Carl Schurtz, or Schurz, the German-American statesman and journalist, was a member.

Perry Schurtz had his early schooling in the schools of Kalamazoo, Michigan, and in 1869 was graduated from the high school of that city. He began at once with the study of medicine, to which he had early resolved to devote himself. He entered the University of Michigan in 1873, and in 1876 was graduated M. D., in his last year taking a special course in surgery and physical diagnosis. In the same year of his graduation the young doctor located in Grand Rapids, and this city has been the scene and center of his medical and surgical activities up to the present time. Early in his practice he began to devote himself especially to surgical work and associated himself with Dr. Elliott, of White Pigeon, an old army surgeon and a most skillful man. Dr. Elliott was of great assistance to Dr. Schurtz in the early days of his surgical activity, and today, thanks to his careful training and the sincere devotion to his work that has characterized his entire career, Dr. Schurtz is one of the foremost surgeons of the state. He operates in all the hospitals of the city and is surgeon of Butterworth Hospital and chief-of-staff for two years, or up to the time when he became connected with the U. B. A. Hospital. Abdominal surgery is a specialty with Dr. Schurtz, and he has many critical and successful operations to his credit.

Dr. Schurtz has identified himself with Grand Rapids, not alone in the sense of a professional man, but as a citizen of the finest type. He has been found identified with practically every project that has had for its object the upward and onward progress of the city, and no service that he performed in the interests of the community has been regarded by him other than as a distinct pleasure.

Aside from his local activities, he was a member of the Pure Water Commission of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, and was a member of the committee that formed the by-laws of the association, which has since come to be an international affair. Dr. Schurtz served on the commission for a number of years, and his work was always direct and to the point. He is a Republican in his politics, and though he has not held office, he has been active, and might always be depended upon to sustain with his influence the proper candidates for office. Dr. Schurtz was a member of the Grand Rapids Board of Health for four years, and he was instrumental in building two hospitals in this city, as well as having assisted in the building of the first tuberculosis hospital here. He is a member of the Kent County and State Medical Society, and he has served as president of the Grand Rapids Academy of Medicine on three separate occasions. He is a member of the National Civic League.

The fraternal relations of Dr. Schurtz are with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and he is a member of the Peninsula Club as well.

In 1879 Dr. Schurtz was married to Miss Bella Brewer, of Kalamazoo, and they have one son,—Shelby Brewer Schurtz, an attorney engaged in the practice of law in this city. He is a graduate of the literary and law departments of the University of Michigan, and is one of the rising young professional men of Grand Rapids.

Homer Warren. A resident of Detroit for more than forty years, Mr. Warren's name is associated with various phases of the city's commercial and public activities. Real estate and insurance has been his chief line of enterprise, and probably no other firm in the city has handled so

large a volume and such an aggregate of important land transactions as the Homer Warren & Company, of which he is the senior member. Recently Mr. Warren retired from the office of postmaster, which he had held for eight years, and into the administration of an office which is of vital concern to every business man and citizen he carried the same impersonal rules and principles of efficiency which have always governed his management of private business.

A native of Michigan, Homer Warren was born at Shelby, Oceana county, December 1, 1855, and belongs to pioneer Michigan families. His parents were Rev. Square E. and Ellen (Davis) Warren, both of whom were natives of Macomb county. Rev. Square E. Warren was a prominent clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church in Michigan, and labored with much zeal and effectiveness in the establishment and upbuilding of many churches which he served as pastor. The closing years of his long and useful life were spent at Armada in Macomb county, where his death occurred in 1900 at the age of seventy-five. The grandfather was likewise a clergyman, Rev. Abel Warren, a native of Vermont, and one of the pioneer clergymen of the Methodist church in Macomb county. While looking after the spiritual welfare of that community he also reclaimed a farm from the wilderness. The Davis family was not less active in the pioneer settlement and development of Macomb county, where Mrs. Ellen (Davis) Warren was born and spent her declining years.

The itinerant character of his father's profession caused Homer Warren to spend his youth in several different localities in Michigan. He attended school in the different places, and early showed the qualities of self-reliance and energy which have been dominant in his independent career. In 1873, at the age of eighteen, leaving South Lyon in Oakland county, where his father was then pastor of a church, Mr. Warren came to Detroit, and found work as clerk in the book and stationery store of J. M. Arnold & Company. That firm employed his services until 1878, when he resigned to become deputy collector of customs for the port of Detroit under Digby V. Bell, who for many years presided over the office of collector in that port. When the first Cleveland administration began in 1885, Mr. Warren offered his resignation to the new incumbent, Daniel J. Campau, who, however, refused to follow the usual political rule and retained the services of his deputy in the position of cashier until 1886, when ill health compelled Mr. Warren's resignation.

It was soon after leaving the collector's office that Mr. Warren engaged in the business for which he has since been best known in Detroit and Michigan. His first transactions in real estate were on a modest scale, and his business has grown on the basis of reliable relations with all customers. The sale of the property at the south west corner of Woodward avenue and Sproat street to Richard H. Fyfe, long one of the prominent merchants of Detroit, was the first important transaction handled through the Warren real estate office. In time a large and important clientage came to Mr. Warren, including some of the most influential property holders of Detroit. Among his early clients may be mentioned Levi L. Barbour, Joseph H. Berry, Theodore H. Eaton, Hugo Scherer, Colonel Frank J. Hecker, James F. Joy, David Whitney, Jr., and many others whose names are equally well known in the city and state. With the rapid growth of his real estate business, in 1892, Mr. Warren took in as associates Cullen Brown and Frank C. Andrews, organizing the firm of Homer Warren & Company. Under this title the business has grown and continued to expand for more than twenty years, and has held an unquestioned prestige in the real estate circles of this city. Detroit property has not only been the medium of the firm's transactions, and some of the

largest estates in Michigan and elsewhere have been handled through this company. On Woodward avenue alone the Homer Warren & Company has acted as brokers and sales agent for the transfer of fully two million dollars worth of real estate. Among the transfers that have been effected through this company and that are especially noteworthy are the following: The grounds of the Washington Arcade to Colonel F. J. Hecker; the Bresler Block, to E. L. Ford and B. F. Berry; the Bagley homestead, to the Fowler estate; and many others of equal importance. Since April, 1907, Charles L. Walker has had a membership in the firm of Homer Warren & Company. Besides its general operations in both improved and unimproved realty, the firm has a large business in renting and collecting. The following buildings and property are under the management of this company: Chamber of Commerce, Fine Arts, Gladwin, Cleland, Inglis, Bresler, the old building of the Young Men's Christian Association, now the Bamler Building; the Detroit City Gas Company's buildings, the Cynthia, Kimball and Crook buildings, and the apartment building of the People's Loan Association. In January, 1907, the firm negotiated the sale of property at the corner of Woodward avenue and High street, and that was one of the largest real estate transactions in Detroit in that year.

A short time after the organization of the Homer Warren & Company, an insurance department was added, but in 1894 this branch of the business was made independent and was organized under the title Warren, Burch & Company, Mr. Warren having been the moving spirit in that as also in the real estate firm. Charles E. Burch, who became a member of the insurance company, died in 1896, and his interest was purchased by Cullen Brown. This gave a new name to the firm, the Warren, Brown & Company, the title which is still retained. Warren, Brown & Company have been leaders in the insurance field in Detroit, and they represent such well known fire and casualty companies as the Providence-Washington Insurance Company of Providence, Rhode Island; German Alliance of New York City; Springfield Insurance Company of Springfield, Massachusetts; the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Aachen and Munich, of France. Since he cast his first vote Mr. Warren has been an active Republican, has done much campaign work, and over the state at large has been recognized as a Republican leader. On January 15, 1906, President Roosevelt appointed Mr. Warren postmaster of Detroit, and his duties began on the first of March in the same year. A re-appointment to the same office came from President Taft on December 16, 1909, and he remained in charge of the local postoffice until the expiration of his second term in 1913. He handled the affairs of the post office in a way to attract the commendation of all patrons, and introduced many changes for the good of the service.

Mr. Warren is prominent in the social and fraternal life of Detroit. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belongs to the Detroit Club, the Detroit Golf Club, the Detroit Automobile Club, the Country Club, the Detroit Athletic Club, and the Young Men's Christian Association. A charter member of the Detroit Board of Commerce, he was chosen president of the board in 1912. For a number of years Mr. Warren has been prominent in musical circles, and as a baritone has been connected with various singing societies and has appeared as a soloist on many social and public occasions. On December 9, 1878, Mr. Warren married Miss Susie M. Leach, daughter of the late Colonel Daniel E. Leach, a distinguished officer of the United States Army. Mrs. Warren, who was with her husband in all his social activities at Detroit, died November 16, 1907. In 1909 Mr. Warren married Miss Flora M. Perry.

WILLIAM M. BEEKMAN. As secretary and treasurer of the Fenn Manufacturing Company of Charlotte, William M. Beekman is one of the leading business men of Eaton county, and for many years has held a public place in the affairs of his community, being well remembered for his service in the office of recorder of deeds, and also as a former postmaster at Charlotte.

William M. Beekman was born in Eaton county, Michigan, on a farm in Chester township, January 2, 1843. He is the second son of Martin and Mary V. (Miner) Beekman. His father was born in New Jersey, November 18, 1806. He came to Michigan in 1837, the year in which that territory was admitted to the Union, and located as a pioneer in Chester township, Eaton county, where he acquired one hundred and forty-seven and one half acres of land. He was one of the honored early settlers, and improved a farm out of the wilderness, on which he continued as a diversified farmer and raiser of cattle and hogs for many years. He surrounded himself with the evidences of prosperity, and lived the life of a farmer until his death on January 13, 1881. His wife, who came from Lodi in Seneca county, New York, was a devoted mother and wife, and died April 29, 1893. There were four sons, only one of whom survives besides William M., he being John C. Beekman of Charlotte.

William M. Beekman was reared on a farm, attended the district school during winter seasons, and as a boy saw much of the pioneer conditions which existed in this section of Michigan before the war. He was eighteen years of age when in 1861 he enlisted in his country's service in Company B of the Second Regiment of Michigan Cavalry, the regimental commander being Col. Gordon Granger. The regiment first went to St. Louis, Missouri, later to Commerce in the same state, was in camp at New Madrid for a time, and then crossed the Mississippi and took part in many of the campaigns in the Mississippi valley. On May 25, 1862, P. H. Sheridan was appointed colonel of the regiment. The regiment was stationed at Chattanooga, Tennessee, for a time, and took part in two of the greatest engagements of the war, at Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee. Mr. Beekman saw much arduous service in scouting and other cavalry service, and escaped without any serious injury. His honorable discharge was given him on August 17, 1865, and he then returned to his old home in Eaton county. Fifteen years were spent as a farmer, and he became one of the influential men in public affairs. In 1886 he was elected recorder of deeds of Eaton county, and beginning with January 1, 1887, he served a term of four years. He has always been an active Republican, and his official honors have come through the medium of that party. Following his term as recorder he was appointed chairman of the county commission four years. He was also supervisor of Eaton township six years or three terms. In 1897 President William McKinley appointed Mr. Beekman to the office of postmaster at Charlotte, and he began his duties in July of that year and held office by reappointment for twelve years and six months.

While postmaster at Charlotte Mr. Beekman became interested in the Fenn Manufacturing Company, and has given all his time to that local industry since leaving the postoffice. The company was organized in 1901, and as one of the largest stockholders Mr. Beekman took the offices of secretary and treasurer. In 1908 the company was incorporated under the name Fenn Manufacturing Company. The output is posthole augers and scythesnaths. A large force of men are employed, and the payroll amounts to one of the important current assets of the community. The company has a capital stock of $60,000.00 and George Fenn is president. Mr. Beekman also owns a fine farm of one hundred and eighty acres in Eaton county.

On March 21, 1866, Mr. Beekman married Miss Christenia Pugh, of Chester township, Eaton county, a daughter of David Pugh, an old resident and highly respected citizen. Mrs. Beekman was born in Ohio in 1843. Their children are as follows: Mary B., now the wife of William C. Markham; and Martin H., who was born November 10, 1874, and died March 21, 1889. Mrs. Beekman died February 12, 1896. Mr. Beekman has had a long and varied career, and has upheld the same principles of fidelity to his country and loyalty to his community as were displayed when he was a soldier of the Union during the dark days of the Civil War. In that war he rose from the ranks to second lieutenant and finally to first lieutenant of his company. In politics he has long been one of the influential members of the Republican party, and besides his public offices served two terms as chairman of the Republican county central committee. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic order and with the Knights of Pythias, and is especially prominent in the former, having membership in Charlotte Lodge No. 120, F. & A. M.; Charlotte Chapter No. 82, R. A. M.; Charlotte Commandery No. 37, K. T.; and Saladin Temple of the Mystic Shrine of Grand Rapids.

Thomas C. Starret. A resident of Detroit since 1901, Thomas C. Starret began his career in Michigan forty years ago as a tally boy, and has since gained a position of prominence and success as a dealer and operator in timber land. His operations have extended to many states of the Union, especially the northwest. His offices in Detroit are in the Hammond building.

Thomas Cyrus Starret was born at Brampton in Peel county, Ontario, February 9, 1855, a son of Andrew and Fanny (Merigold) Starret, both natives of Ontario. Grandfather Starret was born in Scotland, moved to the north of Ireland and lived in county Tyrone until about 1813, when he emigrated to America and established his home in Canada, the brother who accompanied him to the New World having settled in Pennsylvania. The Merigold family was of Welsh stock, and the maternal grandfather lived in Georgia at the time of the American Revolution, and remaining loyal to the British crown left the revolting colony and became what is known as one of the United Empire Loyalists of the Dominion, first settling at St. Johns in the Province of New Brunswick, and subsequently moving to Merigold's Point on Lake Ontario, a locality named in his honor. Andrew Starret, father of the Detroit business man, spent a long and active career in the lumber industry and in contracting, and both he and his wife died in Ontario.

In 1874, after acquiring an education in his native province, Thomas C. Starret at the age of nineteen went to Muskegon, Michigan, and was given work as a tally boy under his older brother, Edgar, who had already actively identified himself with the lumber business in that section of the state. His next work was as clerk in a general store conducted by Blodgett & Byrne at Holton, and at the end of two years, in 1877, the firm made him bookkeeper and also active manager of the sawmill at Holton. His services continued in this capacity until 1880, and in the following year came his first independent venture with the purchase of the store formerly conducted by Blodgett & Byrne at Holton, and also acquiring the sawmill in the locality. His business as a merchant and sawmill man was continued for three years and about that time he made his first investment in some small tracts of pine timber. Moving to the city of Muskegon in 1886, and after a brief service as bookkeeper in the main offices of the firm of Blodgett & Byrne, in 1887, Mr. Starret became associated with Hovey & McCracken, extensive lumber operators and was with that firm for eight years. In 1888 during a trip to Arkansas

Mr. Starret made some investments in pine timber land in Ouachita county, and continued the buying and selling of pine lands on a modest scale until 1895. His operations were then placed on a more extensive basis as to capital and otherwise, and he became interested in pine lands and lumbering both in Arkansas and Louisiana. Horatio N. Hovey, one of his former employers, joined him in business, an alliance which further increased the scope of the operations, and in 1906 their firm bought a large tract of timber land in the state of Oregon, since which time Mr. Starret's operation has continued on an extensive scale in the northwestern lumber regions.

Mr. Starret is a director of the Detroit Trust Co., president of the Sinslaw Boom Co., Florence, Oregon, and is a member of the Detroit Board of Commerce, of the Detroit Club, the Rushmere Club and the Detroit Automobile Club. In politics his support has always been given to the Republican party, but not as an aspirant for public office. At Muskegon, Michigan, on June 2, 1880, Mr. Starret married Miss Delphene Anderson, who was born and reared in this state, a daughter of John W. and Mary (Stevens) Anderson. Both the Anderson and Stevens family were founded in Michigan in 1855, coming from the state of New York. The four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Starret are: Alza, a graduate from the University of Michigan in 1903, is the wife of Dr. Charles Lewis Chambers, a Detroit physician; Howard Andrew was graduated at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, in 1912; John William graduated from Yale University in 1913; and Muriel is in Liggett School for Girls at Detroit.

Robert Donovan. For twenty years Mr. Donovan has been closely identified with the business and public affairs of Charlotte. He is well remembered for his official service as mayor and also as sheriff of Eaton county. In a business way he has been identified with the furniture trade for a number of years, and is now at the head of the firm of Donovan and Son, in the operation of a motor garage and a general repair establishment.

Robert Donovan was born in the city of Hartford, Connecticut, August 4, 1848. His parents were Dennis and Elizabeth (Mahoney) Donovan. Both were born and reared in Connecticut, but in 1850, two years after the birth of Robert, the family left Hartford and located in Marshall, Michigan, where the father died in 1858. The mother survived many years and passed away in Charlotte in 1896.

The early youth of Robert Donovan was spent in Marshall, where he grew up and received an education in the common and high schools. On leaving school he found employment in a furniture store conducted by Mr. Warren and Fred Ganes. With considerable experience in that trade, in 1874 he came to Charlotte, and during the following ten years was a salesman with the Robinson Furniture Company. He then formed a partnership with Charles Manning at New York, and sold farm implements for two years. For three years he was with Wella Packard once more in the furniture business, and then formed a partnership with F. A. Ives under the firm name of Donovan and Ives in the furniture trade.

In the meantime Mr. Donovan had become a leader in political affairs, and in 1908 was elected to the office of sheriff of Eaton county. At the end of his first term of two years he was re-elected, and made a splendid record as an official during his two terms. Some years before, in 1896, he had been elected mayor of Charlotte, and during his administration many important improvements were originated and completed. He has long been one of the leaders in the local Democratic party, has served as chairman of the Democratic central committee, and is well

known outside of Eaton county. Mr. Donovan is a director in the First National Bank of Charlotte, and on December 7, 1912, towards the close of his last term as sheriff, he opened a sales store for light vehicles, and somewhat later established what is known as the Donovan & Son Motor Garage and Auto Livery. This garage is one of the largest and best equipped in the city. The firm does general repair work, machine work, painting and upholstering, top building, rubber tiring of all kinds of vehicles, maintain a place for the storage of motor cars, and also handle and distribute to the retail trade each year many automobiles, representing the well known Maxwell, the Buick and the Oakland.

Mr. Donovan is prominent in Masonic and other fraternities. His affiliations are with Charlotte Lodge No. 120, F. & A. M.; Charlotte Chapter No. 82, R. A. M.; Charlotte Commandery No. 37, K. T.; Saladin Temple of the Mystic Shrine of Grand Rapids; he has passed all the chairs in the subordinate lodge of Odd Fellows and has served as Grand Representative to the State Grand Lodge; belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and has membership in one or two of smaller beneficiary orders.

Mr. Donovan married Miss Millie Smith, a daughter of John O. Smith, one of the old citizens of Charlotte. They are the parents of the following children: Edwin Arnold, who is the younger member of the firm of Donovan & Son; and Martha M., wife of Dr. H. A. Moyer of Charlotte.

Herbert W. Noble. For twenty years an active factor in Detroit financial life, Mr. Noble is head of the well known firm of H. W. Noble & Company doing a large business in the handling of bonds, local stocks and other securities, with special attention to the placing of public utility securities of high grade. Mr. Noble began his career a quarter of a century ago as a clerk in one of the Detroit Banks, and a few years later had reached a place where he was recognized for his individual ability. The Noble family has been identified with Michigan for more than seventy years, practically throughout the entire period of its history as a state.

Herbert W. Noble was born in the city of Detroit, February 8, 1867, a son of Garra B. and Eliza (Crosman) Noble. His father was born in New York State, and the mother in Scio, Washtenaw county, Michigan, where her parents established their home in the early pioneer days. The lineage of the Noble family is traced back to English origin, and the first American of the name was Thomas Noble, who left England in 1640 and established his home in Boston, Massachusetts. Cyrenus Noble, grandfather of Herbert W., was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, and as a young man moved to Unadilla, New York, where until the close of his life he was an honored and influential citizen of Otsego county. He married Hannah A. Weston, daughter of Benjamin Weston of Connecticut. Benjamin Weston was a soldier of the continental line in the war of the Revolution, for which he enlisted in a Connecticut regiment, taking part in the battle of Lexington and many following engagements. He received promotion to the office of ensign, but resigned to enter the navy in which he served until the end of the war.

The late Garra B. Noble was for more than fifty years a useful and honored citizen of Michigan. Reared in New York he came to Michigan three years after the admission of the state to the union, in 1840. His first home was in the village of Dexter, in Washtenaw county, where he opened a stock of general merchandise and was also first postmaster of that village. Moving to Detroit in 1856, he soon afterwards became associated in the operation of the old Ward line of lake steamboats. Later for many years he was financial manager of the firm of K. C.

M. E. Howard

Barker & Company, and did much in the upbuilding of an enterprise which was long recognized as one of the most important of its kind in the west. His executive place in the company was held until the American Eagle Tobacco Company succeeded to the business, and after that he lived retired from active affairs until his death. Garra B. Noble died at Detroit in 1897, at the age of eighty-one years. It was said of him: "He was a man of exalted integrity, and great business acumen, was broadminded and public spirited and ever commanded the confidence and esteem of the community in which he so long maintained his home, and with whose business and civic interests he was so closely identified." His wife had died in 1892, and of their children the two still living are: Herbert W., and Dr. Charles C., the latter a dentist in the city of Los Angeles, California. The late Garra B. Noble had an influential place in the Masonic fraternity, and in 1865 served as Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Michigan, and in 1868 was Grand Commander of the Grand Council of Michigan Royal and Select Masters. In 1867 he was Commander of Detroit Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar. The beautiful jeweled insignia presented to him by the Masonic body are now in the possession of his son Herbert W.

Herbert Weston Noble, up to the age of sixteen, attended public schools at Detroit, and then began his practical career as clerk in the law offices of Conely, Maybury & Lucking. In 1887, he found place as a clerk in the Third National Bank of Detroit, and was promoted from time to time until in 1893 he was paying teller. In the following year his ability and influence were recognized, when he was elected assistant manager of the Detroit Clearing House under Clement M. Davidson. In 1896 he was made manager of the clearing house, a position which he has retained to the present time, and his services have been very important in making the clearing house a useful factor in the machinery of banking in the city.

In 1894 Mr. Noble first engaged independently in the stock and bond business with Mr. William E. Reilly, under the firm name of Reilly & Noble. In 1896 Mr. Reilly retired, and Mr. Noble then took entire charge of the business under the present name of H. W. Noble & Company. The company is represented on the membership rolls of the American Banking Association, and the Michigan Bankers Association, connections which well indicate its status in finance. The Detroit offices are located in the Dime Bank Building on Fort Street West.

Mr. Noble is a member of the American Bankers Association, also of the Michigan Bankers Association, and belongs to the Detroit Board of Commerce. He is well known in club and social circles, having membership in the Detroit Club, the Bankers Club, the Detroit Boat Club, and the Detroit Automobile Club. He is an independent in politics. Mr. and Mrs. Noble are communicants of St. Paul's church, Protestant Episcopal, and are active in religious and benevolent work in the city.

Mr. Noble on April 22, 1891, married Miss Gertrude Delbridge, daughter of James B. Delbridge of the firm of Delbridge, Brooks & Fisher, leading lumber manufacturers and dealers of Detroit. The two children of Mr. Noble and wife are: Sheldon Roby, born April 3, 1892; and Irene, born April 23, 1896.

Michael E. Houran. The late Michael E. Houran occupied a conspicuous position among the business men of Flint during a period of more than forty years. Commencing at the time when the little town entered upon an era of most remarkable growth in numbers and expansion of business, he took a hand in its busy life, grew in fortune and business experience with its growth and lived to see it become one of

the leading industrial and manufacturing centers of the state. He became one of the best known of Flint's citizens and was as universally respected and beloved as he was known. His life had been marked by industry, probity and enterprise, and his character was enriched by such high qualities of generosity and kindliness as had made him popular.

Mr. Houran was born at Rochester county, New York, in 1853, a son of Dennis and Mary (Broderick) Houran, natives of Ireland. His father, a farmer of New York, moved from that state of Canada in 1856, and settled on a farm in Ontario, where Michael E. Houran was reared to the age of sixteen years. At that time, equipped with only a district school education, he left the parental roof and faced life on his own account, coming in 1869 to Flint, Michigan, where he secured a position at small wages in the lumber yards of H. C. Crapo, former governor of the state. Mr. Crapo's business was sold after his death to Mr. Z. Chase, a large lumber manufacturer of Flint, and Mr. Houran was given charge of the management and of the shipping of lumber for the company, continuing in this responsible position until 1889. At that time he decided he had the experience to enter business on his own account, and, accordingly, formed a partnership with I. W. Whitehead, under the firm style of Houran & Whitehead Lumber Company. This connection proved remarkably successful, in spite of the fact that the company experienced two large fires during operation. The business was first located at the old stand of the Crapo firm, where they remained until the plant was destroyed by fire, October 1, 1891, then moving to the McFarland stand, where the second conflagration, almost a total loss, occurred in 1900. The plant was rebuilt, however, and resumed operations, but in 1901 the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Houran purchasing the interest of his partner and continuing as the sole owner of the plant until his death. He developed this into the best saw and planing mill in this part of the state, prospering because of his honesty, integrity and reliability. On April 28, 1910, at his home at No. 723 Saginaw street, Mr. Houran was suddenly stricken with apoplexy, and died shortly thereafter, surrounded by his family and friends. He was a member of St. Michael's church, and the priest thereof, Father Murphy, conducted the funeral services, which were said to be the largest attended of any which have occurred in the city. Friends and acquaintances from all walks of life came to do honor to the memory of one whom they had known and loved, and he was laid to rest in Calvary Cemetery. Mr. Houran was one of the strongest figures in the business life of Flint. But, while he devoted himself assiduously to the gaining of a fortune and the building up of a successful business, he was never indifferent to the needs of his city and his public gifts were many and his public labors decidedly helpful. No movement had its full share of assistance until his name was placed upon the list of its promoters; nor did his activities cease there, for, as in his private affairs, he did not rest until he had seen the enterprise brought to a successful termination. Such a man is a welcome addition to any community. Just prior to his demise he donated to the city a large amount of money for the furthering of various municipal improvements, including the building of a park system. His private benefactions were large; probably he himself did not know their full extent, although his business affairs were always carried on with the greatest precision and mathematical exactness. He was never a politician in the generally accepted term of the word, but was a stalwart Democrat, ever faithful to the best interests of his party, upon whose ticket he was twice elected a member of the city council. There, as elsewhere, his labors were helpful. His fraternal connections included membership in the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent and Pro-

tective Order of Elks. From his childhood he was a member of the Catholic church, and its movements always found in him an enthusiastic and liberal supporter.

On January 28, 1880, Mr. Houran was united in marriage at Grand Rapids, Michigan, to Miss Mary M. Ryan, a daughter of Patrick J. and Mary (O'Connell) Ryan, and a close relative of the Hon. Daniel O'Connell, the great Irish statesman. Mrs. Houran was the eldest of nine children. There were six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Houran, of whom three survive: Cornelius A., a resident of Flint, who is ably carrying on the business which his father founded; Miss Marie, aged twenty-two years, who is attending St. Mary's College at Monroe, Michigan, a talented musician now finishing her musical course in that institution; and Miss Lucille, aged twenty years, who is attending St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame.

Mr. Houran has passed away, but the memory of his kindly, genial personality remains; his influence, always for good, is still felt in the circles in which he was wont to congregate; his family has the comforting knowledge of his Christian life, and the priceless heritage from him of an honored and honorable name.

Frank W. Blair. When Frank W. Blair was elected in 1908 president of the Union Trust Company of Detroit, he was one of the youngest men in the state ever called to the head of so large and important a banking institution. Mr. Blair was at one time a state bank examiner in Michigan, and his close relationship with financial and industrial affairs in Detroit and the state is a matter of common knowledge to all business men. The three elements which constitute a good banker have been enumerated as ability, integrity and capital. The fact that Mr. Blair was at one time a drug clerk in a small village of Michigan makes it apparent that in the matter of the third element, capital, he was at the beginning of his bank career rather able to command that resource rather than supply it from his own means. In the matter of ability and integrity no one could question the fitness of Frank W. Blair for his present position as one of the leaders in finance and business.

Frank W. Blair was born on the old homestead farm of Henry M. and Sara (Warrener) Blair in Troy township of Oakland county, Michigan, May 13, 1870. His parents were early settlers in Oakland county and good substantial farming people. Features in the career of Frank W. Blair include the familiar circumstances of a boyhood on a farm, a district schooling and later attendance in high school, at Birmingham, and that followed by his first place of banking in a minor clerkship in the Exchange bank of Birmingham. At Birmingham a druggist employed his services for a time, and his broader and larger career may be said to have begun in 1900 with his appointment to a place in the office of Auditor General of Michigan. His services at the state capitol were continued until 1905, and during the greater part of the time he performed the duties of inheritance tax examiner. His appointment as a state bank examiner came in 1905, but in 1906 he resigned to become auditor of the State Savings Bank of Detroit. Somewhat later the State Savings Bank was merged with the People's Savings Bank, under the present title the People's State Bank, and Mr. Blair continued as auditor of the consolidated institutions until 1908, when the Union Trust Company elected him president. His capable administration of this large and substantial institution has well justified the wisdom of his selection for its duties and responsibilities.

From banking his enterprise has extended to many other important business concerns of the state. He is president of Berry Bros., Incorporated, of Detroit, one of the largest manufacturers of varnishes and paints

in the country. A special honor was paid him as a financier in 1912, when the Federal court appointed him to membership in the board of receivers to handle the affairs of the Pere Marquette Company, and he is still connected with the receivership. Mr. Blair is a director in each of the following corporations: Michigan State Telephone Co., the Lake Superior Iron and Chemical Company, the O. & W. Thum Company, Hayes Manufacturing Co., Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw R. R. Co., Lake Erie Coal Co., the Northern Iron and Chemical Company, and the Standard Loan and Savings Company of Detroit.

Mr. Blair is a member of the Detroit Board of Commerce, and some of his social affiliations are with the Detroit Club, Country Club, Fine Arts Society, and the Detroit Automobile club, while the church at which he and his family worship is the St. Paul's Episcopal. In politics alignment is with the Republican party, and in every movement for the advancement or best interests of Detroit he is always liberal and ready with his co-operation. November 22, 1899, Mr. Blair married Miss Ellen P. Ferrier of St. Johns, Clinton county, Michigan.

Edward L. Palmer. A conspicuous figure in the business life of Jackson, Edward L. Palmer is a large property holder in the city, and as a real estate and fire insurance agent, is carrying on a substantial business. A native of Jackson county, Michigan, he was born on a farm in Columbia township, February 16, 1876.

His parents, Oscar and Mary (Wright) Palmer, came from New York state to Michigan in early life, locating in Jackson county, where they spent their remaining years. Five of their children are living, as follows: Frank L., of Clinton, Michigan; Alice, wife of Brackston Pelham, of Clayton, Michigan; William E., of Jackson county; Edward L., the special subject of this brief sketch; and Elmer L., of Jackson county.

Brought up on the home farm, Edward L. Palmer gleaned his preliminary education in the district schools of his native township, completing the course of study up to the eighth grade, after which he attended Devlin's Business College in Jackson, where he was graduated at the age of twenty-one years. He was subsequently employed for several years as a bookkeeper, working for different firms in Jackson, and later was for two years here engaged in the grocery business, and for seven years carried on a successful business as a dealer in coal and wood. Since 1912 Mr. Palmer has dealt extensively in real estate, and has retained the agency of various insurance companies, his offices being located at the northeast corner of Jackson and Main streets. He handles a large amount of city realty, and being a man of large capital and means does an extensive business in the line of buying and selling, many of his business transactions yielding him a good profit. He likewise improves much of the property he buys, building houses for rent or for sale, and also sells real estate for others on commission. Mr. Palmer has for many years been intimately acquainted with the values of real estate in Jackson, and is himself a large owner of valuable city realty, and is constantly buying, improving and building and selling, his transactions in that line being varied and numerous. He also has valuable real estate holdings adjoining the city of Winnipeg, Manitoba, where the country is being rapidly developed into a rich agricultural region. In the commission part of his business Mr. Palmer has a partner, Mr. Fred Lewis, the firm name being Palmer & Lewis.

On April 1, 1902, Mr. Palmer married Miss Lydia M. McLaughlin, daughter of the late Dr. Miar J. McLaughlin, of Jackson. Four children have been born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, one of whom died in infancy, and three are living, namely: Cecil Cox; Miar McLaughlin,

and Mildred Irene. Fraternally Mr. Palmer belongs to the Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons; and religiously he is a member, and a trustee, of the First Baptist Church.

ANTHONY F. GROSFIELD. Prominent among the well known and honored citizens of Detroit of German birth is the Hon. Anthony F. Grosfield, who for nearly fifty years has been identified with the business interests of the city and has been frequently honored by election to responsible and honored official positions. He is a native of Westphalia, Germany, born January 4, 1843, a son of the late Theodore and Francesca (Grobbel) Grosfield.

Theodore Grosfield, the father, was born in Germany, in 1815. He brought his family to the United States in 1866, and engaged in the retail grocery business on the west side of Detroit, continuing there until 1880, when he disposed of his business interests. Two years before his death, which occurred in 1906, he returned to Germany, and he died there at the home of his daughter. Anthony F. Grosfield received excellent educational training in private schools and in a college at Westphalia, and his first business was as a clerk in a general store in his native city. He came to the United States in 1863, when twenty years of age, preceding his father by three years, and located first at Cold Springs, New York, where for one year he was employed in the armament department of the United States government. In 1864 he went to Collinsville, Connecticut, where he learned the trade of polishing and grinding edged tools, and two years later came to Detroit and engaged in the retail grocery business under the name of Grosfield & Company, in partnership with his father, continuing in this line until 1881. In the latter year he entered the hardware trade, and continued so engaged until 1887, and in the meantime engaged also in the real estate business. In 1889 he became associated with Mr. Peter Schulte in buying, platting, building and selling real estate on a broad scale, the two partners platting tracts in various parts of the city. One of their enterprises was the "Retreat" (asylum for the insane) tract in the west end, which they platted and out of which they donated to the city the right-of-way for West Grand Boulevard, extending from Michigan avenue on the north to the Michigan Central Railroad on the south, a donation which represented a net loss to the partners of $60,000. In 1887 Mr. Grosfield added fire insurance to his real estate business, and in that line has since continued. From 1892 until 1910 he was senior member of the firm of Grosfield & Scanlon, real estate and insurance, but since the latter year has been alone in business. A man of excellent executive ability, he has steadfastly endeavored to assist his city to better things, and is a valued member of the Detroit Real Estate Board and the Detroit Board of Commerce. For many years he has been prominent in Democratic politics. In 1874 he was elected an alderman from the Twelfth ward, and served as such one term; in 1876 he was elected a member of the City Board of Estimates, where he served one year; in 1882 he was made a member of the Board of Education, and continued as such until 1886; and in 1889 was elected from the Third Senatorial District to the Michigan State Senate, and continued to serve in that body until 1900. Mr. Grosfield is a member of St. Boniface Roman Catholic church, and has long been prominently active in the affairs of that denomination. He is also a member of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association and of the Harmonic Society.

On November 14, 1871, Mr. Grosfield was married to Miss Elizabeth Vogt, who was born on a farm at Grosse Pointe, Michigan (now the village of that name), the daughter of John Vogt, a German pioneer of that locality. To this union there have been born the following chil-

dren: Theodore, who died January 21, 1905, at the age of thirty-one years; John, Frank, Charles, Frederick and Arthur.

Levi Robert Welcome. The president of the Union Truck Company of Jackson is one of the best known business men of that city, has been a resident there for twenty years, and was the founder of the large corporation of which he is now president. Mr. Welcome has had a long and varied business career, and the greater part of it has been spent in the state of Michigan.

Born at Charlotte, Vermont, December 20, 1859, he is a son of Levi and Minerva (Sears) Welcome. His father was a French-Canadian, and moved from the Dominion of Canada to Vermont, where he and his wife lived the rest of their lives.

Levi R. Welcome was reared in Vermont until he was twenty-one years of age, and received a substantial though not a college education. At that time an unusual opportunity was presented to him for service as an assistant to Professor C. E. Pringle of Harvard University. Professor Pringle was an eminent botanist, who at that time was engaged in collecting specimens of all sorts of tree and plant life throughout the west for the American Museum of Natural History in New York City. The three years spent with Professor Pringle were not only a congenial occupation and the source of many delightful associations, but also gave him an experience which has since proved very useful in his business career. Most of the time was spent in the southwest, in Arizona and other states and territories. Mr. Welcome in 1883 moved to Michigan, and for ten years was connected with the Stevens Lumber Company of Detroit, serving that corporation in different capacities. In 1893, when he came to Jackson he at once took a position as a man of affairs, and has been prominent in the business life of the city. In 1904 he incorporated the Union Truck Company, of which he has been president and which under his management has become one of the leading industries of Jackson. Mr. Welcome is also treasurer of the Advance Grease & Chemical Company, and is treasurer of the Jackson Brass Foundry, and director in the Central State Bank.

Mr. Welcome is a member of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Jackson City Club, is a Royal Arch and Council Mason, an Elk, being one of the trustees of the Elks Lodge of Jackson, and in politics supports the Republican party. On April 7, 1887, he married Miss Margaret McGlashan, who was born in Scotland and came to the United States with her parents when she was seven years of age. Mr. Welcome and wife have no children.

Frederic Beckwith Stevens. In the upbuilding of Detroit as one of the leading industrial centers of the United States a vast amount of dynamic force has been expended by its representative men of affairs, and each of those who has contributed to the civic and material development of the fair metropolis of Michigan merits specific recognition in this publication. To such distinction Mr. Stevens is specially entitled, as he is one of the representative manufacturers and loyal and influential citizens of Detroit, where he commands inviolable place in popular esteem.

Mr. Stevens is a scion of staunch New England stock and a representative of a family that was founded in America in the colonial era of our national history. He was born at Canton, Hartford county, Connecticut, on the 24th of September, 1855, and is a son of Samuel Frederic and Mary Anne (Beckwith) Stevens, the respective families having early been founded in New England, the gracious cradle of much of our national history. The original American progenitors of the Stevens family immigrated

from Scotland, and there is a family tradition to the effect that the genealogy is to be traced to English origin. In this connection it is maintained that the name was originally spelled Stephens and that representatives of the same became involved in insurrectionary movements in England, with the result that they were banished to Scotland, whence came the founders of the American branch. Another tradition in the family places a different version upon its origin, which is given to be Spanish, with the original patronymic of Estevan. The Beckwith family is of staunch English lineage and has been one prominent in the history of Connecticut. Lady Beckwith, of England, wedded a husband who assumed her family name at the time of marriage, and they were the originators of the distinguished American line of the name.

Henry Stevens, grandfather of him whose name introduced this review, was a native of New Haven, Connecticut, and in that city also was born Samuel Frederic Stevens, the date of his nativity having been February 22d, 1829. Samuel was reared and educated in his native state and was for many years engaged in the buying and selling of Connecticut leaf tobacco. In 1879 he came to Michigan, to which state his son Frederic B., of this review, had preceded him, and he established his home in Detroit, where for several years he was engaged in the manufacturing of cigars. He was one of the highly honored citizens of Detroit at the time of his death, which occurred in 1902. His wife was born at Newington, Hartford county, Connecticut, in 1833, and in the same state was born her father, Lot Beckwith. Mrs. Stevens likewise passed the closing years of her life in Detroit and was summoned to eternal rest on the 27th of December, 1898.

Frederic B. Stevens gained his early education in the public schools of his native state and after completing a course of study in the high school at Collinsville, Connecticut, he entered Williston Seminary, at East Hampton, Massachusetts, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1873. Soon afterward he assumed the position of entry clerk in a wholesale carpet establishment in the city of Hartford, Connecticut, and in 1876 he came to Detroit, Michigan, where he first secured employment in the foundry department of the Detroit Stove Works. He was promoted from this department to the office of the corporation, where he continued to be employed for a number of years. In 1882 Mr. Stevens engaged in the foundry and supply business in an independent way, by opening a modest establishment in a building on Congress street west, nearly opposite his present fine block of buildings. By close application, excellent service and fair and honorable methods he soon gained a substantial standing, and with the expension of his business he removed to more eligible quarters, at the corner of Atwater and Griswold streets, where he materially augmented his facilities and enlarged his scope of operations. In 1902 he erected his fine brick block at the corner of West Congress and Third streets, where he now controls the most extensive enterprise of its kind between New York and Chicago, the well equipped plant being devoted primarily to the manufacturing of foundry facings and buffing compositions. The business is still conducted by Mr. Stevens in an individual way and it may well be understood that in the development of this admirable and important industrial enterprise he has brought to bear excellent technical and executive powers, the while the business stands as a monument to his energy, ability and sterling integrity of purpose. The enterprise is conducted under his own name and he has never found it expedient to incorporate the business, as he has been able to meet all demands and exigencies that have presented themselves in connection with the incipient industry as well as in the period of the great growth and substantial expension. Mr. Stevens has achieved worthy success, and further evidence of this is given by his retention of the office of a member of the

board of directors of the First National Bank of Detroit. He is likewise a director of Nelsonville Brick Company, of Nelsonville, Ohio. He shows a loyal and vital interest in all that touches the civic and material welfare of his home city and signifies this by his membership in that progressive body, the Detroit Board of Commerce. He also holds membership in the Detroit Club.

Mr. Stevens is prominently identified with the time-honored Masonic fraternity and has been an appreciative student of its history and teachings, besides which he has attained to the thirty-third or maximum degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of the fraternity, being the only active Detroit member of the supreme council of this limited and honorary body of Masonry. He also has the distinction of having served as commander in chief of the Michigan Sovereign Consistory of Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons. He is also past sovereign prince of Carson Council, Princes of Jerusalem, 16th degree of the Scottish Rite, besides which he has been zealous in the York Rite bodies with which he is affiliated. He was a member of the executive board which took over and refitted the fine Alma Sanitarium, at Alma, which was generously presented by its owner, A. W. Wright, to the Masons of Michigan, with the understanding that the property should be converted into a state Masonic home. Mr. Stevens is president of the board of trustees of Michigan Sovereign Consistory, the supreme organization of Scottish Rite Masons in the state. In politics he accords allegiance to the Democratic party.

In the year 1880 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Stevens to Miss Anne E. Shipman, daughter of Ozias W. Shipman, long one of the most honored and influential citizens of Detroit, where both he and his wife continued to reside until their death. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens have one daughter, Winnifred M., who is now the wife of Lewis H. Kirby, of Kalamazoo, this state. Mr. and Mrs. Kirby have three children: Frederic Stevens, Anne Louise, and Lewis William.

John Smith, Jr., who, at the age of eighty-five years, with the vigorous mind and active step of a man a score of years younger, still attends to the details of his interest, and keeps himself in knowledge and sympathy abreast of the new generation among whom he survives, like a monarch of the forest among the younger growths that surround it, is the oldest living banker in the state of Michigan. For a half a century he has been connected with the financial interests of Macomb county, and as president of the Citizens National Bank of Romeo holds a place of prestige among the financiers of this part of the state.

Mr. Smith was born twenty miles north of Manchester, England, June 17, 1828. His father, John Smith, was also a native of Scotland, and was a bleacher by trade in the cotton mills of Manchester, and had also been apprenticed to the calling of block printer, to put designs on cloth, work which at that time, about 100 years ago, was done by hand, and which method is now entirely in disuse. In 1837, after preparing to come to the United States, the family rode on the first railroad in the world running on schedule time, between Manchester and Liverpool, and at the latter city boarded a sailing vessel for America. After a long journey they arrived in this country and settled at Hudson, New York, where the father secured employment at his trade. John Smith, Jr., then a lad of something more than nine years, was given but few advantages of an educational nature. He began to be self-supporting when he was ten years old, at which time he secured a position in the dyeing department of the cotton mills at Hudson, at a salary of two dollars per week. He was diligent, faithful and industrious and won promotion through the medium of his earnest efforts, in the meantime carefully saving every

John Smith Jr

dollar that he could. It was his ambition to see the West, and in 1842 he left the parental roof and journeyed to Lake county, Illinois, near the small town of Chicago, where he was engaged for a time in agricultural pursuits. His advent in Michigan occurred in June, 1844, when he located in Macomb county, six miles north of Romeo, and there purchased 160 acres of land. This farm he operated successfully for many years, and is still the owner of 220 acres, this being devoted to general farming and to the breeding of livestock.

In 1873, Mr. Smith organized what is now known as the Citizens National Bank, although previous to this time he had been instrumental in the founding of the First National Bank, now known as the Romeo Savings Bank, and of this latter institution he held a position on the board of directors for more than fifty years. From the time of the inception of the Citizens National Bank until 1902, Mr. Smith acted in the capacity of vice-president, and at that time he became president of this institution. He is, as before stated, the oldest living banker in the state of Michigan, where his name is synonymous with integrity, probity and solidity. The Citizens National, thanks to Mr. Smith's wise management and conservative policy, is known as one of the most substantial in Macomb county. To show that its operations are constantly increasing, it may be stated that the deposits during the year 1913 increased $77,024.57, a gain of thirty-five per cent, in appreciation of which the directors decided to make an equitable distribution of the profits of the business with its depositors by paying them four per cent. The officers at this time are John Smith, Jr., president; S. A. Reade, vice-president; Henry J. McKay, cashier; and R. S. Reade, assistant cashier, all men of worth and standing in the community. Mr. Smith has given his chief attention to the management of the bank and of his farm, yet other enterprises have frequently sought the benefit of his vast experience and known ability in the furtherance of their prosperity. He has at all times been ready to discharge the duties of citizenship, and although at no time an office seeker he has served his district for some fifty years in the capacity of road commissioner. Since the founding of the Republican party, Mr. Smith has supported its candidates and principles. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Smith showed himself a red-hot Union man. He at once attempted to enlist, but an accident, some few years before, in which he had been thrown by a runaway horse and his leg permanently injured, caused his rejection by the enlistment officers. This, however, did not prevent him from assisting the Union in every way he could, and he rendered yeoman service in raising troops, while his means and his time were ever at the service of the government. Mr. Smith is a member of the Congregational church and has been active in its affairs. Himself a successful and wealthy man, he has always rejoiced in seeing others succeed. His disposition has been to dispense charity with a liberal hand and he is known to many for his deeds of benevolence. However, his nature is naturally retiring, he has shrunk from allowing his charities to be made public, and their extent will probably never be known. Mr. Smith is a careful and methodical business man, a kind and generous neighbor. He is a man of the present, despite his ripeness of years, alike careless of the dead dogmas of the past, and the unsolvable problems of the future.

On March 3, 1854, Mr. Smith was married at Detroit, Michigan, to Miss Nancy A. Black, a native of Connecticut, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Black. Mrs. Smith died in 1883, having been the mother of five children, of whom two survive: Agnes M., who has always resided with her father, and Florence, who is the widow of Benjamin F. Wood, and resides in Ogdensburg, New York.

JOHN J. BAGLEY. True biography has a more noble purpose than mere fulsome eulogy. The historic spirit, faithful to the record, the discerning judgment, unmoved by prejudice and uncolored by enthusiasm, are as essential in giving the life of the individual person as in writing generic history. Entitled to the closest and most appreciative study are the life, character and services of Hon. John J. Bagley entitled,—not only on the part of the student of biography but also of every citizen who, guided by the past, would in the present build wisely for the future. A strong man and true was this distinguished citizen of Michigan, and his influence and labors had significant bearing upon the civic and material prosperity of the great commonwealth of which he served as governor and upon whose history he left a deep and benignant impress. The fair fame of Governor Bagley rests on the firm basis of work accomplished and honors worthily won. His character was the positive expression of a strong and loyal nature, and the laurels of high personal achievement were his, even as was his the heritage of a worthy ancestry. No publication touching the history of Michigan can be consistent without due tribute to Governor Bagley.

John Judson Bagley was born at Medina, Orleans county, New York, on the 24th of July, 1832, and was a son of John and Mary M. (Smith) Bagley, the former a native of Greene county, New York, and the latter of Connecticut. His paternal grandfather, who likewise bore the name of John, was born at Candia, New Hampshire, and was a representative of a family that was founded in New England in the seventh century, the original progenitors having immigrated to this country from England. The maiden name of the paternal grandmother of Governor Bagley was Olive Judson, and she was a daughter of Captain Timothy Judson, a patriot soldier in the war of the Revolution and a descendant of William Judson, who immigrated from Yorkshire, England, in 1634, and who, after having lived a few years at Concord, Massachusetts, became one of the first settlers of Stratford, Connecticut.

The Bagley genealogy in America is traced to Orlando Bagley, who immigrated from England in 1635 and who settled in Massachusetts There, on the 6th of March, 1635, he married Sarah Colby, and he died in 1662, his wife passing away in the following year. Their son, Orlando II., was born at Amesbury, Massachusetts, February 18, 1658, and as a young man, was united in marriage to Sarah Sargent, who was born February 28, 1651, their son, Orlando III., having been born December 14, 1682, and having wedded Dorothy Harvey. Jonathan Bagley, son of Orlando and Dorothy, was born at Amesbury, Massachusetts, August 25, 1711. The latter's son, Jonathan, was born at Candia, New Hampshire, August 5, 1736, and married Annie Favour, December 10, 1757. Jonathan Bagley was commissioned a colonel in the Continental army, in 1767, and his son, John, who was born at Candia, New Hampshire, April 21, 1759, died at Durham, New York, August 29, 1833. January 29, 1789, he wedded Alice Judson, who was born October 9, 1767, and who died in 1839. Soon after the close of the Revolution Captain John Bagley removed to Greene county, New York, where he purchased land on the eastern slope of the Catskill mountains, near Durham, where the father of the future governor of Michigan was born on the 21st of January, 1800. From his native county John Bagley, father of the governor, removed to Medina, Orleans county, New York, and finally he located at Lockport, where he gained recognition as one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of the central part of the Empire state. His home was one of refinement, and his devoted wife, who was a woman of more than average attainments, reared her children with great fidelity and discrimination. The Bagleys were always active communicants

of the Protestant Episcopal church, and it was the wish of the mother that John J. should enter its ministry. It is worthy of note that he later became a Unitarian in his religious faith, to which he continued to adhere until the time of his death. Business reverses, resulting from no fault of his own, wrecked the fortunes of John Bagley, and he decided to come to the west, where he hoped measurably to retrieve his losses. He came with his family to Michigan in 1838, the year subsequent to the admission of the state to the Union and when his son, the later governor of the new commonwealth, was a lad of but six years. The family home was established at Constantine, St. Joseph county, and there the father engaged in the tanning business, which he had followed previously at Lockport, New York. The family was now in moderate circumstances, and thus the subject of this memoir early began to assist in the support of himself and the other members of the family circle. His first employment was in a country store in St. Joseph county, and thereafter he lived for a time in the home of Dr. J. B. Barnes, of Owosso, Shiawassee county, where he was enabled to attend school. His parents also removed to Owosso about this time and they continued to reside in Michigan until the close of their lives, honored by all who knew them.

When fourteen years of age John J. Bagley left the store in which he had been employed at Owosso and sought a business connection in Detroit. Here he obtained a situation with Isaac S. Miller, a tobacconist, with whom he remained until he was twenty-one years of age, when he was enabled to start in business for himself, by establishing a small tobacco factory on Woodward avenue, below Jefferson avenue. The venture proved successful and the growth of the enterprise was most rapid and substantial, necessitating the procuring of more ample quarters from time to time. In 1867 the trade controlled was of vast volume, and Mr. Bagley was still the dominating force in the management and control of the business.

His enterprising nature urged him into scores of ventures, all of which, with a few minor exceptions, proved profitable. He was one of the original stockholders and president of the Detroit Safe Company, a stockholder in the Detroit Novelty Works, an incorporator of the Wayne County Savings Bank, a stockholder in the Wetherbee Wooden Ware Company, and interested in various other industrial concerns. He was vice-president of the American National Bank of Detroit and was for some time president of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company.

By very nature Mr. Bagley was destined to become a leader in public sentiment and action. His father was a Democrat, but his own independence of thought prevented him from gaining his political opinions by inheritance. He was a supporter of the Whig party until the organization of the Republican party, when he transferred his allegiance to the latter, to thereafter continue as a stalwart advocate of its principles and policies. Shortly after he engaged in independent business in Detroit he was elected a member of the board of education. After the completion of his term he was chosen a member of the city council, and here also he proved a distinct power for good. His pronounced executive ability at once gave him a mastery of public work and party machinery, and long before he was called to a state office he was a recognized leader in the Republican councils in Michigan. During his service in the city council he came to a realization of the necessity for a radical reform in the police system of Detroit, and he lost no time in obtaining co-operation and drafting a plan for the organization of the present metropolitan police system of Detroit. With the draft of the new law he proceeded to Lansing, and he worked earnestly and zealously until the measure was passed by the legislature. He was made one of the members of the first board of police commissioners and as such he did the greater part of the work in organizing the depart-

ment, perfecting its plan of operation and defining its work. Mr. Bagley continued to serve on the police commission until 1872, when he received the Republican nomination for governor of Michigan, to which office he was elected by the significant and overwhelming majority of fifty-seven thousand votes,—a distinct testimonial to his personal popularity and the uniform confidence reposed in him. In 1874 he was re-elected, by a much decreased majority,— the result of ordinary political exigencies, as that year stood for Democratic victories throughout the entire country.

As governor Mr. Bagley brought to bear the same intelligent force that had made his business ventures successful, and his administration was remarkable for his active concern in the state institutions. He personally investigated every asylum, college and other state institution, and brought about many beneficent changes in their management. No governor of Michigan ever surpassed him in the improving of the charitable and penal institutions of the state. He had long been a student of prison methods, knew their defects, and was able to suggest many needed reforms. He devoted much time to juvenile offenders and dependent children, and was instrumental in establishing local agencies to look after children charged with crime; thereby much injustice and suffering was prevented. He gave much time and attention to perfecting and expanding the work of the school for dependent children, an institution that had been founded by his predecessor, and at the Centennial Exposition in 1876, few educational exhibits attracted so much attention as the exploitation of this great and noble Michigan charity, the same having been thus represented at the exposition through Governor Bagley's efforts and direction. Within his administration were taken measures to enlarge the state provision for the insane. The reform school for boys was changed from a close prison to a refuge, and it thereby became a far more effective medium for the reformation and encouragement of youthful malefactors. In the various changes which Governor Bagley instituted in the treatment of unfortunates of all orders, the most prominent feature was the broad and constant sympathy which he manifested. His heart was tender, and he was ever moved deeply by all forms of human suffering and distress. Concerning him the following pertinent statements have been written and are worthy of perpetuation:

"His habit of keeping in mind the moral and social bearings of all his public conduct was his most prominent characteristic. Few men with his ardent temperament and ready sympathies could have been safely trusted with the control of school and prison management and social reform. But while he was an undoubted enthusiast, his careful habits and his experience saved him from rash action, and he never lost his head. His state papers were models of excellence and, in clear, concise and forcible diction, gave his views on the issues and affairs of the day. His speeches, and they were many, were always felicitous and delivered in a manner that appealed to the intelligence of his auditors. His administration was in all respects creditable, and particularly so for the care given to the charitable and other public institutions. He took a lively interest in the educational advancement of the state, and obtained liberal appropriations for the university and other general establishments. Outside of his official acts relative to the university, he personally donated to it many rare and costly books, and also had made and gave in facsimile a complete set of all the coins and medals ever minted by the United States government. He was careful and exact in the duties of chairman of the state boards, and his knowledge of business economics suggested various improvements whereby money was saved without parsimony. It was he who suggested the idea of the centennial tree-planting, since followed by many other states, and his suggestions in this connection rang with true patriotism and appreciation."

Governor Bagley left the public service with the respect of all classes

of citizens and with a well earned reputation as a loyal and zealous executive. His administration ranks with the best. He was the choice of the people for the United States senate as the successor of Hon Zachariah Chandler, who died while in office, but the governor of Michigan at that time failed to respond to the popular call, and in the regular election which followed Mr. Bagley was defeated for the senate by perfidy among the ring politicians of the state which he had honored and dignified by his generous and able services as governor. It can not be doubted that this lack of loyalty on the part of those whom he had considered his friends, had a decided influence in hastening the death of Governor Bagley, in the following winter. He visited California, in the hope of restoring his health, but in spite of the best medical skill obtainable and the tender ministrations of a loving and devoted wife, he passed away in the city of San Francisco on the 27th of July, 1881, mourned by all who knew him, honored by all who admire integrity and justice, and secure in a fame that is a part of the nation's history. In Detroit the citizens manifested a deep sense of personal bereavement, and this came significantly into evidence on the occasion of the funeral of the honored death, on the 7th of August. Rich and poor, high and low, civilian and soldier,—all assembled to do reverence to the great, noble heart which had been stilled in death.

In 1889 there was erected on the Campus Martius in Detroit, a bronze bust of Governor Bagley, and on the granite pedestal of the same appears the following inscription: "From the people, in grateful remembrance of John J. Bagley." On the Campus Martius is also erected a beautiful memorial fountain, which was willed to the city by George Bagley.

Governor Bagley married Miss Frances E. Newbury, daughter of Rev. Samuel and Mary Ann (Sergeant) Newbury, of Dubuque, Iowa, and their wedded life was one that was ideal in its every relation and association. She passed away in 1898.

Governor Bagley was a liberal contributor to the benevolent institutions of the state, not only in gifts of money, but also of time and counsel when these were more important than money. He aided in many ways the cause of religion, in which connection his generosity knew no creed. His benevolence was manifest in a constant and unwearied desire to contribute to the happiness of all who came within the sphere of his influence. He had a high sense of his stewardship and of the responsibilities that wealth imposes, but the great, tender heart of the man is the basis of the love and veneration in which his memory is held in the city and state to whose progress and welfare he contributed in a large and generous measure.

John Newbury Bagley, the only surviving son of Governor John J. Bagley, is well upholding the high prestige of the family name and is one of the representative business men and influential citizens of Detroit, where he is president of the John J. Bagley Company, of which his honored father was the founder. He was born in Detroit, on the 8th of September, 1860, and is indebted to the schools of his native city for his early educational discipline. In 1880, when about twenty years of age, he became associated with the tobacco manufacturing business of his father, and he gained his practical experience under most auspicious conditions. He was first elected vice president of the company, and since 1883 he has been president of the same, his administration of its affairs having been such as could be expected of the son of such a father. He is a director of the Security Trust Company of Detroit, is loyal and public-spirited in all that touches the wellbeing of his native city and state and is an active and valued member of that progressive and admirable organization, the Detroit Board of Commerce. He is a popular figure in the best business and social circles of Detroit and holds membership in the Detroit Club, the Yondotega Club, the Detroit

Boat Club, the Country and Prismatic Clubs and other representative civic organizations, including the Witenagemote Society and the Michigan Society of Colonial Wars, of which he is governor for the years 1912-13.

At Grand Haven, Michigan, on the 11th of March, 1884, was solemnized the marriage of John N. Bagley to Miss Esther P. Cutler, and they have three children: Frances, John D., and Philip N., the only daughter being now the wife of William H. Wallace, Jr., of Detroit.

Frank Augustus Palmer. Prominent among the leaders in the public life of Jackson and among the older citizens of the community, Frank Augustus Palmer occupies a position that entitles him to mention in this historical and biographical work, though there are many other reasons why his name should be perpetuated in the written history of the city and county. A man of sixty-nine years of age today, he has the bearing and appearance of a man of fifty, and his mental and physical vigor are on a par each with the other. He has been a lifelong resident of this city, his birthplace being the corner of Pearl and Jackson streets, a scant block and a half from the courthouse where he has his daily employment as deputy clerk of the Jackson Circuit Court—a position in itself no sinecure, and calling for a generous supply of energy and activity in its incumbent. Mr. Palmer's career in the city of his birth has been a distinctly honorable one, and he has the high esteem and genuine friendship of the best people of the city and county.

Frank Augustus Palmer's birth occurred on February 12, 1845. He is the son of Hon. Samuel H. Palmer, who came to Jackson in the early days when it was yet known as Jacksonburg. He settled here in 1836, coming from New York state where he was born, and here he carried on the trade of a carriage maker for a good while. He was always a prominent man in his community and more or less of a leader. His county once sent him to the Michigan State Legislature, the date of his service there being about 1848. He died in 1853, when he was but fifty-two years of age. In New York state he married Cynthia Culver, also a native New Yorker, and of their nine children, seven were born in the Empire State, the other two being born in Jackson. One of the two was Frank Augustus, of this review, and the other was Charles H. Palmer, and it should be stated here that they are the sole surviving members of this goodly family. When the father died in 1853, the wife and mother survived him but three short months, her death occurring in June, 1853, when she was only forty-nine years of age.

Frank Augustus Palmer was reared in Jackson and this city has been his home all his life. He passed a very ordinary boyhood up to the time of the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted on September 7, 1861, in Company C, Ninth Michigan Infantry. He was then but sixteen years of age, and with many another youth of similar age he braved the perils of the four years' siege with the hardihood of a man of seasoned years, and came out in command of his company. He entered the ranks as a private, and advanced from rank to rank, and on November 14, 1864, was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company I, Ninth Michigan Infantry. On February 15, 1865, he was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company F, the same regiment, and though he only bore the commission of a First Lieutenant, he was in command of his company from February, 1865, until the regiment was mustered out, in September, 1865.

It is notable that a brother of Mr. Palmer, somewhat older in years than the subject, in 1852 went to Georgia to live, and he enlisted on the side of the Confederacy, and fought throughout the war wearing a grey uniform, while his young brother fought with equal ardor on the opposite side.

After the war was over and Mr. Palmer had returned to Jackson he continued to reside there until 1868, when he engaged in the newspaper business in Saginaw, and continued there until 1877. For many years after his return to this city in 1877 he conducted a job-printing office, and he has held the office of Deputy County Clerk and Deputy Clerk of the Jackson Circuit Court during the past eight years, his service having extended through the terms of three different county clerks. Prior to entering upon the duties of his present position, Mr. Palmer served as secretary of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Jackson, in which order he is a past Exalted Ruler. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the G. A. R., and is a Republican in politics.

On April 10, 1865, Mr. Palmer was married to Miss Sarah L. Rockwell, of Jackson, and almost fifty years of wedded life have been spent in unison by these devoted people. They have three living children: Edward M. Palmer, Frank B. Palmer and Stella May, who is the wife of John M. Felthouse, and lives in Weiser, Idaho. The two sons, both of whom are married, are residents of Jackson, and like their honored father, are filling useful places in the life of the city of their birth. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer have two grandchildren,—Clyde Palmer Felthouse and Kenneth Gordon Felthouse, the sons of their daughter, Mrs. Stella May Felthouse, of Weiser, Idaho.

Ernst Jahnke. With a successful record as a plastering contractor, Ernst Jahnke has a secure position among the building trades of Detroit, and his friends predict for him a position of pre-eminent leadership in business affairs based on the quality of his record as a young man.

Ernst Jahnke is a native of Germany, born near the city of Berlin October 11, 1877, a son of the late Adolph and Minnie (Sell) Jahnke. The father was born in Germany in 1831 and the mother in 1837; they were married in that country and lived there for a number of years. They finally brought their family to the United States in 1880, going direct from their place of landing to Detroit, which city has been their home for the past thirty-odd years. The father had followed the carpenter's trade in the old country as a journeyman, and continued in the same occupation at Detroit for a number of years. At the end of threescore and eleven years in 1902 he passed peacefully away after a career in which he had won the esteem of family and friends and had provided well for those dependent upon him. His good wife had preceded him by seven years to the grave, having died in 1887 at the age of fifty years. Both parents were members of the Holy Cross Evangelical Lutheran church at the corner of Joseph Campau avenue and Illinois street.

A boy of only three or four years when the family came to the United States, Ernst Jahnke was reared and educated in Detroit, attending the Holy Cross Lutheran parochial schools, and when only fourteen years of age beginning an apprenticeship to learn the trade of plasterer. His apprenticeship career of four years was passed under the direction of his older brother, Gustave Jahnke. Then as a journeyman he continued until 1910, in which year his name was placed in the directory of the building trades of Detroit as an independent contractor. Mr. Jahnke handles all kinds of contracting in his line, and has successfully carried out his contracts for plastering in many residences, flats, apartment houses, stores and other structures.

Mr. Jahnke is a member of the Detroit Builders and Traders' Exchange and of the Master Plasterers' Association. His religious affiliation is with the First English Lutheran church at Mt. Elliott and Pul-

ford streets. Mrs. Jahnke before her marriage was Alma Wunsch, who was born in Detroit, and whose father, John Wunsch, was a native of Germany and is connected with commercial lines in Detroit. Mr. and Mrs. Jahnke have two children: Leonard Paul, who is two and a half years of age, and Erma, a year younger than her brother.

Charles A. Parrish. In the business activities of Jackson, one of the most important factors for a number of years has been Charles A. Parrish, who is president of the Ruby Manufacturing Company, and officially identified with several other large local industries. Since his boyhood Mr. Parrish has never spent a year which might be regarded as wasted, and without definite achievements toward larger ends. He started as a printer, later got into electrical contracting, supervised the installation of the first electric street railway in Jackson, was in the railway operating service for a few years, and then entered a larger field of independent relationship with local industry. The Ruby Manufacturing Company, of which he is now president, was founded in Jackson a number of years ago, and for a considerable time enjoyed only the shadow of prosperity. His first relation with the business was only as a stockholder, but he was finally induced to take charge of what appeared a moribund organization, and by his talent for efficiency and systematic management, soon had the concern on its feet, and prospering until it is now one of Jackson's most successful manufacturing concerns. Mr. Parrish for several years has been president and general manager of this company.

The birth of Charles Albert Parrish occurred on a farm in Thorntown, Indiana, August 20, 1869. When he was six months old his parents removed to Kalamazoo, Michigan, where he was reared to the age of fourteen.

His father was Homer Parrish, who from farming finally took up electrical lines, and is still living in Kalamazoo. The mother's maiden name was Alice Maria Rodgers, who died at the age of forty-eight. Both parents were born in Kalamazoo county. Of the children still living Mr. Parrish is the eldest, having two brothers and one sister.

Reared and educated in Kalamazoo, Mr. Parrish came to Jackson at the age of seventeen, and began serving an apprenticeship at the printer's trade, under L. J. Brooks in the job printing department of the Jackson *Patriot,* the morning newspaper published in that city. His apprenticeship was very thorough and lasted for seven years, and from Jackson he went to Detroit, and for a year and a half was chief operator for the Bell Telephone Company. Since leaving the office of the *Patriot* he has never resumed his original trade, his energies having been called into widely different fields. On returning to Jackson from Detroit, he superintended the electrical work for the first electric street railway in the city. Then for six and one half years he was employed by the Michigan Central Railroad, for six months as a locomotive fireman, on a freight train, and for the rest of the time on a passenger locomotive. That work was naturally too restricted for a man of his wide capabilities, and in 1901 he resigned his place with the Michigan Central and started in business for himself. Since then he has been one of the prominent figures in local business affairs. The Ruby Manufacturing Company, of which he is president, manufactures and distributes a great output of structural steel for building, and other purposes, and the enterprise is now one of Jackson's largest. Mr. Parrish is also secretary-treasurer and general manager of the Wolverine printery and of the Magic Foot Draft Company, the latter being a large mail order house.

While a citizen who is much interested in the progress of his community, Mr. Parrish has never been desirous of political distinction, and

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his only office was as a member of the city council for two terms. He accepted that more from a sense of duty than in the line of political preferment. He was one of the organizers of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of the Jackson City Club. His brand of politics is Republican, and while Charles E. Townsend in 1912 was making his race for the office of United States senator, Mr. Parrish was local manager in Jackson county of his campaign. He is well known in Masonry having taken thirty-two degrees of the Scottish Rite branch of the order and is a Knight Templar and a Shriner. He also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and his church is the Baptist.

Mr. Parrish has been twice married. When he was twenty-four years of age Miss Rose Sherwood became his wife. She died a few years later, leaving three children, Homer G., Irene A., and Myron M.

On May 25, 1908, Mr. Parrish and Miss J. Grace Baker were united in marriage. They have three children: Charles A. Jr., Grace E., and Ralph B.

Colonel Henry S. Dean. To have lived eighty-four years is of itself an accomplishment in human affairs, but when with length of life has been combined success in business, honorable participation in public affairs, and patriotic loyalty and fidelity of service in relation to every responsibility, such a career is one that deserves more than ordinary attention. Colonel Henry S. Dean is one of the oldest and at the same time one of the most honored business men and citizens of Ann Arbor, which city has been his home since 1840. There his name has been closely identified with merchandising, manufacturing, military and public affairs.

His membership in the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution indicates the character of his ancestry. Henry Stewart Dean was born at Lima, Livingston county, New York, June 14, 1830, a son of William W. and Elizabeth (Hand) Dean. Members of the family on both sides were enrolled as soldiers in the war of the Revolution. His father was born at Albany, New York, and his mother at New Lebanon, Columbia county, in the same state, and the English ancestors of both the Deans and the Hands were located in the colonies several generations ago. William W. Dean was a son of Captain Stewart Dean, captain of a sloop sailing from New York, and the vessel was commissioned as a sloop of war during the Revolution. Nathan Hand, the maternal grandfather, was a native of Connecticut.

When Colonel Dean was six years of age the family moved from New York to the territory of Michigan, which in the following year was admitted to statehood. His father was a pioneer in Green Oak township, of Livingston county, and he and his wife spent the rest of their lives there. Besides hewing a farm from the wilderness, his enterprise was of even more practical benefit to the community. A man of considerable means for those days, he erected the first saw and flour mills in the pioneer country of Livingston county.

Colonel Dean had an education corresponding to the pioneer equipment and opportunities of early Livingston county. In 1840, at the age of ten years, he was sent to the village schools of Ann Arbor, attended one year, spent the following twelve months at Bloomfield Academy, Bloomfield, N. Y., and then continued his schooling at Ann Arbor until 1846.

His early experiences in merchandising began at the age of sixteen in the general store of Jonathan H. Lund, one of Ann Arbor's early merchants. From 1849 until 1851 he was a clerk for F. J. B. Crane & Company, and with the intention of preparing for college entered the academy conducted by Rufus Nutting at Lodi Plains, Washtenaw county. Owing to his poor health his doctor advised a sea voyage. California, with its

gold mines and frontier excitement, was then the lodestone attracting thousands of young men of the east, and Colonel Dean set out for the new Eldorado in 1852, going by way of Cape Horn. The following five years were spent among the gold mines of the Pacific coast, and while there he became president and manager of the Union Tunnel Company. His return to Michigan in 1857 was made by the Isthmus of Panama. The capital acquired in the west was invested in his father's flour and sawmills at Green Oak, in Livingston county, and he paid cash in twenty dollar gold pieces for the property. His enterprise was directed to the operation of those plants either under his personal supervision or by the services of a hired manager until after the close of the war. While a resident of Green Oak township he served as justice of the peace and resigned that office to enter the Union army.

Colonel Dean in 1862 was commissioned as a recruiting officer by Michigan's governor with the rank of second lieutenant to raise a company for the Twenty-second Michigan Infantry. This company, known as Company H, was mustered into service July 31, 1862, and he was commissioned its captain July 31, 1862. Colonel Dean was promoted to major January 5, 1863, being mustered as such two days later; in June of the same year was made assistant inspector general on the staff of Brigadier General R. S. Granger at Nashville, and on June 16, 1864, was discharged to accept promotion, being commissioned lieutenant colonel to date from July 7th and being mustered under this title July 17th. He assumed command of his regiment September 27, 1863, and commanded it as major or lieutenant colonel until 1865. His active service continued until the close of the war and his muster out at Nashville, Tennessee, June 26, 1865. In October, 1864, Colonel Dean was granted a thirty days' leave of absence, and while in Detroit saw a notice that General J. B. Steadman had been ordered from Chattanooga to Nashville. Supposing that the Twenty-second Michigan Infantry would march with the command of General Steadman, Colonel Dean started at once for Nashville, arriving in that city eight days prior to the expiration of his leave of absence. General George H. Thomas, to whom he reported, called his attention to his leave of absence, but Colonel Dean stated that he was there for duty and requested instructions. General Thomas told him to report to General Steadman, who was on the extreme left. Colonel Dean was on the staff of the latter commander during the memorable two days' battle of Nashville, and was in the most desperate conflicts waged on that field, his service having been as a volunteer owing to the non-expiration of his leave of absence. Earlier in the war, in 1863, Colonel Dean was in the Chattanooga campaign; was in the Atlanta campaign up to October, 1864, then returning to Chattanooga with General Thomas, at whose headquarters he had been stationed during the Atlanta campaign. Other service rendered in an incidental way by Colonel Dean was as a member of the military commission to try cotton speculators and as a member of the examining board to commission officers for the colored troops.

With a record of long and gallant service as a soldier and officer of the Union forces, Colonel Dean returned to Michigan, actively managed his business interests at Green Oak until 1866, and, having sold his mills, returned to Ann Arbor in 1866. The business of Dean & Company has been successfully continued throughout the long intervening years and is the largest of its kind in Ann Arbor. The trade of the city and of a large surrounding territory know this house as a wholesale and retail grocery, manufacturers of baking powder, roasters of coffee and grinders of spices. It is now incorporated under the title Dean & Company, Limited, with Colonel Dean as president. Though past fourscore years, his more or less active supervision is still given to the business. His other interests include

the ownership of valuable real estate in Ann Arbor, and he is president of the Michigan Milling Company and the Forest Hill Cemetery Association at Ann Arbor, and of the Owosso Gas Light Company at Owosso. For many years Colonel Dean was treasurer and manager of the Ann Arbor Publishing Company, publishers of a general line of books, and also of the Ann Arbor *Register,* the leading weekly paper.

With his old comrades in arms Colonel Dean maintains associations through the Grand Army of the Republic and the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, having been commander of his post at Ann Arbor and having served as commander of the Michigan Department of the order. He is also a past commander of the Michigan Commandery of the Loyal Legion. His other relations are with the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the American Historical Association.

In both local and state affairs Colonel Dean has long been a factor as a citizen, and for many years was regarded as one of the influential Republicans of Michigan. Governor Luce made him a member of the Board of Trustees of the state prison at Jackson; from 1870 to 1874 inclusive he was postmaster at Ann Arbor; served as one of the supervisors of Ann Arbor, and as a member of the board of directors of the Ann Arbor School of Music. Governor Rich appointed him a regent of the University of Michigan, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Henry Howard, and four years later he was regularly elected for the full term on the Republican ticket for eight years, so that his service with the ruling body of the State University continued for twelve consecutive years. A noteworthy political honor came to him in 1912, when the Progressive party, by a plurality of eight thousand, nominated him as one of the presidential electors in the state. These offices indicate the wide scope of his public service, and all of it has been accomplished with a public spirit and disinterestedness that never allowed him to make his duties a matter of mere routine.

The years still rest lightly on this sterling pioneer, and his physical and mental vigor is that of a man many years his junior. Colonel Dean on August 6, 1865, married Miss Delia Brown Cook of Detroit. They are the parents of one daughter, Miss Elizabeth W. Dean, who lives with her father and mother.

William Henry Huebner. Though in independent business only six years, William H. Huebner is properly recognized among the various members of the Detroit building trades as one of the most successful and competent plastering contractors. Examples of his work can be found in almost every quarter of the city, and some of the largest contracts in that line within recent years have been handled under his expert direction.

A native of the city of Detroit, born November 22, 1878, William Henry Huebner is a son of the late William and Emma (Dyer) Huebner. His father was a native of Germany, born in 1857, when twelve years accompanied his parents in 1869 to the United States, and the family all settled in Detroit. The grandfather was William Huebner, Sr., who was best known during his career in Detroit and vicinity as a dealer in wood and also as a farmer. William Huebner, the father, who died in December, 1912, had a successful teaming and cartage business at Detroit. The mother of W. H. Huebner was born in England and is still living.

Starting life with a common school education, acquired by attendance at the Detroit public schools, William H. Huebner enjoyed only a brief interval between his school career and his practical work as an

apprentice in the plasterer's trade. When his apprenticeship was finished, he served as a journeyman plasterer until 1908, and since then has been contracting in that line. It would take too long to enumerate, however briefly, his numerous contracts, but it may be mentioned that he did the work on the addition to the Addison apartments, recognized as one of the largest apartment houses in Detroit at Woodward avenue and Charlotte street, and also his services have been employed on many flats, residences and other buildings.

Mr. Huebner is a member of the Detroit Builders and Traders' Exchange and of the Master Plasterers' Association, of which organization he served as secretary for three years, and is now a member of its board of trustees. Mr. Huebner married Matie Sisman. Her brother, Andrew C. Sisman, is one of Detroit's largest general contractors.

Daniel M. Zeigin. Since 1910 county treasurer of Jackson county, Mr. Zeigin has been known to the citizens of this county since childhood, has been recognized as an industrious, independent man of action, and few men have entered office in this county with so thorough a confidence on the part of their supporters.

Daniel M. Zeigin was born in Monroe county, Michigan, April 7, 1885, and is still a young man, with the promise of a great field of usefulness before him. His parents are George and Amelia (Langley) Zeigin, whose home is now in Jackson, where the father has for many years followed his trade as painter. The family moved to Jackson in 1893, when Daniel was eight years old. His education was acquired chiefly in the Catholic parochial schools, and while a student in the local schools he learned bookkeeping, stenography and typewriting, and that paved the way for his entrance into the business world, and also enabled him to get in touch with politics.

For two years and two months Mr. Zeigin served in the office of deputy sheriff. In 1910, as one of the strongest names on the Democratic ticket, he was elected to the office of county treasurer. In order to be elected to that office he had to overcome a normal Republican majority of over fourteen hundred votes, and the fact that he was successful indicates not only the confidence felt in his qualification for the office, but also his great personal popularity among all classes of citizens in Jackson county. At the time of his election in 1910, Mr. Zeigin was twenty-five years old, and had the distinction of being the youngest county treasurer in Michigan at that time. In 1912 he was re-elected, and is now giving capable service in his second term.

Mr. Zeigin is a member of the Catholic church. He is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On January 30, 1912, occurred his marriage to Miss Lauretta M. Roche, of Chicago.

John Shea. The keen competition which exists in the contracting and building trades makes a successful career all the more conspicuous, and of Detroit contractors who have successfully met the trying conditions of that business and have carried with increasing success the burdens of a growing enterprise, one of the best known is John Shea, a prosperous contractor, and for more than thirty years identified with this city.

Mr. Shea comes naturally by his trade and profession, which has been a family occupation for generations. He was born in the city of London, England, in that district known as Kensel Green, on June 4, 1855, a son of John and Mary (White) Shea. Though the Sheas have been Londoners for the last five generations, the family is of Irish ori-

gin. The great-grandfather of the Detroit business man was Cornelius Shea, who was born in London, and in the early part of the nineteenth century was married in St. Martin's church in Fields, a locality that is now Trafalgar Square in London, to Miss Cosgrove. The grandfather's name was also Cornelius, and he was born in London. There are four generations of the family that furnished plasterers, and all of them worked for the same contracting firm in London. John Shea, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in St. Pancrist's Square, London, in 1835, and his wife was born in 1833. In April, 1869, the father emigrated to the United States, and was engaged in work at his trade in New York City, having his home in Brooklyn. The following October his son John joined him in New York, and in 1870 the rest of the family crossed the ocean to America. The father died in Brooklyn in 1887 and the mother in 1891.

John Shea, who was about fifteen years old when he first came to America, had a limited education in the city of London, and when only ten years of age began an apprenticeship at the trade of plasterer. His apprenticeship was almost completed when he secured his release from the indenture in order to join his father in America. Arriving in New York, he was given work at once, and while handling a trowel during the daytime spent an hour or so every night in increasing his educational training by attending night school. Following the panic of 1873, there was a general depression in building trade activities throughout the country, and as a result in 1877 he returned to England, and for three years worked as a journeyman plasterer. It was while in England that he married at Brighton in 1881 Louise Grover. She was born in Sussex, just outside of Brighton, a daughter of William Grover.

In June, 1881, Mr. Shea brought his bride to America, was employed at his regular trade in New York City until the following year, and then came to Detroit. For more than thirty years his activities have identified him with the building interests of this city. A considerable part of the time he served as superintendent of the plastering department of Vinton & Company, the largest building and lumber company west of New York City. A year and a half was spent as plaster inspector for the Detroit Board of Education. The organized interests of the building trades and labor have received much attention and service from Mr. Shea for more than a quarter of a century, and for twenty years he was a member of the Building Trades Council and business agent of the council for four years. While one of the best-known men in the state in labor circles, he has also gained prominence in political affairs, and in 1902 was elected a member of the Michigan legislature for the session of 1903-04, and during that time had membership on the house committee on state affairs, on public buildings, and on the Eastern Asylum for the Insane.

Mr. Shea is a member of the Detroit Builders and Traders' Exchange, and in 1913-14 was president of the Master Plasterers' Association and also a trustee of the latter organization. His interests have also taken him actively into fraternal work. In Masonry he has membership in Ashlar Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Peninsula Chapter, R. A. M., and Detroit Commandery No. 1, K. T., and has attended the Knights Templar conclaves at Flint and Saginaw and the triennial conclave at Denver, Colorado, in 1913 as a member of the Detroit Commandery's prize drill corps. His part should also be mentioned in the work and extension of the English Society of the Sons of St. George, with which he became identified in New York City in 1881. Mr. Shea organized the first lodge of this order in Detroit—Britannia Lodge, No. 114, in 1883, and also organized the first lodges in Ann Arbor, Jackson, Grand

Rapids and at various places through the Upper Peninsula, and assisted in the organization of the Grand Lodge of the order of Michigan, and was elected grand president in 1912. Such have been his services in this order that when he retired from the office of president he was presented as a testimonial of esteem on the part of his fellow members with a handsome gold medal. During his early residence in New York in 1876 he joined the 69th Regiment of New York State Militia. In politics he is an active Republican, and he and his family worship in the Episcopal church.

The children of Mr. Shea and wife are as follows: Mabel, who married Alexander Cook of Birmingham, Michigan, and their three children are Grover, Mabel and Irene; Grace Evaline, who married William E. Sanborn of Detroit, and has a son, William E., Jr.; John Grover, who is associated in business with his father and lives at home, and William E., also at home.

Henry Harrison Smith. Every profession has its leaders, men who either tacitly or openly are recognized by their associates and the people in general as the ablest and most effective workers in their respective lines. In Tuscola county a place of pre-eminence in the law is ascribed to Henry Harrison Smith, who at the present time is serving as prosecuting attorney of Tuscola county. All his successes as a lawyer have been worthily won, and in many ways he has established himself firmly in his profession in that section of the state. Perhaps no man ever worked harder for success than Mr. Smith, and though he started life with a heavy handicap, he surpassed many others in the race and has won the dignity of position and has well served his community.

Born in North Branch in Lapeer county, Michigan, May 17, 1870, Henry Harrison Smith is a son of John P. and Fannie J. (Williams) Smith. Milton Williams, his maternal grandfather, was a veteran of the Civil war and a soldier in a regimet of Michigan Infantry, was captured and put in Libby prison, and died from starvation in that notorious pest hole of the Confederacy. Both Mr. Smith's parents were born in New York state, and when children were taken by their respective families to Belleville, Canada. In 1846 they moved to Burlington township in Lapeer county, where John P. Smith engaged in farming and continued that vocation there until his death in 1878 at the age of sixty-seven years. The mother died in 1906 aged seventy-six. John P. Smith deserves a permanent memorial as one of the pioneers of Lapeer county. He was one of three white men who comprised the first settlers of that part of that county. He moved his family from Detroit by means of an ox team and had to blaze a trail through the woods over the greater part of the journey. The hardships of frontier life became thoroughly familiar to him and his household, and eventually he gained a substantial tract of land, nearly all of which was swept away by adversity and sickness before his death. The Smith family have long been active in the Methodist church. The eleven children of John P. and Fannie Smith are briefly mentioned as follows: Melzanie, who died in early womanhood; Hiram, who was a glass blower by trade and died at Alton, Illinois, in 1906; Ithamer, a prosperous farmer who lives near Little Rock, Arkansas; Kenyon Smith, engaged in the real estate business at Tampa, Florida; Sarah, who is the wife of A. H. McKillop and lives at North Branch, Michigan; John P., who is an editor at Rochester, Michigan; Nancy, the wife of Frank D. Williams of Los Gatos, California; Charles W., a farmer at North Branch in Lapeer county; Dennis, a contractor and builder at Flint, Michigan; Henry H.; and Almeda, the wife of T. E. Riley, a druggist at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Next to the youngest in this large family of children, Henry Harrison Smith acquired his early training in the district schools of Lapeer county, and owing to the death of his father and the large number of other children he found it convenient, if not necessary, at an early age to shift for himself and provide his own opening into the arena of successful accomplishment. At the age of fifteen he qualified as a teacher, and for the following eight years earned his living and the means to pursue professional studies by teaching. His work in the school room was chiefly during the winter months, and during the vacation times he pursued the study of law. That was a time of self-sacrifice and the undergoing of many privations, but he endured them all willingly for the sake of the future. When twenty-one years of age Mr. Smith was admitted to practice before the supreme court of Michigan, but for the following two years he kept up his school work during the winter months and gained his initial experiences as a lawyer by appearance in several of the minor courts and by office practice during the summer seasons. In 1893, having already made himself recognized as a lawyer to whom could be entrusted business of important nature, he established himself in regular practice and opened his office in North Branch. That was his home for the following ten years and in that time he enjoyed a growing prestige as an able lawyer. For nine years of that time he was circuit court commissioner of Lapeer county. On behalf of the Republican party Mr. Smith has for many years appeared as a worker and campaign orator every year, and is regarded as one of the most convincing speakers of his party in that section of Michigan. In 1903 Mr. Smith moved to the county seat of Tuscola county, and there formed his first law partnership with S. Q. Pulver, under the firm name of Pulver & Smith. That was a prosperous association during its continuance of four years, and at the same time Mr. Smith held the office of city attorney of Caro. The partnership was dissolved in 1907, and since that time Mr. Smith has practiced alone and built up a large clientage, which calls him into the more important litigation of the district. In the fall of 1912 came his election to his present office as county prosecutor. His name was on the Republican ticket, and those familiar with political events in Tuscola county during that year will recall that the party had been badly split by the irruption of the Progressive movement, which drew nearly all its strength from the Republican ranks. In spite of this situation, Mr. Smith won his election by nearly four hundred votes over his next competitor. He is a member of the County Bar Association, affiliates with Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 131, A. F. & A. M., with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, for the past four years has represented Lodge No. 271 in the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, and the church in which he and his family worship is the Methodist Episcopal.

On June 26, 1895, Mr. Smith married Miss Mary Gohs, who was born at Mayville in Tuscola county, a daughter of Anthony and Christina (Weisenburn) Gohs. Both her parents were born in Hesse Cassell, Germany, and her father, now deceased, was one of the pioneer farmers of Tuscola county. Her mother lives at the old home in Mayville. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Smith were born five children, as follows: Marion H., born July 31, 1896, at North Branch; Julius, who died in 1902 at the age of three and a half years; Genevieve, born at North Branch November 6, 1900; Eleanore, born August 6, 1907, at Caro; and Maynard H., born May 19, 1911, at Caro.

GEORGE W. THORPE. Too constant use of the term "self-made" has lessened the significance of it to a great degree, but there are times when it would seem that no other phrase conveys the meaning one has in mind,

and this is particularly true in the case of George W. Thorpe, wholesale and retail dealer in feed and flour at Jackson, Michigan. Mr. Thorpe has seen something of the seamy side of life, and he has had every opportunity to cultivate his own resources, for his own have been the only resources that have entered into the making of his business success and prosperity. He was born in Buckingham, England, on September 16, 1871, and is a son of James and Lucy (Miller) Thorpe.

When George W. Thorpe was three years old he came to America with his parents. That was in the year 1874, and the family located at Jackson, Michigan, at once. Two other children were members of the family. Mary, the older, was born in England, and she is now Mrs. O. T. Dewey, of Jackson county, Michigan. The other, Alice, wife of Charles Braund, of Jackson, was born in Jackson.

Soon after the location of the family in this city, they moved to Rives Junction, Jackson county, and there the father died when George Thorpe was eight years old. The mother, in later years, married again, and she died on January 15, 1904.

The years immediately following the death of the father were difficult ones for the little family. He left them no means, and the mother was compelled to earn what she could for the support of her little brood. George, being the only son, early recognized his responsibility and he was still a mere child when he went out to service in the farming community thereabout. He worked his first three months for a neighbor and all he received for his pay was a new 10 cent jack knife. In the following year he received a quarter for a full month's work, a sign that spelled awakening on the part of the boy, and it was only a little while until he was able to command a wage of five dollars a month. This was a considerable assistance in the maintenance of the family, and from then on the boy was a wage earner. For three years he worked for five dollars a month, after which his wages were raised to seven dollars per month. Small as his wages were, he gave the most of it to his mother and thus helped her to make a living for the family. It will be seen that the opportunities of the boy for anything like an education were well nigh impossible, for his boyhood labors continued into manhood, and though his earning capacity increased somewhat as he gained in strength and knowledge of the farm and its needs, he made no great advance until he gave up working for another, rented a farm and began to farm independently. He continued thus for about four years, in which time he accumulated a farming outfit, but he felt that he would advance more rapidly in the city, and he was impelled by that idea to sell his farm tools and remove to Jackson. He had but little capital, insufficient to help him into any regular business, and he continued working as a wage earner, securing a place with the Eldred Mill. He began as a driver and later became a salesman for the mill. He made such rapid strides in the knowledge and understanding of the business that the year 1908 found him embarking in the flour and feed business at 311 North Mechanic Street. This place has since witnessed his business activities, and he has prospered even beyond his own expectations in the business. A branch feed store is maintained at No. 304 N. Jackson street, and a good part of the business of the concern is handled here.

Mr. Thorpe is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, of the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows. He is prominent and popular in all those orders, and has a high standing among his fellow citizens in Jackson. He is a Republican in his political faith, and while he manifests a wholesome interest in the politics of the city and county, he has never been a politician in any sense of the word.

On March 20, 1895, Mr. Thorpe was married to Miss Sarah J. Styles, and they have one daughter, Bernice Louise, born December 5, 1898.

Carl Eberle

Carl Eberle, who has lived in Jackson since 1882, was born in Bavaria, Germany, on April 1, 1859. He is a son of Andreas and Catherine (Glass) Eberle, German born people who passed their lives in their native land. Their son Carl was one of their seven sons, seven daughters also making up the family group. Of this goodly family four sons and five daughters are yet living, and though the subject is the only one of the sons living in the United States, he has two sisters here, Mrs. Lent Freitag and Mrs. Marie Schnell, both of Jackson, Michigan.

Carl Eberle was fourteen years old when his father apprenticed him to a brewer to learn the business. He served three years as an apprentice, receiving no pay for his work. On the contrary, his father paid the brewer one hundred dollars for teaching the boy the business, in addition to the work he had from the youth. When he completed his apprenticeship, however, he was thoroughly proficient in his work, and he worked at his trade in Germany until 1882. In that year he came to the United States and located in Jackson, where he has since continued to reside. Here for four years Mr. Eberle was in the employ of the Haehnle Brewery, and in 1886 he purchased the old Frey brewery at the corner of Bridge and Water streets, and there he established what is now the Eberle Brewing Company. The old Frey brewery was a small affair, but the present brewery is a fine plant and is thoroughly modern in every respect. There is nothing left of the old building today, every part of the Eberle Brewing Company's plant having been erected by Mr. Eberle since he engaged in business. The main building is a four-story brick, erected in 1891, and the equipment and fitting of the plant is most complete and modern. The business was incorporated as the Eberle Brewing Company in 1898 and its capital fixed at $100,000. Since that time Carl Eberle has been president and treasurer. His wife, Mrs. Sophie Eberle, is secretary, and their eldest son, Carl Eberle, Jr., is vice president and manager, while Miss Sophie C. Eberle, a graduate of the Jackson Business University, is bookkeeper of the concern. The stock of the company is owned entirely by Mr. Eberle and members of his family.

Mr. Eberle is a man of considerable public spirit, and he is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce. He is a Democrat but has never been an office holder or seeker. He and his family are members of the German Lutheran church. Mr. Eberle is an Elk and is also a member of the Royal Arcanum, and he is a member of the Michigan State Brewers' Association, the National Brewers' Association and the German Arbeiter Verein.

On May 31, 1886, Mr. Eberle was married to Miss Sophie Cherier, born in Jackson on April 29, 1862, and a daughter of Frederick and Augusta Cherier, who were married in Germany and came to Jackson in 1854. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Eberle: Frieda Augusta, who died at the age of thirteen years; she was born on October 16, 1887, and died on August 6, 1901; Carl, Jr., born January 15, 1890; Sophie Carolina, born November 18, 1891; and Erwin Andreas, born October 16, 1893, the last named is now superintendent of the bottling works department of the Eberle Brewing Company.

James A. Reynolds. One of the live and progressive real estate and insurance agencies of Jackson is that of the Reynolds Company, of which James A. Reynolds is the leading spirit. He has given his full time to its promotion since the business was organized in 1908, and as president of the company has made of it the progressive and prosperous

concern that it undeniably is. Mr. Reynolds is a man who has long been prominent in the city, and his position is one among the best.

A native born son of Michigan, James A. Reynolds was born on a Concord township farm, in Jackson county, on April 4, 1873. He is a son of William L. Reynolds and his wife, Rachael Taylor, natives of New York state and of Concord township respectively. William L. Reynolds came to this state in 1850, and he is yet living on his Concord township farm. He served in the Civil War, and has filled a worthy place in the life of his home community through all the years of his residence therein. The wife and mother, born on February 22, 1842, still lives at the age of seventy-two. She is the daughter of James and Rachael Taylor who were born, reared and wed in England, and who came to America in about 1825. James Taylor was a tailor by trade, and it is said of him that he brought the first sewing machine to Jackson county. It may be said further of the father of the subject that he was wounded at the first battle of Bull Run, was captured and spent eleven months in a southern prison before he gained his freedom through an exchange of prisoners. After his release he again enlisted, and went with Sherman on his March to the Sea. He is now seventy-four years of age, and despite his war record and the storms and stress of more than three score years and ten, is still fairly hale and hearty.

James A. Reynolds was reared to farm life, and as a boy at home, in addition to his farm duties, he clerked now and then in a country store. He also learned the trade of a printer in the office of the Concord Independent, and at the age of nineteen he went to Detroit, there working for a year in the office of the Daily Sun as a printer. Later he was employed on the *Tribune* in the same city, and in 1892 he came to Jackson. He worked at his trade for a short time, then became a reporter on the *Morning Patriot,* and later became sporting editor of the paper. Thus he was for fifteen years employed variously as printer, reporter and editor on the *Patriot,* before he withdrew from the newspaper field and launched out into new and untried waters.

It was in 1908 that he helped to organize the Reynolds Company, to which he has since given his entire attention in his capacity as manager of the concern, and he has proven himself well fitted to operate in insurance and real estate in the years of his connection with the company previously named. The firm, which is one of the largest and best known agencies in Jackson, has its offices in the Dwight building.

Mr. Reynolds is a Democrat, and is a man who has always made it a point to take an active part in the political affairs of his community. For fourteen consecutive years he has been a member of the County Board of Supervisors from the Sixth Ward, and he has done excellent work in the interests of the city and county from first to last. He served as chairman of the County Board in 1914.

The fraternal affiliations of Mr. Reynolds are with the Elks and the Odd Fellows, and he is also a member of the Jackson City Club. As a youth he was a member of the Concord Cornet Band, and he has always been fond of outdoor sports. Baseball is a favorite diversion with him, and he was one time president of a local baseball league. During the season of 1908 he was the active head of the Michigan State Base Ball League, and has in other ways manifested his loyalty to the Great American game.

Mr. Reynolds was married on August 16, 1899, to Miss Lena Martha Strobel, of Jackson. No children survive.

Albert Strelow. A place of acknowledged leadership as a builder and general carpenter and contractor at Detroit is accorded to Albert

Strelow, head of the firm of Strelow & Pepp at 700 Mack avenue, and both on the strength of his reputation and on the basis of his accomplished work one of the most successful men in his line in Detroit. A brief sketch of his career will be appreciated by his many friends and old business associates.

Albert Strelow was born in Prussia on November 11, 1853. His parents were Ernst and Caroline (Ahmert) Strelow, both natives of Prussia, where they were married. Ernst Strelow, in Prussia, was best known as a shepherd, and had one of the largest sheep ranges in that country. Besides his prominence as a sheep raiser, he was a man of more than ordinary influence and standing in the community, and when he came to America was possessed of means far above those of the average emigrant. He brought his family to the United States and to Detroit in 1869, and after coming to America lived largely retired from business affairs. Physically and mentally he was a remarkable man, and when he died at Detroit in 1908 he was one hundred years, three months and twenty-one days of age, having retained his mental faculties until the end. His wife died in 1903 at the age of eighty-four years, and thus Mr. Strelow has behind him an ancestry of remarkable vigor and length of years.

As he was sixteen years of age when the family came to the United States, Albert Strelow had acquired schooling in the old country, and soon after coming to the city found a place as an apprentice at the carpenter's trade under the late George G. Jenson, who was then and for a number of years one of Detroit's leading contractors. Mr. Strelow for eighteen years was employed with the contracting firm of Candler Bros., worked two years as a journeyman and twelve years as a foreman and four years as manager of that firm. The year 1890 witnessed the beginning of his independent career as a contractor under his own name. He steadily prospered alone until 1906, when the firm of Strelow & Pepp was established, the junior member of which is Mr. Strelow's son-in-law.

As his contracting experience covers nearly a quarter of a century, it would manifestly be impossible to enumerate anything like a complete list of his individual contracts. Some brief mention of the more conspicuous examples of his work is as follows: All the buildings of the Boydell Bros. Paint Company; the Holmes building on John R. and Broadway; eight public school buildings; the Wyandotte Polish Roman Catholic church; the Lutheran church at Woodmere; the residences of John Pridgeon, Robert C. Traub, George Monaghan, C. W. Kotcher, John Boydell, Fred P. Moran, Stratton Henry and many other fine homes.

His business prominence has made him well known among building circles and in social affairs of Detroit. Mr. Strelow is a member of the Detroit Builders and Traders Exchange, the Employers Association and on the board of directors of the Carpenters Association. For eight years in succession he was president of Branch No. 5 of the Arbeiter Verein.

Mr. Strelow's first wife was Henrietta Pahnke, who was born in Prussia, daughter of the late John and Caroline Pahnke. Mrs. Strelow came to the United States with her family in 1866. When she died in 1900 she left two children, as follows: Adeline, who is the wife of Emil R. Pepp, the partner of her father, and their four children are: Helen, Irvin, Hazel and Milton Pepp; and Albert J., who completed the work of the public schools, learned the carpenter's trade, and is now a student preparing for a business career in a commercial college. In 1901 Mr. Strelow married Augusta Pahnke, a sister to his first wife.

CHARLES J. DELAND. In the practice of law at Jackson since 1907, Charles J. DeLand is a successful lawyer, and one of the local leaders in

politics. Mr. DeLand was born at Saginaw, Michigan, December 18, 1879, and is the son of one of Michigan's distinguished citizens, the late Col. Charles V. DeLand.

Col. Charles V. DeLand came to Michigan from Massachusetts with his parents in 1832, when he was four years old. His life was of such varied activity and accomplishment that a complete recital would be a running history of politics and affairs in this state, covering a period of half a century, but some of the salient points of his biography are as follows: He was a child when the family located at Jackson in 1832, when the little cluster of houses at that point was called Jacksonburg. After he reached manhood he founded the Jacksonburg *Sentinel,* which he published for many years. He was one of the organizers of the Republican party at Jackson, the birthplace of that political organization, in 1854. During the Civil War he gained distinction and official rank in the Union army. He went out as captain of Company C of the Ninth Michigan Infantry, later raised the regiment known as the First Michigan Sharpshooters, of which he was colonel. When the war closed he held the rank of brevet brigadier general. His regiment was the first to enter Petersburg after the long and bloody siege. Colonel DeLand was clerk of the Michigan House of Representatives from 1858 to 1859, was a member of the state senate from Jackson in 1861-62, and State Senator from Saginaw in 1873-74. His home was in the city of Saginaw, from 1865 to 1883, but without exception his career was identified with Jackson county, and he lived on his farm near Jackson from 1883 until his death on September 21, 1903. For many years the destinies of the Republican party in Michigan were as much in the keeping of the late Colonel DeLand as of any other one individual. It is not a mere bit of rhetoric to say that he was a "wheel horse" of the party for many years. As a stump speaker, he had few equals, and he had an immense following of supporters, who acknowledge his leadership and were warm admirers of the qualities of his heart and mind. During his residence in Saginaw he served as collector of internal revenue of that district, and later became state statistician. At the close of the war President Andrew Johnson appointed him American Consul at Cadiz, Spain, but that was an honor which he was obliged to decline. Colonel DeLand was three times married, and Mary Elizabeth Perry, who became the mother of the Jackson lawyer first mentioned, was his third wife. She died October 31, 1903, and of the five living children, Charles J. is the youngest.

Charles J. DeLand spent the days of his childhood and youth on his father's farm near Jackson, and his first lessons were learned in a country school. He was twenty-one years of age when he took up his residence in Jackson in 1900, and there began earning his living as bookkeeper in a plumbing establishment. When not otherwise engaged in his clerical work, he applied himself to the study of law, and with such progress that on April 21, 1905, he was admitted to the bar. In the meantime from January 1, 1903, until January 1, 1907, he performed the duties of deputy county treasurer. Since the latter date he has been one of the active members of the Jackson bar.

Mr. DeLand from 1905 to 1909 served as chairman of the Jackson County Republican Committee. In the fall of 1907 he went as a delegate from his county to the Michigan State Constitutional Convention, and was a member of the body which drafted the present organic law of the state. In politics he is classified as a Republican, and has been a vigorous worker for that party, but during the campaign of 1912 gave enthusiastic support to Theodore Roosevelt. He was one of the organizers and incorporators, and one of the first directors of the Jackson

Chamber of Commerce, and is secretary and a director of the Jackson Road Construction Company. Socially he belongs to the Michigan Center Country Club and to the Meadow Heights Country Club, and to the Jackson City Club, which he served as secretary for five years, and in the line of his profession has membership in the Jackson County Bar Association and the Michigan State Bar Association. On September 26, 1905, Mr. DeLand married Miss Jessie Alice Hutchins, of Jackson. They are the parents of two children: Mary Elizabeth and William Robert.

Judge William Leland Carpenter, born at the old Carpenter homestead at Orion, Oakland county, Michigan, November 9, 1854, was reared on a farm, attended the public schools, graduated in 1875 Bachelor of Science from the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing, and in 1878 took his LL. B. from the law department of the University of Michigan. Locating in Detroit, he soon became a lawyer with a large private practice, and in 1893 was elected a judge of the circuit court of Wayne county, holding that office from January, 1894, until 1902. In 1902 Judge Carpenter was elected an associate justice of the supreme court to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Long, deceased. The reputation he made on the circuit bench was repeated in the higher court, and in 1907 he was re-elected associate justice for the full term. Eight months later, however, he resigned from the supreme court in order to devote his time to practice. Since leaving the bench, Judge Carpenter has been a member of one of the leading law firms in the state, Stevenson, Carpenter & Butzel, with a practice in all the courts of the state and federal courts. In 1913 he received the degree of LL. D., from the University of Michigan.

Judge Carpenter is a member of the Detroit Bar Association, the Michigan State Bar Association and the American Bar Association, and affiliates with the Masonic Order, the Detroit Club, the Detroit Athletic Club, and other social and civic bodies in Detroit. On October 15, 1885, he married Miss Elizabeth Ferguson at Goderich, Ontario, Canada. Their two children are: Lela, at home; and Rolla, in the class of 1914 at Princeton University.

Dr. Herman Duane Brown. One of the promising younger physicians and surgeons of Jackson, Michigan, is Dr. Herman Duane Brown, since 1905 located in this city, but engaged in the practice of his profession since 1899, in which year he was graduated from the Detroit College of Medicine, of Detroit. Thus far the experience of the doctor has been of the most encouraging nature and his success has been one well worthy of the name.

Dr. Herman Duane Brown was born at Stockbridge, Michigan, on February 9, 1872, and graduated from the Stockbridge High School in 1889. For a year after his graduation there he gave his attention to teaching in the grammar department of the local schools, after which he entered the Detroit Medical College and was duly graduated in 1899. Prior to this, however, in 1895, he was graduated from the Hahnemann College of Medicine in Chicago, and with that he entered upon the practice of his profession in his native community, Stockbridge, Michigan. He continued there successfully, until 1905 when he was impelled to seek a broader field for his activities, and the result of his seeking led him to locate in Jackson. Here he has been advancing steadily in his profession, and he is regarded today as one of the promising younger physicians of the state.

Dr. Brown is a member of the American Medical Association and

of the State Medical Society. In a fraternal way he is a member of the Royal Arch Masons, and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On June 3, 1902, Dr. Brown was married to Miss Ruth R. Noyes, of Jackson, Michigan, and two children have been born to them. Philip Noyes Brown was born on June 17, 1908, and Zoe Barbara was born on October 31, 1911.

It should be stated here that Dr. Brown is the son of Dr. Herman E. Brown, long a resident of Stockbridge, and a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, class of 1870. He has long had a large and lucrative practice in Stockbridge, and is one of the most highly esteemed men of the community, His offices are located on the fifth floor of the Dwight Building.

William H. Elliott. Among the merchants of Michigan few had a record that compares as favorably with that of the late William H. Elliott, who in 1864 was working as a clerk in a small store at Detroit, and many years before his death had built up another enterprise, which in size and scope of its trade was second to none in the city. Mr. Elliott was a fine example of the self-made man, who attained an enviable position by means of his own unaided ability. In addition to his keen business talent, he was of the type of business man who believed that the best method of doing business is to give value for values. He therefore won the trust and friendship of every one with whom he came in contact, and for this reason he outdistanced many competitors who started their careers under far more favorable circumstances. The large trade establishment on Woodward Avenue, as it stood was conducted during his lifetime, represented to a large number of Detroit citizens the business home of a man of sterling character and oft-tested civic leadership.

William H. Elliott was born near Amherstburg, Ontario, Canada, October 13, 1844, and in his fifty-seventh year, when at the climax of his successful accomplishment as a business man, he died May 1, 1901. The ancestors of the Elliott family were Americans for many generations. The first was Andrew Elliott, who came from England in 1640, and was a settler at Beverly, Massachusetts. His descendants were prominent in their local community, and various members of the name fought as soldiers in the Continental Line during the war of the Revolution. The parents of Mr. Elliott were James and Elizabeth (Pastorius) Elliott, both of whom spent most of their lives in Kingsville, Essex County, Ontario, where the father was for many years a storekeeper and operator of a grist mill, also occupying a farm in that vicinity. James Elliott was a son of Thomas Elliott, who settled at Amherstburg, Ontario, early in the nineteenth century.

It was on the home farm and in the stimulating atmosphere of country life that William H. Elliott grew to young manhood. Up to the time he was fifteen years of age, he had more or less regular attendance at the common schools, and then started out in life as clerk in a general store in his home town. After several years of experience in this line, he sought a larger city, and in 1864, came to Detroit, where he found employment in a small dry goods store. The most influential association of his early career was with that noted old Detroit merchant George Peck, who took young Elliott as an employee in 1866. It was a tribute to the character of the young man and showed Mr. Peck's appreciation of his ability that in 1872, Mr. Elliott was admitted to the firm of George Peck & Company. In 1880, Mr. Elliott had advanced so far as to have confidence in his own ability as a merchant, and retiring from

William H. Elliott

his association with Mr. Peck established a dry goods house of his own at 139 Woodward Avenue. His business prospered, and in a short time two stores were added to the original site. From about the middle of the decade of the eighties the Elliott store came to stand for the highest qualities of excellence and reliability in the minds of thousands of patrons in Detroit and elsewhere. In 1895, to meet the demands of a constantly expanding business the fine six-story building at the northwest corner of Woodward and Grand River Avenues was erected for his occupancy, and the new building was opened with an extensive metropolitan stock of dry goods, carpets, draperies, and children's clothing. Mr. Elliott continued at the head of this successful business which he had founded until his death. Since that time the enterprise has been continued, at first under the title of the William H. Elliott Company until 1909, in which year it was consolidated with the Taylor-Woolfenden Company, another large mercantile house of the city. The title of the establishment since then has been the Elliott-Taylor-Woolfenden Company. In 1910, Mrs. Elliott erected as a memorial to her husband, a substantial modern building at the southwest corner of Woodward Avenue and Henry Street, and this structure is now the home of the Elliott-Taylor-Woolfenden Company.

In 1870 Mr. Elliott married Miss Lena Caverley, who died in March 1871. April 21, 1875, Miss Susan Fidelia Hogarth became Mrs. Elliott. Miss Hogarth was born at Geneva, New York, a daughter of the late Rev. William Hogarth, D. D. Both Mr. and Mrs. Elliott were active and liberal members of the Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian Church of Detroit, of which Mrs. Elliott's father was so long the pastor. The one child born to Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, William Hogarth Elliott, born January 20, 1876, died on July 24 of the same year.

As to politics the late Mr. Elliott was a vigorous supporter of the Republican party, though he never consented to accept any official honors. In at least one instance he took an office where the opportunity for service was great, but without corresponding reward in public esteem or money remuneration. Governor Rich appointed him a member of the State Prison Board, and he brought to his duties in that connection the same ability and faithfulness which he had shown in the management of his business enterprises. For some time he served as president of the Michigan Club, one of the most influential political organizations in the state, and during his later years was well known among Republicans throughout Michigan. He served as a delegate to the National Convention of the party at Minneapolis in 1892. Though essentially a business man, Mr. Elliott possessed the finest of social qualities, and was known in the most exclusive circles of Detroit social life. He belonged to the Detroit Club, the Fellowcraft Club, the Detroit Boat Club, the Country Club, the Lake St. Clair Fishing and Shooting Club, commonly known as the Old Club. In Oakland County he was the owner of a fine stock farm, and that place afforded him his principal diversion from business.

Concerning the career and accomplishments of the late Mr. Elliott, the Detroit *Free Press* said editorially at the time of his death: "While Mr. Elliott was essentially a business man and devoted his time and energy to the building up of the business which bears his name, he nevertheless found time to take an active part in the city's general commercial and political life. His large knowledge and experience in handling financial problems naturally drew him into the banking business and he was one of the original directors of the Preston National Bank, a position which he long retained. He also served in a similar capacity for the Union Trust Company, and the State Savings Bank. Outside of this line

of work, he has represented the Thomson-Houston Electric Light Company as treasurer and director, and acted as trustee of Harper Hospital."

Rev. William Hogarth, D. D. The late Rev. William Hogarth was a venerated character in the Presbyterian ministry of Michigan, and so great was his prominence and influence that he was often called "Bishop of Michigan." He became pastor of the Jefferson Avenue church of the Presbyterian denomination at Detroit, in 1858, and continued his duties there for fifteen years.

He was born at Geneva, New York, April 3, 1814, a son of Judge Richard and Julia (Seymour) Hogarth, both of old English and American stock. The late Dr. Hogarth was liberally educated, graduating from Union College with his Bachelor's degree, and completing his theological course in the Auburn Theological Seminary, in the class of 1841. Ordained to the ministry, his first charge was at Wilmington, Delaware, and while there he married Fidelia Hastings, and they were the parents of five children.

He remained there until 1846, and then assumed the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church in his native town. In 1855 he succeeded Rev. Samuel Cox as pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Brooklyn, New York, and it was while there that the University of New York conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. In March 1858, Dr. Hogarth began his long and beneficent pastorate at the Jefferson Avenue Church in Detroit, and in the next fifteen years he became preeminent in the Presbyterian ministry of this city and state. In 1873, resigning his work at Detroit, he returned to his native city, where he built up a church which continues to be a lasting monument to his noble character and untiring endeavors. His retirement came in 1886, and he died in August 1887, in the fullness of years and honor.

Clarence E. Markham. City comptroller of Jackson, Mr. Markham is an old resident of Jackson, has been identified with various lines of business effort in the city, much of his time having been spent with the Michigan Central Railroad, and stands high in both civic and business circles.

Born on a farm in Blackman township of Jackson county, February 14, 1859, Mr. Markham is a son of David and Ann (Burch) Markham. His father was a farmer, but when Clarence was nine years of age the family moved to the city of Jackson. Both parents are now deceased. The son grew up in this city, had his education in the public schools, but at the age of seventeen his school days were ended and he was ushered into the more serious affairs of life. They began with his employment in the local freight office of the Michigan Central Railway as the keeper of car records. Later he became cashier in the Jackson freight office for the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, and for several years was a bookkeeper with the Central City Soap Company of Jackson. Mr. Markham was at one time in the men's furnishing goods business at Jackson. In 1910 he took the office of paying teller in the Jackson City Bank, and held that place two years.

A Democrat in politics, and always found a staunch adherent of his party, Mr. Markham was appointed city comptroller in the spring of 1913, and his appointment did much to fortify the confidence of the citizens generally in the present administration of municipal affairs. Mr. Markham is affiliated with the Masonic Order, and is a past eminent commander of Jackson Commandery No. 9 Knights Templars. He also belongs to the Michigan Center Country Club.

On December 12, 1892, occurred his marriage to Mrs. Annie (Mac-

Donald) Lake. Mrs. Markham takes a prominent part in church and social affairs in Jackson. Her father, Alexander MacDonald was at one time a prominent railroad contractor, well known in Michigan and built the Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad, and the Saginaw Branch of the Michigan Central. Mrs. Markham by her former husband, Henry W. Lake, has one son, Fred H. Lake, who is now married and lives in Detroit.

Hal Horace Smith, who is a member of the well known and influential legal firm of Beaumont, Smith & Harris, of Detroit, and prominently identified with the banking interests of Michigan as counsel for the Michigan Bankers' Association, is a native son of Michigan, born at Ionia, Michigan, on May 1, 1873, and is the son of V. H. and Rachel (Worthington) Smith. The father was one of the well known citizens and attorneys of Ionia for many years.

Mr. Smith was educated in the Ionia public schools and at the University of Michigan. He studied law at the university and under the able preceptorship of his father was admitted to the bar of Michigan in 1896. He began the practice of his profession at Ionia, as the legal associate of his father, under the firm name of V. H. and H. H. Smith, continuing there for ten years. In 1905 he came to Detroit where in 1908 he, with John W. Beaumont and Julian H. Harris, organized the law firm since designated as Beaumont, Smith & Harris.

Mr. Smith served as secretary and member from Michigan of the Pan-American World's Fair Commission at Buffalo in 1901, and of the Louisiana-Purchase Exposition in 1904. He is counsel for the Michigan Manufacturers Association and for the Michigan Bankers' Association. In 1911 he was appointed by Governor Osborne Chairman of the Michigan Commission to draft the Workmen's Compensation Act, which has since been in successful operation in Michigan.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Detroit Bar Association and of the Michigan State Bar Association. He is a member of the Detroit Board of Commerce, the Detroit Club, the University Club, the Fellowcraft Club, the Country Club, the Prismatic Club, and the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, the Alpha Delta Phi Club of New York and the Peninsular Club of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

At Ionia, Michigan, on June 21, 1898, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Bell Yates. They have two sons: Yates G. Smith and Hal H. Smith, Jr.

Henry Duncan. It is both a privilege and a matter of satisfaction to be able to enter in this publication a brief tribute to the memory of the late Henry Duncan, who not only gained definite precedence as one of the representative business men and honored citizens of Detroit but who also was a scion of a family that was founded in Michigan in the territorial epoch of the history of this favored commonwealth, the name of Duncan having been prominently and worthily linked with social and material progress in Michigan for nearly a century.

Henry Duncan was born in the little frontier settlement at Sault Ste. Marie, Chippewa county, Michigan, on the 14th of August, 1828, and is a son of John Leslie Duncan, a native of the city of Dublin, Ireland, and a representative of the historic old Scottish family of the name. John L. Duncan was reared and educated in his native land and came to America when young. It was his adventurous spirit and self-reliant zeal that prompted him to come to the territory of Michigan in the early pioneer days, and he established his home in the little settlement on the site of the present thriving city of Sault Ste. Marie, where he entered fully and influentially into the activities of the pioneer community. He developed

a prosperous business as a trader with the Indians in the surrounding territory and was a leader in the affairs of the settlement on the frontier wilds. He continued his operations as a trader until his death, which occurred in 1840, and his name merits enduring place on the roll of the sturdy and honored pioneers of the Wolverine state, which was admitted to the Union about three years prior to his demise.

The rugged environment and influences of the pioneer days in northern Michigan compassed the childhood of Henry Duncan, whose rudimentary education was acquired in a primitive school maintained in the settlement in which he was born. He was a lad of about twelve years at the time of his father's death and shortly afterward he removed with his widowed mother to Detroit, which even at that time was a city and commercial center of considerable relative importance and in which his devoted mother passed the residue of her life. In the metropolis of his native state Mr. Duncan was enabled to continue his studies under the direction of the same able instructor who had been his teacher at Sault Ste. Marie, and he laid a substantial foundation for the broad and liberal superstructure of knowledge which he was later enabled to rear through self-application and active association with men and affairs. As a youth he entered upon a thorough apprenticeship to the harnessmaker's trade, under the direction of Cullen Brown, one of Detroit's pioneers in this trade. Having become a skilled workman in his craft, Mr. Duncan removed to the little village of Orion, Oakland county, where he opened a small shop and engaged in the work of his trade in an independent way. A young man of ambition, ability and sterling character, he soon won secure place in popular confidence and esteem and thus was enabled to build up a prosperous business. He continued to follow his trade at Orion for several years but after his marriage he sought a broader field of activity. He accordingly returned to Detroit, where he established himself in business in a building at the corner of Woodward and Jefferson avenues. His skill as a workman at his trade combined with his fair and honorable business methods to aid him in the upbuilding of a large and representative trade, and his establishment gained a high reputation for the superiority of its products and the efficiency of its service. With the inception of the Civil War the demands for the harness and saddlery goods of his manufacture became so large as to tax the capacity of his establishment to the utmost. Large contracts came to him in connection with the outfitting of the various troops that were proceeding to the front, and it is worthy of note that from his establishment was secured the major part of the harness and saddlery supplies for the first Michigan volunteer regiment that set forth for the stage of military activities. Mr. Duncan's business was signally prospered during the progress of the great conflict through which the integrity of the nation was perpetuated, and he was vitally loyal to the Union, the cause of which he supported by every means in his power. He was summoned to eternal rest only a brief period before the close of the war, his death having occurred on the 17th of March, 1865, and his loss having been greatly deplored in the city which he had honored by his character and services and in which he had gained impregnable vantage-ground as a public-spirited citizen and representative business man. After conducting his business for several years in an individual way he admitted his brother to partnership, and for several years thereafter the harness and saddlery establishment of the Duncan Brothers was the most extensive of its kind in Detroit. Mr. Duncan's loyalty and patriotism were significantly manifested at the time of the Mexican war, as he enlisted for service in the same, as a member of the first volunteer regiment from Michigan. He was a man of impregnable

integrity, of excellent business ability and of generous and kindly nature, so that he won and retained the confidence and esteem of those with whom he came in contact in the various relations of life.

On the 17th of March, 1853, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Duncan to Miss Harriet S. Cady, who was born in New York, and who is a daughter of Alpheus and Patty (Cambers) Cady, sterling pioneers of Michigan. The ideal wedded life of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan continued about a decade and the gracious bonds were then severed by the death of the devoted husband and father, to whose memory the venerable widow has continued devoted during the long intervening years. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan became the parents of one child, Leslie H., who was born at Orion, Oakland county, in 1858. The son was afforded the advantages of Professor Bacon's school for boys, in Detroit, and those of well ordered institutions in the city of New York. In his early business career he conducted a drug store at Mount Clemens, Macomb county, Michigan, and finally he retired to his excellent farm, in that county, where he became a prominent agriculturist and stock-grower and where he passed the residue of his life, his death having occurred in 1888, at which time he was but thirty years of age. He wedded Miss Gertrude McCall, who survived him by a number of years. They became the parents of two daughters, Harriet and Jessie. Harriet Duncan became the wife of Samuel Coombs, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and their only son, Duncan Shafter Coombs, who was born on the 15th of November, 1907, is the only great-grandchild of Mrs. Henry Duncan, widow of the honored subject of this memoir. Samuel Coombs is now deceased and his widow still resides in Pittsburgh. Jessie Duncan, younger of the the two daughters of Leslie H. and Gertrude (McCall) Duncan is the wife of Homan Hallet, who holds large mining interests in Mexico but who, with his family, is residing temporarily in Detroit, Michigan, owing to the disturbed conditions incident to the recent revolution in Mexico.

Mrs. Henry Duncan still maintains her home in Detroit, a place endeared to her by many hallowed memories and associations, and here she is held in affectionate esteem by all who have come within the compass of her gentle and gracious influence. Venerable in years, she represents old age as it should be from an ideal standpoint, for her noble and kindly nature has found countless mediums for expression, the while her life has been compassed by substantial prosperity in temporal relations. For little short of a half century she continued to occupy the fine residence which her husband had purchased and which was the place of his death. This property, at the corner of Woodward avenue and Winder street, she finally sold, after which she purchased her present modern and attractive residence, at 29 Woodward Terrace, where she delights to extend welcome to her wide circle of devoted friends. She was a child at the time of her parents' removal to Michigan and in this favored commonwealth she has continued to reside during the long intervening years, the town of Cadyville, Lapeer county, having been named in honor of the family of which she is a representative. She has been a loved factor in connection with social and religious activities in the Michigan metropolis, where she is a valued member of the Detroit chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution and where, as a devout communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, she has been actively identified with the parish of St. John's church for the past forty-five years.

Alpheus Cady, father of Mrs. Duncan, was one of the representative pioneers of Lapeer county, Michigan, where he settled in the early '30s, when that section of the state, then a territory, was virtually an untram-

meled wilderness. He purchased a full section of government land, and the village now known as Hadley was originally named Cadyville, in his honor. He was born on the old family homestead farm near Chatham, Columbia county, New York, in 1789, and was a son of Ebenezer and Annie (Babcock) Cady, his father likewise having been a native of Columbia county and a representative of one of the early pioneer families of that section of the Empire state. The Cady family has been one of especial prominence in New York state, and that distinguished and noble woman, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, was a cousin of Mrs. Duncan's father. The Babcock family also was one of distinctive note and influence in New York, and John Babcock, maternal grandfather of Alpheus Cady, was the father of General Avery Babcock, a distinguished officer of the Continental forces in the war of the Revolution. Representatives of the Babcock family likewise were found numbered among the sterling pioneers of Michigan, and numerous scions of the same are to be found in various sections of the state at the present time.

Alpheus Cady, whose wife likewise was a native of Columbia county, New York, finally decided to remove with his family to the territory of Michigan, where three of his brothers had already established their home. He proceeded as far as the city of Buffalo, but the outlook at that time was so unfavorable in the Michigan wilds that he located in the little village of Evans, Erie county, New York, where he engaged in the general merchandise business. A few years later, however, he came to Michigan with his family. To the new home he also transported his horses and other live stock, his furniture and general household supplies, and also a portion of his stock of merchandise. He had previously purchased a section of land in Lapeer county, where his brothers had located, and he installed his family in the primitive log house which he erected on his land. He began the work of reclamation and development and soon became one of the representative pioneer agriculturists and influential citizens of Lapeer county. He developed one of the valuable farms of that section of the state and there continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1864, his cherished and devoted wife having been summoned to eternal rest in 1843. Alpheus Cady was a man of strong and resolute character and of inflexible integrity. He was zealous in religious work and the first church services held in the present village of Hadley, then known as Cadyville, were conducted in his home. There he served for years as deacon of the Presbyterian church and he also did effective work as superintendent of the Sunday school. His life was guided and governed by the highest principles and he commanded the unqualified esteem of all who knew him. His wife, Mrs. Patty (Chambers) Cady was a noble and kindly woman who was well equipped for the vicissitudes of pioneer life. A few years after the family home had been established in Lapeer county Mrs. Cady turned her attention to silk culture, mulberry trees having been brought by the family at the time of immigration to the state. She sent to the east for eggs of the silk worm, and in a room specially prepared for the purpose she soon developed a miniature silk industry. She found diversion and pleasure in the manufacturing of silk thread, and this product she utilized in the knitting of gloves, stockings, etc. She was a woman of special culture and fine literary tastes, and she made many contributions to magazines, especially in the line of articles on silk culture and on experiences in the pioneer community in which she lived. Alpheus and Patty Cady became the parents of nine children, of whom only two are now living,—Mrs. Duncan, who was the eighth in order of birth, and Orson, who is the youngest of the number and the only one born in

Michigan, where he is now representative farmer. The names of the other children are here given in the respective order of birth: Edward, Ebenezer, Winthrop, William H., Julia, Jane, and Helen, the last mentioned having died in infancy. Julia became the wife of Nelson Elliott and after her death he wedded her next younger sister, Jane.

Dr. John T. Main. The late Dr. John T. Main was one of the best known physicians of this section of the state of Michigan, and he was long a resident of Jackson. Dr. Main was a native of the state of Maine, born in Albion, Kennebec county, on May 25, 1831, his family having been early settlers of the state. The Main family is one that dates its establishment in America back as far as 1640, when John Main, who was born in England in 1614, came to America and settled in York, then known as Agamenticus, Maine. It should be mentioned here that members of the family still maintain their residence upon the old homestead then established, the place having been occupied continuously by men of the name of Main from the year 1640 down to the present time, without a break. The present family mansion stands today less than one hundred feet from the spot where the first unpretentious house was built by John Main. Here Josiah Main, the father of the subject, was born in 1788. He married Mary Marble, a native of New Hampshire. She was the daughter of an old sea captain and was born in 1797.

Josiah Main was a farmer and in that occupation Dr. John T. Main had his early training. The father had been a teacher in his early life, and the son in his boyhood manifested a keen desire for study. This tendency his father encouraged, taking personal charge of his studies, and sending him to the public schools. Later the young man entered the Academy at China, Maine, where he taught for several years. He then went to Harvard, where he engaged in the study of medicine and was for some time a pupil of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. He took his degree M. D. at the Medical College, at Castleton, Vermont, where he was under the tutelage of Dr. Corydon L. Ford, who was in later years called to the chair of anatomy at the University of Michigan, where he was generally conceded to have been one of the most capable teachers in his especial branch of medical science that the world has yet known.

Dr. Main first located himself in the practice of his chosen profession, at Unity, Maine. He went west, to Jackson, Michigan, in 1872, and here he continued to devote himself to his medical practice up to the time of his death on May 1, 1907.

Dr. Main rendered valuable service to his State as a member of the House of Representatives, in the early fifties and again in the sixties, and he also gave service as assistant surgeon of the Second Maine Regiment during the Civil War. While in Michigan, he was for some years a member of the Board of Health of Jackson and likewise gave valued service as a medical director in the city hospital. In addition to his active work, the doctor carried on laboratory work in line with his researches in the field of bacteriology, and had he lived, it is believed that he would have added materially to the scientific discoveries of the age.

Dr. Main was married in 1858 at Thomaston, Maine, to Miss Feroline M. Williams, a daughter of Peter Williams of that place. One son was born to them, Frederick W., now engaged in medical practice in Jackson and for some years associated with his father in the practice of their profession.

The doctor was a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he was at one time particularly active, and he was also a member of the G. A. R.

Dr. Frederick W. Main. For some years after he found himself ready to enter the medical profession as a practitioner, Dr. Frederick W.

Main was associated in practice with his father, the late Dr. John Trafton Main, to whom a sketch is dedicated on other pages of this historical and biographical work. It was thus that the present Dr. Main had his start in professional life, and he has continued in practice here in Jackson, since the death of his father in May, 1907, with a pleasureable degree of success, which he has well earned and which places him in the ranks of the foremost medical men of the city.

Dr. Main was born in Unity, Maine, on January 25, 1861. His parents, John Trafton Main and Feroline Morse Williams, were natives of that state also, and the mother still lives in Jackson. The father was a man of wide learning, and associated in his college days with Oliver Wendell Holmes, who tutored him at Harvard. Other details of his life and work will be found in the sketch dedicated to him.

Dr. Main of this review graduated from the Jackson High School in 1881, and he has been a resident of this city since the age of eleven. He studied medicine under his father and was later graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Michigan in 1884. He has since pursued his profession in this city with a marked success.

Dr. Main was married on August 26, 1886, to Miss Caroline Celesta Brooks, of Jackson. They have no children. The doctor is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Sons of Veterans, and both he and his wife are prominent socially.

Louis Crawford Hall. Enterprise and progress have been keynotes in the career of Louis Crawford Hall, a lifelong resident of Shiawassee county, and for twenty-five years identified with its business life. At one time Mr. Hall occupied a humble position as a clerk, and through his native intelligence and industry and close attention to his work has made himself one of the strongest factors in the business life of Owosso. He is now and for several years has been sole proprietor of a chain of elevators at Owosso, Kerby, and Oakley, and deals extensively in produce, grain, beans, coal and wood.

Louis Crawford Hall was born in Shiawassee county, Michigan, August 31, 1862, a son of Earl Simpson and Angelina Samantha (Fox) Hall. His parents, both natives of Rochester, New York, settled in Shiawassee county during the pioneer days, the father buying government land in Owosso township. He was a farmer throughout the remainder of his life. During the Civil War he served with the rank of sergeant three and a half years, in Company B of the First Cavalry. After returning from his military service he was frequently honored with places of civic responsibility, in his home county, held offices of township treasurer and clerk, and is now living in his pleasant home at Owosso at the age of eighty-four years, while his wife is seventy-five. There were four children in the family: Willis Earl, a former associate of Louis Crawford, who is second in order of birth; Bert Chester, who is a physician at Pompeii in Gratiot county; and Myrtie, wife of Otis G. Waugh of Owosso.

Mr. L. C. Hall was reared in his native locality, spent much of his career on a farm, and at the age of eighteen had acquired a sufficient education in the grammar and high schools. During the next five years he lived at home, and assisted in the management of the farmstead, and at the age of twenty-three left his native heath to win fame and fortune in the city of Chicago. There he became driver and delivery clerk for a retail grocery store, but remained only one year. Returning to his native county, and locating in Owosso, he used his previous experience to obtain a similar position with the house of F. H. Bannister, retail merchant.

The six years he remained with Mr. Bannister were very profitable, in giving him a firm foundation for a business career, and he managed to save a considerable part of his earnings. In the spring of 1891 he and his brother Willis joined forces in establishing a small retail grocery, and eventually built up a good business. In 1904, the brothers sold out to the National Grocer Company, a firm with a long chain of stores throughout the state, and Mr. L. C. Hall then engaged in the grain and elevator business independently. He bought out the interest of his brother in the largest elevator at Owosso, which had been built by the brothers in 1897. Since then as an independent operator, in the handling of produce, grain, coal and wood and other products, his success has been one of steady progress. He enlarged his operations until he now controls the three elevators at the places already mentioned. Throughout his career he has been looking after not only his private success, but also the general welfare of Owosso, and is interested and willing to lend his aid in any movement for the betterment of city or county. Mr. Hall is a director in the State Savings Bank of Owosso.

As to politics he is a Republican who has never sought official distinction. His paternal affiliations are with the Masonic Order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He and his family worship in the Congregational church.

On September 25, 1886, he married Miss Jennie Byerly, a native of Shiawassee county, and a daughter of James Byerly, one of the old and respected residents of the county. Mrs. Hall died June 9, 1911, after nearly twenty-five years of happy married companionship. Her remains now rest in the family lot in the Owosso cemetery. There were two children: Louis Carlyle Hall, Jr., is a student in the Culver Military Academy of Indiana; Ethel Anna Hall, graduated from the Owosso high school and is now a student at Phoenix, Arizona.

Henry Hale Hobart, a well known book store man of Jackson, Michigan, who died here on December 14, 1906, was born on a farm in Jackson county, Michigan, on January 1, 1839. When he was eight years old his father died, whereupon his mother took her three children, of whom he was the eldest, to the home of her people in Macomb county, Michigan, and there his youth was spent.

Reaching young manhood, Mr. Hobart came to Jackson and for several years here he clerked in the book store of George E. Brown, and it was there that he learned the business. After an apprenticeship of a good many years with Mr. Brown, Mr. Hobart, together with a fellow clerk, E. M. Foster, engaged in the business on their own account, founding what is the present Hobart Book Store at No. 104 West Main street. The firm of Hobart & Foster, after a successful business career covering several years, was dissolved by the purchase by Mr. Hobart of Mr. Foster's interest, and was thereafter continued as the Hobart Book Store.

On July 4, 1863, Mr. Hobart was married to Miss Anna Mahan, of Jackson. She was born in Waterloo, New York, on October 11, 1839, and she came to Michigan in company with her parents when she was but six months old. Jackson has been the city of her home since she was a babe. Her father and mother were John and Mary (Kelly) Mahan, both natives of county Sligo, Ireland, where they were married. Mrs. Hobart has one brother and one sister living,—John and Elizabeth Mahan, both of Jackson, the latter making her home with Mrs. Hobart.

Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hobart. Mary Emma is now the wife of James E. Donavan, of Racine, Wisconsin; Jay C. Hobart is a promising young business man of Jackson, the owner of

several cigar and tobacco stores in the city; John H. Hobart; Miss Anna Louise Hobart, who since her father's death has very successfully managed the Hobart Book Store, proving herself a capable business woman, and Miss Catherine E. Hobart, who lives with her mother.

Mr. Hobart was a member and supporter of St. John's Roman Catholic church of Jackson, and his widow, together with their children, are also communicants there.

Lambert Bunnell Cowley is engaged in the shoe business at No. 121 E. Main street, Jackson, as the proprietor of a business established by his father at the present stand in 1884. It is the only shoe store in the city that has been conducted for a period of thirty years under one name, without any changes, and by reason of its long existence and its careful and pleasing management, the concern commands a patronage in the city and through the county that puts it well to the forefront in retail business in the city.

Lambert Bunnell Cowley was born in Jackson on June 6, 1871, and is a son of the late Thomas Cowley, who was a Manxman, born on the Isle of Man in 1831. When he was a young man he left his native land and came to America, going from New York on to California as a gold seeker, and there spending several years. He returned from the west via the Isthmus of Panama, coming direct to Michigan, and not long thereafter he was married at Grass Lake, Michigan, to Miss Harriett D. Bunnell, on December 1, 1864. Later he located in Jackson, and there they both spent the remainder of their lives. In 1884 Thomas Cowley and a partner, Henry J. Davis, founded the present business, at its present location, and they continued as its proprietors until the death of Mr. Cowley on February 22, 1892, when the son, Lambert B., took charge of the place. Mrs. Cowley survived her husband for a few years, dying August 18, 1906. They had but one child, Lambert Bunnell, of this review, and he was named for a brother of his mother, Lambert Bunnell, formerly of Jackson.

Mr. Cowley has lived all his life in Jackson. He was graduated from the Jackson high school in 1891, and when his father died one year later, though he was only twenty-one, he took charge of the shoe store, continuing with its management ever since. The Cowley establishment is a business landmark of Jackson, and more than thirty years of successful business activity have been sufficient to establish it firmly in the community.

Mr. Cowley is one of Jackson's foremost business men. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Jackson City Club. Fraternally he is a Mason with Knight Templar affiliations, as well as being a Shriner, and he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He belongs to the Michigan Centre and Meadow Heights Country clubs, and is a member of the Board of Directors of the People's National Bank.

Mr. Cowley was married on May 17, 1910, to Miss Agnes McGraw, of Jackson, Michigan.

John Frederick Winkler. Probably no other active business man of Saginaw can remember more clearly that city during the pioneer days than John F. Winkler, who first became acquainted with the locality in 1854, and who for nearly sixty years has been identified with business affairs. Mr. Winkler has long stood in the front rank of local business men, is now the second oldest ice dealer in Saginaw, enjoys the high esteem and complete confidence of all the many associates both of his contemporaries and the younger men who have come up about him.

John F. Winkler was born in Windsbach, Bavaria, Germany, April 18, 1840, a son of John Stephen and Margaret (Meir) Winkler. The parents, who came to Saginaw in 1854, both lived to venerable years, the father dying at the age of eighty-four and the mother at eighty-six, and they now rest in the Forest Lawn Cemetery. John S. Winkler on coming to Saginaw Valley cleared up land, and went through all the hardships of pioneer life. His career followed the lines of agriculture for sixty years previous to his death, and those later years were spent in ease and comfort in Saginaw. His farm was sold to his youngest son. He stood high in the confidence of his community, served ten years as treasurer of Buena Vista township, was a Republican in politics, and active in the German Lutheran Church. Of the nine children three are deceased, and John F. is the oldest of those living, the others being: George Winkler, who is bookkeeper in the Saginaw City Hall; Stephen Winkler, is a Saginaw contractor; Rev. Symon J. Winkler, who devoted twenty years of his life to the active ministry of the Lutheran Church, chiefly in Ohio, and is now invalided and living in Saginaw; Elizabeth, of Saginaw, and Margaret, the widow of William Schultz, of Reese, Michigan.

John F. Winkler was fourteen years of age when the family emigrated to America. His early training was in the German schools, and he acquired a good knowledge of the English branches also. Soon after coming to America, and locating near Saginaw, he found a place as a clerk with the firm of Beach & Morris, general merchants doing business at the corner of Water and Genesee streets. In those days Water street was practically the only thoroughfare in Saginaw. All the business houses were located along that highway, and only a few residences straggled along the course of Washington street. After three years young Winkler secured a better place at Sebewaing with the D. G. P. Hilbrick Company, and remained with that firm four years. Out of his savings he was able to start a retail grocery business in partnership with Richard Luster, the firm being known as Luster & Winkler. At the end of three years this business was sold to his partner, and Mr. Winkler started out on the road as commercial traveler for the Terry, Seely & Spencer Company, wholesale grocers. Two years were spent in covering practically all the towns in the northern peninsula, and on resigning he found a place with the firm of W. W. Wheathern & Lowe, wholesale grocers, and traveled over the lower peninsula for four years. Mr. Winkler has always been a money maker, and has exercised commendable thrift in holding on to a portion of his earnings, so that by 1870 he had sufficient capital to start in business for himself. In that year was established a stave manufacturing plant, which he conducted successfully for eighteen years. The scarcity of timber finally caused him to abandon that business, and on retiring in January, 1888, he entered the ice and coal business. As already stated Mr. Winkler is now the second oldest ice merchant in Saginaw. For twenty-five years he has employed a large force of men every winter in cutting ice from the Saginaw River, and owns a large frontage along the river for his operations in that line. At the present time his force of ice cutters and haulers and other operatives number over one hundred, and during the spring, summer and fall, he requires the help of sixteen men and ten wagons in supplying his large trade throughout the city. In 1907 Mr. Winkler disposed of his coal department, and has since given all his attention to the ice trade.

Aside from the ownership of the valuable property used in his business, Mr. Winkler possesses a pleasant home at 528 South Warren street. Always public spirited in citizenship, he is a Republican as to political creed, and served as alderman four years from the old Fourth Ward, now the Seventh Ward. For two years he held membership in the

Board of Public Works. Mr. Winkler is a Lutheran in religion, while his wife is a Methodist. On July 25, 1865, in Saginaw, was celebrated the marriage of John F. Winkler and Miss Frances M. Hunt. Mrs. Winkler was born in Lockport, New York, a daughter of Abner D. Hunt. To their marriage has been born one daughter, Cora Winkler, now living with her parents.

William A. Gibson, M. D. Forty-seven years of active practice as physician and surgeon have brought to Dr. Gibson many of the finer distinctions of the profession, and in that time his work has brought a large and unselfish service to his fellow-men. With the exception of three years his home has been at Jackson throughout this time, and still in active practice he is probably the oldest member of the medical fraternity in point of years of continuous service. Dr. William A. Gibson was born at Ypsilanti, Michigan, in 1843. His father, Thomas Gibson, who was one of the early settlers of this state, was born on a sailing vessel while in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, while his parents were emigrating from Scotland to the United States. Throughout his active career he followed work as a mechanic, and died in 1900 at the advanced age of eighty-four. Thomas Gibson married Maryett Piper, who was born in Palmyra, New York State, and who died at the age of fifty-six. Dr. Gibson has one brother, Robert A. Gibson, of Jackson; and one sister, Mrs. Maryett Hawley, of Alma, Michigan.

Dr. William A. Gibson was reared and educated in Michigan. After the years of his early manhood were spent in various lines of endeavor he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, where he was graduated M. D. in 1866. The first three years of his practice were spent in Marshall, and since then Jackson has been his home. Besides a large private practice, in attending to which he has served two or three successive generations, of one family, in many cases, Dr. Gibson has done much important work in official relations. For forty years he has been a member of the board of United States Pension Examiners, and for the past fifteen years he has been president of the board, a position he still holds. For many years he performed all the duties of that board. For ten years he served as surgeon to the Michigan State Prison at Jackson, and for four years was city physician in Jackson. The doctor has membership in the Jackson County Medical Society, and he is now its president. He is, also, a member of the Michigan State Medical Society. Fraternally his relations are with the Royal Arch Masons.

On September 27, 1866, Dr. Gibson married Laura S. Kirkland, who was born in Michigan, and has spent practically all her life in Jackson. Their happy married life has been extended for more than forty-seven years. In this time they have become the parents of two daughters, as follows: Mrs. Isabelle LaRue, of Jackson; and Mrs. L. D. Campbell, of Chicago. There are two grandchildren, Celia Campbell and Laura Campbell.

Wiley R. Reynolds. The career of the late Wiley R. Reynolds, who in his day was one of the foremost citizens of the city of Jackson, was a most uncommon one. In the capacity of banker, merchant, manufacturer, real estate owner, railway promoter, and builder of business blocks, he was, for more than a generation, one of the pillars of his adopted city and one of the leading spirits in every movement which had for its object the city's civic welfare and advancement. His career was remarkable, not only for the prolonged activities made possible by long residence, but even more so by the quality and range of its accomplishments. From the resources contained in his own character he built up a net work of business

WILEY R. REYNOLDS

interests such as only a master mind and commercial genius can control. He fairly earned the title "Captain of Industry," which has been applied to men of smaller calibre. During his long residence in Jackson he took an active part in placing the city in the position it now occupies as an important railroad and industrial center, being closely identified with the building of several of its railroads and the prime mover in the establishment of many of its principal business enterprises. His influence throughout the state at large was also felt in various ways.

Wiley Richard Reynolds was born of English parents in Essex County, New York, on July 7th, 1822, so that when death called him on October 15, 1902, he was more than eighty years of age. The first sixteen years of his life were spent on his father's farm in the state of New York, and his book education was obtained during the same period by attendance at public schools. In 1838, having resolved to try his fortunes in the West, he made the slow journey from the state of New York to Plymouth, Wayne County, Michigan, where he arrived with but twenty-five cents in his pocket. During the few months following he paid his way by clerking in a grocery store, but could not see much opportunity for advancement in that position, so he gave it up, and came to Jackson, arriving on the fourth day of July, 1840. Here he became agent for two stage lines, one of them being operated between Jackson and Benton Harbor and the other between Jackson and Ann Arbor. In that day staging was the only mode of public travel in any direction out of Jackson, since the first railroad, the Michigan Central, was not completed and opened to travel for several years after that. Through his agency for the stage proprietors Mr. Reynolds acquired an extensive acquaintance, which later on became useful to him when he embarked in a business of his own.

It was in the fall of 1840 that Mr. Reynolds began his independent career as a business man in Jackson by opening a small grocery store in a building on the north side of the Public Square. In about six months he found it necessary to increase his facilities for business, and accordingly he moved to a building on Main Street known as the "Checkered Front." This building, which later became an old landmark, stood on the site now occupied by Woolworth & Company. About that time George F. Gardner became his partner, and the firm of Reynolds and Gardner continued for one year, when they sold their stock to Henry H. Gilbert. Mr. Reynolds, however, soon acquired another stock of goods and re-embarked in the same business at the same old stand. In 1844 he added a stock of dry goods, and in 1851 he became associated in business with his brother, William B. Reynolds, who afterward became a well-known citizen of Tecumseh. In 1856 he sold his interest in the business to his brother Sheldon, but in 1857 he bought his brother William's interest, and the two brothers, Wiley and Sheldon, soon made of it a first-class dry goods store. The new firm in the course of time became widely known under the name of W. R. and S. C. Reynolds, a combination of letters and sounds that soon became familiar to the eyes and ears of the people of Jackson and surrounding counties. The business grew rapidly until its sales reached almost incredible figures. Especially was this true during the last three years of the Civil War. Meanwhile, on the fourteenth day of February, 1855, the new "Marble Front Block," having been especially constructed and completed for its use, the scene of their operations was changed to it, and for more than twenty years the name of "Marble Front Block" and that of "W. R. and S. C. Reynolds" were quite as familiar to the people of this part of Michigan in a dry goods sense as is that of L. H. Field today. They occupied that location until 1868, when the stock was sold to L. H. Field, and thus became the basis of the latter's present store.

Mr. Reynolds was never satisfied with one kind of business at a time. When he was running a grocery store he was also buying and selling wheat.

In 1848 he formed a partnership in the grain business with H. A. Hayden. Somewhat later the firm of Hayden and Reynolds bought the old Ford, or Aetna Flouring Mills, and engaged in the manufacture of flour. In 1853 the firm bought the Kennedy Steam Flouring Mills from the late Peter B. Loomis, and with the two milling properties in operation it became the largest purchasers of wheat and manufacturers of flour in this section of Michigan, the output reaching one hundred and fifty thousand barrels a month. Most of the flour from the two mills was sold in New England and North Carolina.

On June 5th, 1865, the People's National Bank was organized and established in Jackson, and it has since had a continuous business career of nearly fifty years. It was one of the earliest national banks established in Central Michigan. Wiley R. Reynolds may be said to be the "father" of that well-known institution, which is today one of the landmarks of Jackson and one of that city's strongest and most popular banks. It was Mr. Reynolds who took the initiative in its organization, and it was he who made its establishment possible by becoming its largest stockholder. It was also Mr. Reynolds who, with his own personal funds, erected on the corner of Maine and Mechanic Streets the stately Peoples National Bank Building, which has been the bank's home for a long period of years. Mr. Reynolds served as a director of that bank from the date of its organization until the date of his death, and throughout that full period of thirty-seven years he largely controlled its financial policies and helped to guide it in the pathway of safe and sane banking. In addition to being a director, Mr. Reynolds served as the bank's vice-president from 1865 to 1898, and from the latter date until his death he was its president. No bank in this section of Michigan has had a more uniformly successful career than the People's National, of Jackson. Whether in prosperous times or in panic, its doors have never been closed. So thoroughly established has been the public confidence in the bank under the guidance of Mr. Reynolds and his associates that a "run" on it has never been precipitated among its patrons. So long as he lived the public had the utmost confidence in his business ability and in his conservative and "safety first" financial policies, and, happily, that confidence was never misplaced. Since his death the same conservative policy has been maintained by the bank's present officers and by Mr. Reynolds' widow and two sons, who jointly own a majority of the stock, and who also own in fee simple the splendid building which it occupies. It has been truthfully said that the good works of any man will live on after his death. This has been especially true in the case of Mr. Reynolds and the Peoples National Bank, for, though he died a dozen years ago, the splendid financial institution which he founded still lives and, with half a century of uninterrupted prosperity to its credit, it continues to grow in the confidence and patronage of the public, and is an enduring monument to the memory of its founder, Wiley R. Reynolds, who shaped its policy and destiny for more than a third of a century.

A few years after establishing the bank Mr. Reynolds became one of the organizers of the Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad Company, and of the Jackson. Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Company. He was also interested in the Peninsular Portland Cement Company of Cement City, and was its president. At the same time, he was a stockholder or director in many of the leading manufacturing concerns of Jackson, among them being the Jackson Starch Company, The Michigan Paper and Bag Company and The Jackson Paper Company. He was also a large owner of valuable real estate in both Jackson City and Jackson County, his city holdings including a number of the most valuable income properties on Main Street, among them being the Peoples National Bank Building, The Model Block, in which is located Jackson's principal clothing and gents' furnishing store, the Cook & Feldher block, in which is conducted

one of the leading dry goods stores; The Reynolds Block, and the Woolworth Block. He also owned several large and valuable farms near Jackson, and it was generally conceded that he paid the largest tax on real estate of any man in Jackson County. In addition to his extensive holdings in Jackson and Jackson County, he owned twenty-two thousand acres of timbered land in the state of Tennessee, and for some years prior to his death he had been exploiting that large holding.

The late Mr. Reynolds was regarded as one of Jackson's far-seeing, optimistic and enterprising private citizens. While the preceding paragraphs give somewhat in detail the outlines of his career, and are a fairly accurate measure of his accomplishments, it is deemed proper to include in this review portions of editorials which appeared in the local press at the time of his death. These were written by men who had known Mr. Reynolds for years, and who had had an opportunity to observe their fellow citizen, and to study his important relations to the community. From the editorials the following quotations are made:

"Down to the close of his life Mr. Reynolds gave personal attention and direction to all of his various interests. He was richly endowed with what may properly be called business intuition. He saw the merits of a proposition quickly, and acted accordingly. Those associated with him learned to respect his clearness of perception. He was a man of few words. He listened attentively to the opinions of his associates, and then promptly made up his mind what course was best to pursue. If results were not as anticipated, he found no fault. A Democrat in politics, he would not allow his name to be mentioned for any political office, but he frequently aided and promoted the political ambitions of some worthy friend, while declining all such honors himself. Reserved and reticent in conversation generally, he talked freely about business matters with those who had his confidence. His whole life was that of a practical man of affairs. Whatever the situation he accepted it with patience, and kept right on doing his best. In buying real estate, it was his rule to obtain that which would yield a sure income. Main Street property was his preference. His mind did not revel in the illusions of speculative values. He was intuitively practical. It was natural that a man of his qualities, coming to Jackson when it was a small village, and engaging in business at once, and at all times keeping pace with its growth, should acquire a comfortable fortune, practically all of which came from investments and business enterprises in this city."

Coming to Jackson when the place was a mere hamlet, with no capital whatsoever, and with nothing to aid him but willing hands and an honest heart, he pursued the most honorable and conservative business methods, and died a millionaire. In spite of his quite unusual success, Wiley R. Reynolds was never accused of an unrighteous act. No stain of dishonor was ever coupled with his good name. All through life his rugged honesty and his correct business methods were known to all who enjoyed his acquaintance, and these qualities helped to aid his success, rather than to hinder or retard it. It will be conceded by all who knew him that Wiley R. Reynolds was one of the builders of Jackson, and that City has a number of substantial monuments in the way of business blocks erected by him, which will long perpetuate his memory.

No sketch of Wiley Reynolds, no matter how brief, would be complete, if it failed to make suitable mention of his surviving widow, Mrs. Mary H. Reynolds, and of his two surviving sons, Wiley R. Reynolds, Jr. and Herbert S. Reynolds. The widow, Mrs. Mary H. Reynolds, is quite as remarkable a woman as Mr. Reynolds was a man. For twenty-five years prior to his death, she was the devoted companion and loving wife of Wiley R. Reynolds, and since his death, she has just as consistently honored his name and memory by remaining his widow, despite the fact

that she is a woman of rare personal charm, and in her extensive travels both at home and abroad, she undoubtedly has been obliged to give a negative reply to many admiring suitors. In truth, men of distinction at home, as well as titled noblemen abroad, have attempted to win her heart and hand, but in vain. To all such, she has thus far turned a deaf ear, electing to remain the devoted, faithful widow of her late husband, and in so doing she signally honors his name and memory. But unusual as is this trait in her character, it by no means is her chief accomplishment. Her dominant characteristic rests in her business ability, which has been shown to be quite the equal of that of the late Mr. Reynolds. Even for several years before his death, during which period failing health incapacitated him to some extent, Mrs. Reynolds, under his direction and advice, began gradually to familiarize herself with the vast and intricate Reynolds estate, and to learn how to administer its affairs. Since his death its full management, for the most part, has rested on her shoulders, though in more recent years, as her two sons have grown older, much of the burden of detail has been transferred by her to them. Under her care and management the great estate has made signal and substantial increase, showing conclusively that she possesses business ability of a high order. Though she spends much of her time abroad, she constantly maintains a firm grasp on the management of the large estate left by her husband, and, in truth, she is its directing head all the time, no important move being made without her full assent and approval. For the most part, the Reynolds properties still remain intact as a part of the undivided whole, just as they did at Mr. Reynolds' death, except that the widow has made many substantial improvements and has greatly increased their value, with the net result that the estate is far more valuable now than it was when she took charge of it. Both of the sons, Wiley R., Jr. and Herbert S., are prominent young business men of Jackson, and both are directors of the Peoples National Bank, and the latter is its vice president.

Robert A. Gibson. Connected with the municipal government of Jackson in the office of plumbing inspector, Mr. Gibson represents one of the pioneer families of western Michigan, and his own home has been in Jackson county or the city of Jackson practically all his life. He has a record of successful business activity, and is a man of highest standing.

Robert A. Gibson was born on a farm nine miles south of Jackson, April 23, 1851, a son of Thomas and Maryett (Piper) Gibson, both now deceased. The parents came to Jackson county at a very early day. The father was born on a sailing vessel in the Atlantic ocean while his parents were emigrating to America. While growing up he learned the trade of a brick mason, finally located in Detroit, where he helped to construct the fort, and from there came to Jackson and was one of the men who laid much of the brick on the Michigan State Prison. After that work was completed he determined to locate in the vicinity and bought a farm in Liberty township. His death occurred when he was eighty-four years of age. His wife was born in New York State and died when fifty-six years old. Besides Robert there are two other children: Dr. W. A. Gibson, of Jackson; and Mrs. Maryett Hawley, of Alma, Michigan.

Robert A. Gibson has had his home in Jackson since 1865, was educated partly in the country and partly in the city schools, and early entered business life. For a number of years he was a traveling salesman and left the road to take the position of plumbing inspector five years ago. In 1871 occurred his marriage to Miss Ida M. Carver, and they have had more than forty years of happy married companionship. Their only living child is Dr. Frank J. Gibson, a prominent physician at Jackson. Their daughter, Nellie M., married William Hanaford, and at her

death three years later left a daughter, Nellie G. Hanaford, who lives with her father at Los Angeles, California.

Mr. Gibson belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, and has been a member of the official board in the United Commercial Travelers. He owns an attractive home at 133 McBride Street.

THE MERRILL FAMILY OF SAGINAW. The Merrill family in Michigan goes back to the early territorial period, and the first settlers of that name in Oakland county were pioneers during the early thirties. Probably no other individual family of the state has been more closely identified through successive generations with industrial and manufacturing activities, and the Merrill name for eighty years has consecutively been connected with the foundry business, and since 1854 the Merrills have conducted a large and flourishing business in that line at Saginaw. At the present time the Mitts & Merrill Foundry Company of Saginaw is not only the pioneer industry of its kind in the valley, but one of the large and flourishing establishments that give life and prosperity to local manufacturing. The history of the Merrill family in Michigan, even in outline, would require mention of many names, and in this article attention will be concentrated to one line of the family, leading back through the present representative, Herbert W. Merrill, secretary and treasurer of the Mitts & Merrill Foundry Company of Saginaw.

The founders of the name in America were John and Nathaniel Merrill, brothers, who came from England to Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1633. Nathaniel Merrill married Susanna H. Wilterton, and their son, John Merrill, during his youth moved to Hartford, Connecticut. John Merrill married Sarah Watson. John Merrill, Jr., son of John and Sarah, was born in 1669, and died in 1748. He married Sarah Marsh. Nathaniel, son of John and Sarah, was born July 15, 1702, in Hartford, Connecticut, and lived in Waterbury, where he died October 28, 1772. He married Esther Warner. Ephraim, son of Nathaniel and Esther, was born in Waterbury, October 9, 1733, and married Jerusha Tompkins. Roswell, a son of Ephraim and Jerusha, spent his life at Goshen, Connecticut, and died in Rutland, Vermont, in 1817. Guy Carlton, born July 22, 1794, a son of Roswell, died at Pontiac, Michigan, June 6, 1872. He was the oldest of the Merrill family to locate in Michigan. His younger brother, Roswell T., and Alonzo Merrill, also died in Michigan, where they spent their latter years.

Roswell Tompkins Merrill, a son of Roswell and Elizabeth (White) Merrill, was born May 17, 1804, at Rutland, Vermont, and died April 12, 1892, at Birmingham, Oakland county, Michigan. He was married at Gaines, New York, July 4, 1824, to Lucy Clift, who had one son before her death, which occurred at Pontiac on August 7, 1827. Roswell T. Merrill married as his second wife Lucretia Murray, and had two children. She died December 10, 1910, at Birmingham, Michigan.

The career of Roswell T. Merrill is one that deserves mention in any history of the early pioneers and prominent citizens of Michigan during its formative period. In the vicinity of his native town of Rutland he grew up to the age of sixteen, and then went with his parents to Gaines, New York. In 1825, with his first wife, he came to Michigan, locating in Pontiac. One year later his wife died, leaving one son, George W. Merrill, whose career will be given in later paragraphs. At Pontiac, in 1827, Roswell T. Merrill married his second wife, and in 1832 he became a settler of Birmingham, in Oakland county, where he lived a busy life for twenty years. In 1852 Battle Creek became his home, and twelve years later, in 1854, he went to Iowa, in which state he spent twenty-five

years. On returning to Battle Creek he lived four years there, and finally returned to his old home in Birmingham, where he was tenderly cared for by his only daughter, Mrs. M. L. Noble, until his death. Roswell T. Merrill was one of the charter members of Birmingham Lodge No. 44, A. F. & A. M., which was organized April 25, 1850, and was chartered January 29, 1851. Among the first officers of the lodge was Mr. Merrill's oldest son, George W., who was secretary. For over twenty-five years Roswell T. Merrill has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, having joined it in Iowa.

Perhaps few other men were more closely and actively identified with early business affairs in Birmingham than Roswell T. Merrill. Locating there when Birmingham was only a spot in the wilderness of Michigan, he lived to see it grow to a thriving little city. The first election of justices of the peace was held at the public house of Isaac W. Taylor, at Bloomfield Center, August 22, 1836, and Mr. Merrill, with Ziba Swan, Samuel Satterlee and John T. Raynor, were duly elected first justices Bloomfield ever had elected. Prior to that date the office had been filled by appointment from the governor. About the year 1833 Mr. Merrill, in partnership with George Allen, purchased the foundry business of John W. Hunter. That firm carried on the business successfully for some time until Mr. Allen retired, Isaac Smith taking his place. The foundry and machine shops were continued for a number of years with a great deal of prosperity. The firm established a new foundry and machine shop in Birmingham, replacing the pioneer establishment they had first obtained, and there entered extensively into the manufacture of mill work, agriculture castings, stove and similar articles. They also erected a shop for the manufacture of threshing machines, that being located on the west side of Pierce street in Birmingham, in a building which for years afterwards was known as the "Old Academy," and was destroyed by fire in 1871. The extensive business of the foundry and machine shop went on prosperously under the management of Mr. Merrill and his partner for a number of years, but his partners gradually withdrew, leaving the concern exclusively in the hands of Roswell T. Merrill. Afterwards his son, George W. Merrill, became an associate, and finally the son became sole proprietor. On May 28, 1854, the entire plant, except the threshing factory, located in the Old Academy, was destroyed by fire.

Aside from his manufacturing interests, Roswell T. Merrill about 1840 engaged in the general merchandise business at Birmingham, with J. B. Simonson. Afterwards Mr. Merrill continued the business alone for a number of years. In 1841 Mr. Merrill built the first brick store, and, in fact, the first brick building erected in Birmingham. That building stood until after the death of its builder. Roswell T. Merrill made the original plat of the village of Birmingham, which was surveyed and dated August 25, 1836. During his early career Mr. Merrill was also a landlord, and some time in 1834 opened a public house in a building which he had erected for a dwelling in Birmingham. The closing years of his life were spent peacefully and happily, and few pioneer names deserve more honorable mention than that of Roswell T. Merrill.

George Washington Merrill, the only child of Roswell T. Merrill by his first wife, was born at Gaines, New York, March 4, 1826. His family record is given briefly as follows: He was married at Birmingham, Michigan, May 17, 1848, to Mary Ann Walters, who was born at Chenango Forks, New York, February 3, 1828, and died at Birmingham, August 8, 1865. The children of this marriage were: William, born January 13, 1851; Mary, born March 9, 1852; Margaret, born March 9, 1854; Roswell Tomkpins, born September 15, 1855, and died

October 5, 1855; Lizzie, born August 17, 1857, died August 10, 1858; Lillian Julia, born July 26, 1859, died June 23, 1861; Agnes Augusta, born June 9, 1862; Dollie, born April 2, 1864, died January 12, 1865. George W. Merrill married as his second wife, at Saginaw, September 9, 1874, Katherine Ruth Buffum, who was born at Burt, Vermont, August 8, 1837, and died at Bay City, April 18, 1900. There was no children by this marriage.

The late George W. Merrill, who died at his home in Saginaw, January 11, 1908, was for fifty years one of the leading business men and manufacturers of that city. His home was in Oakland county, from 1828 until 1854, and there he got his first experience in the foundry business as conducted by his father. In 1854 he came to Saginaw, and established the foundry and machine shop now conducted by the firm of Mitts & Merrill. He was one of the discoverers of salt in Michigan, and did as much as any other man in the state to develop that industry. With Steven Kirby, in 1859, he went to Syracuse, New York, to investigate the salt business as a manufacturing possibility, going as a commissioner sent by an association of local business men. Upon his return, Mr. Merrill manufactured the machinery and rigs for the first Michigan salt well. Later he equipped many wells for Saginaw and Bay City companies. George W. Merrill was prominent in public affairs, serving for a long time as alderman and supervisor, and was a member of the first common council of Saginaw. He was a charter member of three Masonic branches, being a member and first secretary of the Birmingham Lodge of Free Masons, as already stated, also of Saginaw Lodge No. 77, A. F. & A. M., and was one of the original members of Saginaw Valley Royal Arch Chapter.

Representing the next generation of this family was the late William Merrill, who was born at Birmingham, Michigan, January 13, 1851, and who was stricken with apoplexy while visiting friends in Boston, Massachusetts, and died suddenly February 16, 1907. William Merrill was married at Ann Arbor, Michigan, October 15, 1873, to Eudora Blanche Woodruff, who was born in that city, April 28, 1850. The Woodruff family was established in Michigan in 1836, and Mrs. William Merrill was in the eleventh generation from the first known member of the family in England, going back to the year 1503, and the Woodruffs were established in America about 1639, our records covering fourteen generations of the Woodruff line in America and England. The children of William Merrill and wife were: Herbert Woodruff, mentioned in the following paragraph; Clara Margaret, born October 13, 1876, and died June 24, 1880; Elizabeth Gertrude, born August 11, 1878; Alice Eudora, born June 1, 1880; one daughter that died unnamed in 1882; George Peter, born September 29, 1887; Edith Jessie, born August 11, 1889; Alice Eudora, who married June 19, 1907, Erics Westborg, died March 24, 1913, without children; Elizabeth Gertrude was married January 23, 1901, to Phillips Hughes Gage, and they live in Garrettsville, Ohio, and have two daughters, Margaret Merrill and Katherine Hughes; George P. Merrill married February 21, 1911, Eva May Owens, and has no children; Edith Jessie Merrill married October 15, 1910, Wallace Bruce Hudson, and they have one son, Arthur Scott.

Saginaw was the home of the late William Merrill from the time he was three years of age. He grew up and received his education in this city. He was the first graduate of the East Side high school and the first student graduating from Michigan University in 1871. On reaching his majority he entered the machine shop, which had so long been under the family management and name. The business at that time was carried on under the firm name of Merrill, Eastwood & Company,

his father being the senior partner. In 1876 the firm was reorganized, and has continued to the present day as Mitts & Merrill.

Concerning the character of the late William Merrill, the following extract from the Saginaw *Evening News* is a statement of facts which will be appreciated by his many former friends and acquaintances: "Mr. Merrill was a man who beneath a somewhat reserved and quiet manner hid a very strong character, and he was not one to be swerved from what he considered the path of duty. A striking illustration of his conscientious disposition and devotion to what he held to be the duty of the hour, was given in young manhood, when he sacrificed what promised a brilliant opening for congenial scientific pursuits and a distinguished career in order to enter business with his father. William Merrill was graduated from Michigan University in 1871. He was offered an appointment as mathematician or astronomer for the Hall Arctic Expedition, but considered it his duty to decline it, and immediately went into partnership with his father. It was a fine example of devotion to duty, and showed the strong character of the man. William Merrill was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and of the Society of the Mayflower Descendants." Mr. Merrill left by will the sum of $3,000 to found a scholarship known as the William Merrill scholarship to be loaned to deserving students at the rate of $300 per year towards defraying expenses at the University of Michigan, the same to be repaid by student so as to create a permanent fund.

Herbert W. Merrill, son of the late William Merrill, and secretary and treasurer of the Mitts & Merrill Foundry Company of Saginaw, was born at Saginaw, September 5, 1874. He received an university education, graduating from Michigan University in 1896, and was early trained for the large responsibilities of business management which he took up at his father's death. The Mitts & Merrill Company, incorporated about three years before the death of William Merrill, employ one hundred men in their shops, and specialize on key seating and hog grinding machinery, used in working up refuse wood. Herbert W. Merrill has been an active official in the company since his father's death.

Herbert W. Merrill was married February 12, 1907, to Miss Delia Anna Milett, who was born at Howell, Michigan. They are the parents of three children: William, born July 8, 1910; Herbert W., born January 25, 1912; and Jane, born October 11, 1913.

Sylvanus S. Mitts, head of the foundry firm of Mitts & Merrill, was born at Huntingdon, Ontario, December 12, 1845, a son of William and Catherine (Moon) Mitts, both natives of Canada, and of Holland Dutch stock. His father died in 1849 at the age of twenty-six years and the mother passed away at the age of thirty-five. She had come to Saginaw, in 1854. There were only two children, and the daughter, Hanna, died at the age of thirty-four, the wife of Charles Lennox.

S. S. Mitts was nine years of age when his mother came to Saginaw, completed his education in the public schools, and early in life took up the vocation of merchandising. In 1876 he joined the late William Merrill in the foundry business, and has ever since been actively identified with that large and extensive plant. Mr. Mitts is a Republican in politics, and is affiliated with the Masonic Order.

At Saginaw, on November 27, 1873, occurred the marriage of Sylvanus Mitts and Mary Merrill, Mary being one of the children of the late George W. Merrill. Mr. and Mrs. Mitts are the parents of the following children: Mabel Agnes, born July 12, 1875, and the wife of Edwin S. Gutzman, a resident of Nashville, Tennessee; Robert Merrill, born December 22, 1881, and died October 10, 1900; Nellie Margaret, born

January 22, 1885, who lives with her father; and Phillip Sylvanus, born September 1, 1888, and associated with his father in business.

MURRAY DALZIEL, former president of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce and a prominent coal dealer of the city for years, is a man who is entitled, by reason of his business achievements and the exemplary life he has led, to specific mention in a historical and biographical work of the nature and purpose of this publication. In the brief space that is provided, it is not possible to enter into details concerning the life of the man, but an effort will be made to sketch roughly, but with accuracy, the salient features of his life and work thus far.

Born in London, England, on October 30, 1862, Murray Dalziel is the son of Davison Dalziel, a wholesale merchant who passed his life in England. The mother of Mr. Dalziel was in her maiden days Miss Helen Gaulter MacClaggan, and both parents are now deceased. They never left their native land, and though their son early severed the ties that bound him to the land of his birth, they remained constant to their British blood and traditions. Of the five living children of his parents, Mr. Dalziel is the youngest, and the only one who is an American citizen or resident of the United States. One of his brothers, Hon. Davison Dalziel of London, is a member of the British Parliament at this writing, and is one of the owners of the London *Daily Standard*. He is widely known in London as the "Taxi King," from the fact that it was he who established the present taxicab system in that city, and is one of its largest owners. The other brother is William Gaulter Dalziel, of Australia. The sisters are Nellie, now the wife of Frederick E. Colman, and Florence, who married Alfred Benson. Both live in the county of Surrey, England, just outside of London.

Murray Dalziel was reared and educated in London. He was graduated from London University at the age of twenty years and at twenty-one, in the year 1883, he came to the United States. Reaching New York city, he at once made his way to Chicago, and for three years he held a responsible position in the auditing department of the Michigan Central Railway, one year being spent in the Chicago offices and the next two years in Detroit. In 1886 he resigned his position with the Michigan Central. It should be mentioned here that he had, on November 23, 1885, married Emma Jane Phillips, a daughter of Richard G. Phillips, who was then proprietor of the British-American Hotel at Windsor, just opposite Detroit. For some two or three years after he had resigned his post with the Michigan Central, Mr. Dalziel was associated with his father-in-law in the hotel business. He first spent a year at the British-American Hotel in Windsor, and then became associated with Mr. Phillips in the management of the Hurd House in Jackson, a hotel that is no longer in existence, but which was in former years one of the best known hostelries in the state.

In 1890 Mr. Daziel became identified with the large wagon manufacturing concern of Jackson known as the Austen, Tomlinson & Webster Manufacturing Company. In that day this concern was undeniably one of Jackson's chief industries. It manufactured the famous "Jackson Wagon," and that product became known from one end of the country to the other. Though Mr. Dalziel started in with this concern in a very modest position, that of shipping clerk, he found many promotions to be his good fortune in the thirteen years that he continued with the company, and in that space of time it may be said that he occupied practically every important official post in the business. When he resigned his position in 1904 he was assistant to the general manager of the concern.

When he withdrew from this concern Mr. Dalziel did so to become a

partner in the wholesale and retail coal firm of Collins & Hahn, which for some years previous had been one of Jackson's best known business houses, being more extensively engaged in the wholesale and retail coal business than any other firm in the city. With the advent of Mr. Dalziel into the firm, the name was changed to Collins, Hahn & Dalziel, and because of the fact that the initial letters of the combination are those of a well known railroad system, the C. H. & D., the firm has become widely known by that name. The adoption of this abbreviation by the firm itself proved most fortunate, and it has undeniably been instrumental in extending the popularity of the concern. They have made use of the phrase in all their advertising and publicity work, and today the term C. H. & D. in Michigan spells coal just as surely as it stands for a railway system in Ohio.

The C. H. & D. handles many thousands of car loads of coal annually, and so extensive and prominent is its business in Jackson and the vicinity that its apt and popular title is thoroughly synonymous with the coal industry.

Mr. Dalziel is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Jackson. It was he who organized that body in the year 1909, and he served as its first president, and has ever given of his time and labors to the interests of the city through his activities in that organization. He is a member and ex-president of Jackson City Club, and he is a member of both of the Jackson Country clubs. He is also affiliated fraternally with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. and Mrs. Dalziel have two children, Miss Constance Dalziel, a graduate of the Jackson high school, who finished her education in London, and Davison Dalziel, named for his distinguished uncle and grandsire. The son graduated from the Jackson high school, after which he completed courses in the Culver Military Academy of Indiana, and the Worcester Academy of Massachusetts. The only daughter, Constance, was married on April 15, 1914, to Mr. John J. Morken, of Chicago, and she now resides in that city.

Harry H. Stiles, despite his youth, has already reached a place of prominence in business and other circles of the city of Jackson that is unusual and deserving of mention at least. As president of the Jackson Corset Company since 1911, he has demonstrated amply his business ability, and the success of the enterprise with which he is connected reflects great credit upon his executive ability, at the same time adding something of inestimable value to the well-being of the city.

Mr. Stiles was born in the city of Jackson, on March 16, 1884, and he is a son of Albert Stiles, also a native son of this city, born here on August 8, 1839, and who died here on March 6, 1899, after having spent his entire career in Jackson.

Albert Stiles was long one of the most prominent men in the city, and was one of the flower of its citizenship. He was a Mason of high degree, of the highest, in fact, for he was one of the comparatively few to receive the thirty-third degree. He was Past Eminent Commander of Jackson Commandery No. 9, and was a Past Grand Commander of the State of Michigan. He founded the Jackson Corset Company on May 31, 1883, and was its president up to the time of his death. He was also president of the Jackson Ice Company, of which he was the founder, and he had other connections with industrial enterprises of the community. A Republican, Mr. Stiles was always more or less active in politics, and in a local way he was prominent politically as one who filled the office of city treasurer for two terms. For several years he was a member of the Jackson Prison Board, and in that capacity he performed an excellent service to the state.

In 1868 Mr. Stiles married Roselle Rowan, born in Jackson on September 16, 1841. She was the daughter of Stephen H. Rowan, who came to Jackson from the vicinity of Batavia, New York, in the year 1839, and who was one of the founders of the present thriving city of Jackson. Mrs. Stiles died September 16, 1910, aged exactly sixty-nine years, death coming to her on her birthday anniversary.

Harry H. Stiles was adopted by these worthy people when he was a child of six years, for they had no children of their own, and they gave him their name and did for him just what a child of their own flesh and blood would have received at their kindly hands. He, it is pleasing to record, returned to them the filial duty and affection of a true son, and he cherishes and reveres their memory in quite as fine a spirit as though they had been his own parents. When Albert Stiles died he was a man of considerable wealth, and he left his entire estate to his widow, who in turn passed it on to their adopted son, Harry H. Stiles, of this review.

Mr. Stiles had his early education in the Jackson schools, and he was graduated from the high school in 1902, whereupon he entered Amherst College, in Massachusetts, and was graduated therefrom in 1907. Upon the death of the elder Stiles, the late Thomas H. Williams became president of the Jackson Corset Company, and he continued so until death claimed him in 1911. At that time Harry H. Stiles became president of the firm, and though he is still under thirty years of age, he has taken up the reins of management and carried forward the affairs of the company quite as successfully as they have ever been conducted under the regime of more experienced and worldly wise men.

The Jackson Corset Company is one of Jackson's principal manufacturing industries. It employs a force of five hundred women and girls and is the most important concern of its kind in the city, contributing a nice figure to the weekly payroll of the community, and furnishing employment to a large number of people in season and out.

Mr. Stiles is a man of much public spirit. It was manifested in the interest he took in the founding and establishing of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce, of which he is a member and of which he served as a member of its directorate for a period of three years. He was a founder of the Meadow Heights Country Club also, and has served as its president, and in the line of his business, is a member of the Board of Directors of the Corset Manufacturers' Association of the United States. Like his father, Mr. Stiles has fared far in Masonry, and he is affiliated with numerous bodies in the order. His college fraternity is the Alpha Delta Phi.

On June 5, 1908, Mr. Stiles was married to Miss Helen Hall, the daughter of the late Harry R. Hall, of Jackson. They have no children.

William Whalen, Sr. One of the broadminded citizens of Jackson who have contributed the resources of their good judgment and much public spirit to the betterment of the city is William Whalen, who for a number of years has represented the Sixth Ward in the Board of Alderman, and in that time has done probably as much for the advancement and solid improvement of the city as any other municipal official. Mr. Whalen is an old railroad man, and for some years was also in mercantile business in Jackson.

William Whalen was born at Marshall, Michigan, July 4, 1859. His father, Patrick Whalen, born in County Waterford, Ireland, was a landscape gardener, and after emigrating to America was married in Rochester, New York, to Margaret Hickey, who was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland. From New York they came west and settled at Marshall, Michigan, in the fifties, where they both lived out the rest of their

years. The mother died at the age of sixty-four and the father aged eighty-nine. Besides William Whalen there were two other sons: James Whalen of Jackson, and John Whalen of Marshal, Michigan.

The home of William Whalen has been in Jackson since 1879. He was reared and educated in this state, and at an early age left school to take up the serious responsibilities of life. He early became an employe of the Michigan Central Railroad, was given a position as fireman, and was promoted to the larger responsibilities of locomotive engineer. On retiring from the railroad service, Mr. Whalen opened a stock of groceries at Jackson, and spent fourteen years as one of the successful retail merchants.

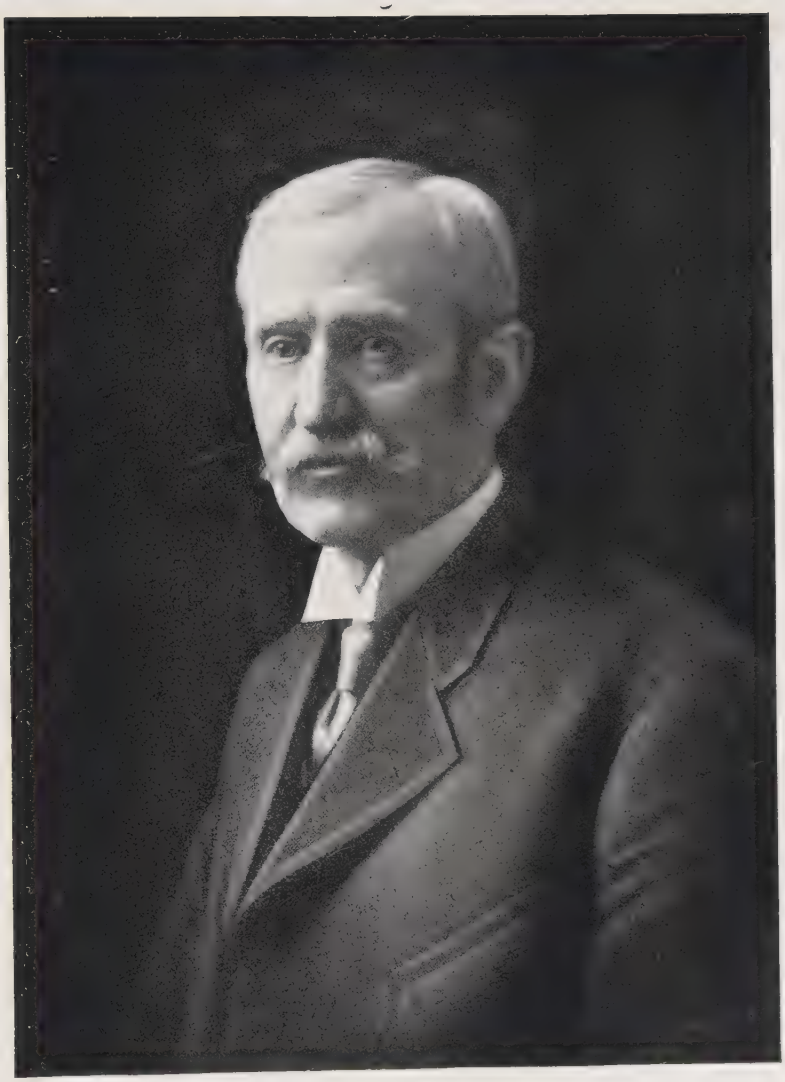
Since 1900 he has been one of the city "fathers," having served on the board of aldermen from the Sixth Ward. He has twice been honored with the presidency of the board, and all his associates in the council entertain the greatest respect for his good judgment and unselfish work in behalf of the public.

Mr. Whalen is a Democrat in politics, belongs to St. Mary's Catholic church, and fraternally to the Ancient Order of Hibernians and to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He also has membership in the Michigan Center Country Club. On November 15, 1887, occurred his marriage to Miss Sarah Folon. They have one daughter, Liola, now the wife of Roy Atchison, of Lansing, Michigan.

William Henry Mason. Keen-sighted, progressive and energetic, William Henry Mason occupies a place of prominence and influence among the leading citizens of Battle Creek. At the age of seventy-two years, with the active mind and vigorous step of a man of sixty, he still attends to the details of his vast interests and keeps himself in knowledge and sympathy abreast of the new generation amongst whom he survives, like a monarch of the forest among the younger growth that surrounds it, one of the oldest survivors of the great business men who claim the city as their birthplace.

Mr. Mason comes from substantial New England stock, and was born at Battle Creek, November 8, 1842, his parents having come here when the now thriving city was a mere hamlet. His father, Alfred Mason, was born and reared in Vermont, where he learned the trade of a carriage and wagon maker, received a liberal public school education, and grew up amid the sturdy New England surroundings. As a young man he heard and answered the call of the West, and, migrating to Michigan, settled first in Kalamazoo county, where he wooed and won a bride. In 1834 he established himself as a wagon maker at Verona, Michigan, but in 1840 transferred his residence and activities to Battle Creek, Calhoun county, then in its infancy and giving but little promise of the metropolis which it was to become. Upon the organization of the manufacturing firm of Nichols & Shepard, he sold out to this concern, as did other wagon shop owners of this part of the county, although he continued as a resident of Battle Creek until his death in November, 1880. Mr. Mason was married in Kalamazoo county, Michigan, to Charlotte Goodrich, who was born of German ancestors, in Connecticut, while he was of English descent. Mrs. Mason passed away in Battle Creek in 1880, leaving four children, as follows: Mrs. M. M. Hodskin, of Saginaw, Michigan, widow of Captain Hodskin; Margaret M., who is the widow of Hiram Tobey, of Battle Creek; William Henry, the special subject of this brief biographical review; and Charles, who is now deceased. The daughters were born at Verona, Michigan, but both sons were born at Battle Creek, and the oldest daughter was graduated from the Battle Creek High and graded schools.

William Henry Mason received his education in the common schools of his native place, and was still a student and eighteen years of age when



Wm. H. Mason

the Civil war broke across the country in all its fury, and with youthful patriotism he enlisted, April 21, 1861, for a period of three months, in Company C. Second Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry. Ere his term of enlistment had expired he re-enlisted, May 10, 1861, for three years in the same company, in which he served bravely until mustered out of the service in May, 1864. He saw active service in numerous hard-fought engagements, and at all times proved himself a faithful and dependable soldier. During the following four years Mr. Mason was variously employed, and in 1868 embarked in business on his own account, as senior member of the newly-organized firm of Mason & Rathburn, lumber manufacturers and dealers, with a plant at the corner of McCamly and West Main streets. The firm subsequently, by the admission of a third partner, became Mason, Rathburn & Company, and this style was adhered to until January, 1899, when the business was sold to the firm of Rathburn & Kraft.

In 1881 Mr. Mason became identified with the Advance Thresher Company, of Battle Creek, of which he was at first a director, and later, for three years, served as its president, and of which, since the presidency of Mr. Ammi Wright, he has been a member of the directing board. He is also officially connected with other enterprises of great magnitude, being a director of the American Steam Pump Company, of Battle Creek; of the Citizens Electric Company, of this city; president of the Michigan Carton Company, of Battle Creek; a director of the Oconee Timber Company, of South Carolina; and president of the Alma Oil Company, a San Francisco, California, concern.

Politically, Mr. Mason has been prominent in the ranks of the Republican party, and has represented both the Second and Third Wards in the Battle Creek city council. He has served as a member of the local board of education, and under the administration of President Benjamin Harrison was postmaster of the city. He was an active member of the commission which drafted a new charter for the city. In supporting Republican principles, Mr. Mason but follows in his father's footsteps. He has been prominent in social and club circles, and is a member of the Country and Athelstan Clubs, having served the latter as president for one year. He delights in meeting his old army comrades in their reunions, and is a valued and popular member of Farragut Post No. 32, Grand Army of the Republic.

On October 26, 1870, in Montgomery county, New York, Mr. Mason was united in marriage with Miss Tryphena J. Kneeland, who was born, reared and educated in that county, being a daughter of the late Ozias H. Kneeland, who, after the death of his wife, came to Michigan and spent the last years of his life at the home of his son, E. O. Kneeland, in Battle Creek. Mr. and Mrs. Mason have one child, Cora Belle, who attended the Battle Creek High school and afterwards Alma College and a young ladies' school at London, Canada. She is now the widow of the late Harry H. Flint, of Chicago, Illinois, and is the mother of one child, Barbara Mason Flint. In 1912 Mr. Mason was unanimously elected president of the Battle Creek Chamber of Commerce, a position which he has since retained. He is a man of the present, despite his ripeness of years, alike careless of the dead dogmas of the past and the unsolvable problems of the future.

Elmer J. Ellis, county clerk of Jackson county, is one of the most popular officials of the county, and previous to his entrance into public affairs had a long and active career in business, his home having been in the city of Jackson for the past twelve years.

Elmer J. Ellis was born in Calhoun county, Michigan, April 18, 1868. His father John Ellis was a farmer, who died January 3, 1892. He had come to Michigan in 1836 from the State of New York, and thus the

Ellis family has been identified with Michigan since the beginning of its existence as a state. The maiden name of the mother was Malinda A. Batt, and she is still living. Elmer J. Ellis is the only living son in a family of nine children born to John Ellis and wife.

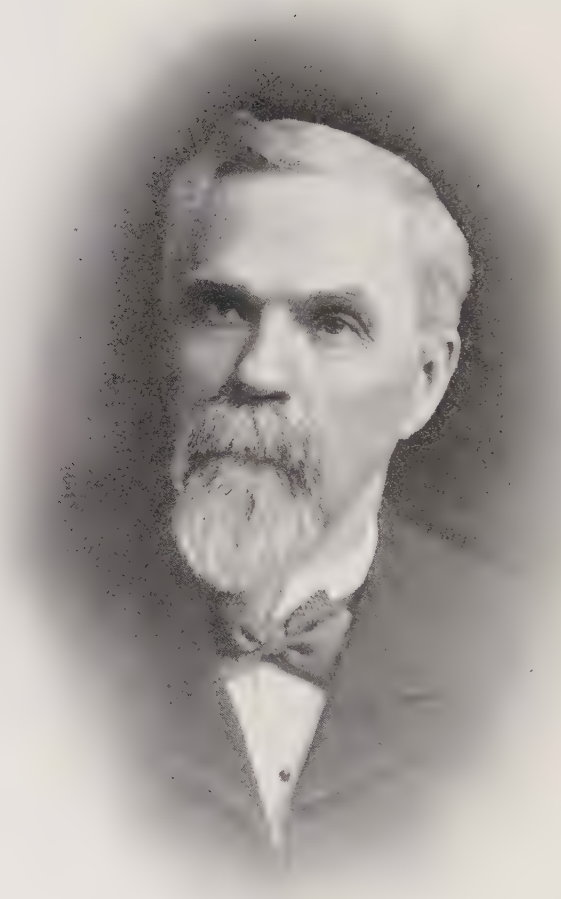
Reared on a farm, he first attended a country school, later the Tekonsha high school of Calhoun county, and for two years was in a college at Sherwood, Michigan. During his early life he taught one term in the old home school in the country vicinity where he grew up, and some of his former classmates became his pupils. Mr. Ellis has had his home in Jackson county, since 1890 and in Jackson City for the past twelve years. His record of activity includes real estate and insurance, and he was at one time a member of the county board of supervisors. His election to his present office came in the fall of 1912 on the Progressive ticket, and he was the strongest candidate on that party side. Up to 1912 Mr. Ellis had always been a regular Republican.

October 19, 1892, Mr. Ellis married Miss Rosa Sheridan. They have three sons, whose ages are three years apart, and all were born in the month of August, as follows: Emmett Sheridan, born August 23, 1893; Harold John, born August 6, 1896; and Lyle Paul, born August 28, 1899. The oldest son, Emmett, graduated from the Jackson high school in the class of 1912, and is now a student in the Michigan Agricultural College.

Alexander Maximilian Lemke. The large industries of the Saginaw Valley have brought into this section men of ability from all parts of the Union, and these men quickly took the lead in affairs of the city, whose present industrial and also civic prosperities largely represent the ideals and character of men who formerly lived in widely different localities, but are now working together in the development of this commercial and industrial center. One of these citizens, whose name is prominent in Saginaw, is Alexander M. Lemke, president of the great A. F. Bartlett & Co., one of the largest concerns of its kind in the state.

Alexander Maximilian Lemke was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, December 14, 1862, a son of Louis George and Henrietta Lemke, who were both natives of Germany. The father had a long and in many ways remarkable career as a factor in the industrialism of Milwaukee. Locating in that city in 1854, he was one of the first to operate a planing mill and sash and door factory in the city. On selling out the mill, he accepted a position as foreman and manager of the pattern department with the P. Allis Company of Milwaukee, and continued with that great enterprise for thirty-three consecutive years. He was born in 1818, lived eighty-two years until his death in 1900, and the last ten years were spent in retirement, so that his active service continued until he was past three-score and ten years of age. Not only as a factor in the industrial affairs, but also in local politics he was prominent in Milwaukee, was a vigorous supporter of the Greenback economic policies, and served as alderman and supervisor in his home city. His widow still lives in that city at the age of seventy-nine years. Of their nine children, four are deceased, and the others are mentioned as follows: Adeline, wife of Herman Strothman, of Milwaukee; Louis Henry, a pattern-maker, living at Bryantsville, Massachusetts; Alexander M.; Tillie, wife of Philip Meachel, who is a miller with the J. B. A. Kearns Flouring Mills of Milwaukee; and Martha, wife of Charles Goppelt, representing the Wilbur Chocolate Company of Philadelphia.

Alexander M. Lemke got a public school education in his native city, and at the age of sixteen entered upon an apprenticeship in the pattern-making trade with the E. P. Allis & Company. After finishing his



S. M. Isbell

trade he learned the work of mechanical draughtsman with M. C. Conway, a builder of steam pumps and other machinery. In 1887 Mr. Lemke, then twenty-five years of age, and whose accumulations of capital were practically nothing up to that time, although he was well trained and had considerable experience, came to Saginaw, and was employed as mechanical draughtsman by the Bartlett Company. A. F. Bartlett, the founder of this business having died seven years previous, the head of the firm continued to be Mrs. Louise C. Bartlett, until 1890, when the business was incorporated and Mr. Lemke became secretary and treasurer. Mrs. Bartlett still continued as president, while Gurdon Corning was vice-president. Upon the death of Mrs. Bartlett upon October 26, 1903, Mr. Lemke was advanced to president. Thus in a period of fifteen years he had risen from the ranks, until his position assured him of a rank as one of the foremost business men of Saginaw. Twenty-six city lots, each fifty by one hundred and fifty feet, are now practically covered with the immense factories and warehouses. The factory does a great variety of business, but its specialties may be considered the manufacture of steam boilers, smoke stacks, sheet metal and structural steel, hoisting engines, coal mining machinery, the Bartlett hog or edging grinders, castings of all kinds, ranging from shade-roller spears, weighing eighty to the pound up to the largest triple expansion engine beds, for twenty-five hundred horse-power engines, weighing thirty-two thousand, two hundred and sixty pounds. This is the largest grey-iron foundry in the state.

Mr. Lemke is a Republican in politics, belongs to the Knights of the Maccabees, is a charter member of the East Saginaw Club, is a member of the Country Club, is an ardent trout fisherman and fond of bird shooting. On April 26, 1888, occurred the marriage of Alexander M. Lemke with Miss Sophia Griswold, who was born at Bryan, Ohio. Her death occurred May 15, 1913, in Saginaw, and she now rests in the Forest Lawn cemetery. They had no children. Mr. Lemke is a man of the finest business judgment, a hard worker, and a leader in everything he does, and without some such qualifications he could never have reached his high position in industrial affairs at Saginaw. Personally he is a man of genial temperament, has a faculty of getting along with everybody, enjoys both the respect and confidence of his community, and has a host of close personal friends in this entire quarter of Michigan.

Sidney M. Isbell. A career which has been successful from a business point of view, and of high value to the community has been that of Sidney M. Isbell, one of Jackson's most prominent citizens and founder of the firm of S. M. Isbell & Company, wholesale dealers in beans, seeds, grain and wool. Mr. Isbell has been active in Jackson business life for more than forty years, and while his various enterprises have brought him wealth, he has also been noted for the interests of his fellow men and to the extension of the institutions which are founded and maintained in the name of philanthropy and social welfare.

Sidney M. Isbell was born on a farm in Lodi township of Washtenaw county, Michigan, August 15, 1842, and comes not only of a pioneer Michigan family, but of a stock which is conspicuous for its long lives and rugged virtues of character and physical manhood. His father, Leonard Isbell, a farmer by occupation was born in New York State in 1794, and was married there to Ann Lewis. With her he came to Michigan in 1832, when the state was still a territory, and when nearly all the country a few miles west of Detroit was an unbroken wilderness. Washtenaw county was his first destination, and after a number of years there, during which time he had borne his full share in establishing civiliza-

tion, he moved to Ingham county in 1854, and lived there until his death on November 2, 1858. His wife survived him until April 2, 1882. Into their household came by birth fifteen children—nine sons and six daughters, one of them dying at birth. The other fourteen all lived to mature years. Only five are now living, three sons and two daughters. Sidney M. was the youngest of the family, and the names of all fourteen children in order of age are as follows: Lewis, John, Ann Maria, and Ann Sophia, twins, Lucinda, Nathan H., Sarah, Augustus, Uri, Charles B., Matilda J., Marshall, Leonard M., and Sidney M. There were two pair of twins. The five living children are: Mrs. Lucinda Rogers, of Ann Arbor, now ninety years of age; Uri Isbell who is eighty-two years old and lives in Ingham county; Charles B. who is eighty-one and has his home at Saline, in Washtenaw county; Mrs. Matilda J. Robinson, of Morrice, Michigan, who is now seventy-eight; and Sidney M. Isbell who is seventy-one. Of those now dead, John lived to be eighty-eight; Lewis died when eighty-seven, and Augustus was eighty-two years old when he died. Sidney M. Isbell spent his early life on a farm in Washtenaw county until he was twelve years of age and then went with his parents to Ingham county, where his days were continued on a farm until he arrived at manhood. When his own schooling had given him sufficient equipment, he started out to earn his living as a district school teacher, and spent three terms in that occupation. While still a young man he learned the trade of plasterer and followed that occupation for three years. Coming to Jackson in 1871, Mr. Isbell eventually gave up his trade and for four years was a traveling salesman. In 1878 he established the nucleus of the present firm of S. M. Isbell & Company. It was a very modest beginning and all the capital he had to start with amounted to two hundred dollars. In many of his early deals almost his only resources were the money he had in his pocket and his reputation for integrity. While he had an office, he did most of the business on the street and out in the country and for several years such prosperity as he had was a result of constant effort on his part. However, the foundation was eventually laid, and well laid at that, and business began coming to him without direct solicitation. He thus began wholesale dealing, extensively, in beans, seeds, grain and wool. For many years the house of S. M. Isbell & Company has been one of the best known firms in the state in its particular line of business. As its founder, Mr. Isbell can take much pride in the fact that it is a creation of his own energies and good judgment and at the basis of the structure stands the zeal and energy and personal integrity, which he displayed thirty years ago while getting started. In 1898, the business was incorporated under the name of S. M. Isbell & Company. It has a trade-mark which is a valuable symbol in business circles in Michigan consisting of a picture of a bell, with the letters "I. S." engraved in the center of it. After a continuous relationship with that firm covering a period of thirty years, Mr. Isbell retired from active connection with it in 1908, selling out his interests to his nephew, Edward I. Isbell and other associates. But the name of S. M. Isbell & Company and the trade-mark still remain as valued and cherished assets.

In 1868 at the age of twenty-six, Mr. Isbell married Frances G. Bellinger, who was born in Ingham county, Michigan. For forty-five years Mrs. Isbell has been a devoted companion and a loyal supporter of her husband, and is a woman of culture and talent well fitted for the many responsibilities which have come to her. In her early days she was a teacher, teaching from the time she was sixteen years of age until her marriage. At one time she was employed as a teacher in the Saginaw schools. She also possessed business ability, and a thorough education

and for several years after her marriage, kept the books in her husband's office. Mrs. Isbell takes a prominent part in social, literary and religious matters at Jackson. For many years she has been the Jackson correspondent of the Michigan Christian Advocate, and for fully twenty years she has been foremost in Jackson in the foreign missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal church. Their only child Cora, died when six months of age. An adopted daughter, Mabel Beatrice Isbell whom Mr. and Mrs. Isbell took to rear when she was only four years of age died when twenty-six years old, having developed into a beautiful and talented young woman. She possessed the artistic temperament, was a skilled musician, and as a poet had a grace and charm of diction which was appreciated by a large circle of friends and admirers. Since her death Mr. Isbell to whom she stood in the relation of a daughter has collected all her poems and had them published. The Beatrice Isbell Memorial Church of Jackson, to the erection of which Mr. and Mrs. Isbell contributed largely of their personal means, was named in honor of this adopted daughter.

Mr. Isbell although practically retired from active affairs is still a stockholder in several important financial enterprises, including the Commonwealth Power Company, the Jackson City Bank, the Union Bank, etc. For many years he has been one of Jackson's chief benefactors, and his acts of philanthropy have been as numerous as they always have been unostentatious. Practically no movement for commercial or social welfare has been launched in the city without his cooperation and financial aid. He contributed generously to the Y. M. C. A. Building at Jackson, and also to the more recent Y. W. C. A. Building. Several churches have acknowledged him as a donor, and he has seldom withheld his hand from the support of any worthy charity. Mr. Isbell is proud of his home city and its achievements, and during his own career here has seen Jackson grow, from 18,000 population to a large industrial center with forty-five thousand inhabitants. In all his good deeds and benefactions his good wife has done her full share and deserves quite as much credit as himself. Both are prominent members of the First Methodist Episcopal church in which for many years he has served as a trustee.

Charles H. Peters, Sr. In the sudden death of Charles H. Peters, Sr., on November 12, 1910, a life of great and useful activity came to a close in the city of Saginaw, where his residence had been since 1854. He grew up in the printing business, was a boy soldier during the Civil war, was one of the founders of the *News*, from 1879 until his death associated with Mr. Seemann in the development of the large printing, bookbinding and engraving business of Seemann & Peters, and always exerted a vigorous influence and held a place of leadership in the public life and improvement of his home city. Charles H. Peters was born in Germany in the province of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on June 23, 1847. His family came to Saginaw in 1854, when he was seven years of age, and after a brief schooling he learned the art of printing with Perry Joslin, one of the pioneer printers of Saginaw. In 1864 he and Joseph Seemann, both enlisted in Company D of the Twenty-ninth Michigan Infantry, and had thirteen months of experience in that exacting service along the borders between the north and south. After returning from the war Mr. Peters was known as the "drummer boy" on account of his youth. Since the war, and up to the date of his death, he was actively identified with printing and publishing in Saginaw. In 1879 he became associated with Joseph Seemann, and the business thus founded still exists, not only as the oldest concern of its kind in the Saginaw Valley,

but now as the most complete in the state, as a plant operating all the departments comprised under the general art of printing and engraving and book-making. A record more in detail of this important local industry will be found in the sketch of Joseph Seemann elsewhere in this work. One of the important events in Mr. Peters' life was the founding of the Saginaw *Evening News,* now the *Daily News.* The first issue of this paper was completed May 2, 1881, and under far from auspicious circumstances. Both men had great faith in the undertaking and through their strong personalities and energies put the enterprise on its feet, and in a few years the paper began a career of prosperity which has continued to the present time. On February 15, 1893, Mr. Seemann and Mr. Peters sold the *News* to Mr. Dingley, of Kalamazoo.

The late Mr. Peters voted in support of the Democratic party until the nomination of W. J. Bryan, and after that voted with the Republicans. His record of public service identified his name with Saginaw in many ways. He was one of the active members of the Board of Park and Cemetery Commissioners, and in the work of the board proved himself one of the most valuable workers. Always an enthusiast at his own home over his magnificent garden, he carried the same ideas and the same interest into the work for the city, the result being a vast improvement in the development of the parks of Saginaw. Through his wise counsel and through his devotion and a vast amount of time to this work, the parks and cemeteries of Saginaw have increased greatly in beauty and attractiveness since he took his place as member of the board. Mr. Peters was one of the original members of the Saginaw Park Board, having been appointed at its organization on May 29, 1905, and was reappointed January 1, 1909, for five years. Mr. Peters also served as a member of the school board, and gave his active supervision during the reconstruction of the present high school building and also the building of the Houghton school. He was one of the incorporators and a member of the board of governors of the East Saginaw Club, and a past commander of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic. Various fraternal and social circles esteemed him as their member. Among the organizations to which he gave much of his time were Saginaw Lodge No. 77, A. F. & A. M.; Saginaw Lodge No. 47, B. P. O. E.; Camp Sherman No. 1, N. L. V. S.; the Germania Institute and the East Side Arbeiter Society. He is remembered as an enthusiastic member of several bowling teams in Saginaw.

The late Mr. Peters was married on February 17, 1869, to Miss Anna Seemann, sister of his business partner. Their children who survived him are: Mrs. Gustav F. Oppermann; Edwin C. Peters; Mrs. Meta R. Hedrick; Charles H. Peters; Mrs. Harold B. Anderson—all of whom live in Saginaw; Joseph Seemann Peters, of New York City; and Mrs. Alfred Itte, of Chicago.

Joseph Seemann. President of the firm of Seemann & Peters, Joseph Seemann is a veteran printer and publisher, at the head of the oldest firm in its line in the Saginaw Valley. Mr. Seemann learned the printing business in Saginaw before he went away to serve in the army as a Union soldier, and is one of the oldest printers still in active service in the state. His early career as a printer was spent in the days when everything was done by hand, it was hand composition and very often hand power that operated the presses. His experience covers all the field of printing and publishing and he was one of the founders of the Saginaw *New* and the *Courier,* which in their present daily editions are the leading papers of the city. Much credit belongs to Mr. Seemann also as one of the men who educated Michigan and, indeed,

all the middle west as to the opportunities and advantages of sugar-beet culture and by his work had a very important influence in establishing one of the most valuable industries in Michigan.

Joseph Seemann is a native of Bohemia, born at Goergan on Christmas Day of 1845. His parents were Joseph and Franciska (Klitzpara) Seemann. They came to the United States in 1854, settling at Lawrence, Massachusetts, where the father was a weaver by trade, worked in some of the large mills for three years. In 1857 the family came west and located in East Saginaw, but owing to poor health and the climatic conditions, the father in 1859 returned east, and his death occurred in New York City in 1860. The mother later went back to her native land, and died in 1889 at the age of seventy-two. Of the three children, Joseph was the oldest, the two daughters being: Anna, widow of Charles H. Peters, who died November 12, 1910, who was the associate up to that time with Mr. Seemann, and whose career, closely associated for many years with that of Mr. Seemann, is narrated on other pages of this work; Rosa, widow of the late John H. Beese, of Saginaw.

Joseph Seemann at the age of fourteen had completed all the schooling he was destined to obtain, and was then apprenticed to the printers' trade. Despite his early deficiencies in the way of attendance at school, Mr. Seemann would qualify as a man of liberal education, and the nature of his profession was such that it afforded advantages for mental training superior to those offered by the average public schools. His first experience in learning the trade of printer was with the *Courier,* a weekly paper then owned and published by Geo. F. Lewis. Two years later he entered the office of the *Enterprise,* Perry Joslin, publisher, where he completed his apprenticeship and began as a journeyman. Mr. Seemann was about sixteen years old when the war broke out, and in 1864 enlisted in Company D of the Twenty-ninth Michigan Infantry, serving until the end of the war. His company was largely engaged in border service, and that was the hardest and most trying kind of warfare. After being mustered out he returned to Saginaw, and with Major E. W. Lyon as partner, started a job printing shop. At that time their shop was regarded as the best of its kind in Saginaw. Later consolidating their plant with that of the weekly *Courier,* they took an active part in the publication of both the daily and weekly *Courier.* The firm of G. F. Lewis, Bradley M. Thompson, Major E. W. Lyon and Joseph Seemann was not incorporated. The firm went under a year later. With this disaster Mr. Seemann returned to his regular trade, and was employed one year in the *Enterprise* office. Then the *Courier* was revived by O. S. Pomeroy of Lockport, New York. Mr. Seemann was offered the position of foreman in the *Courier* job office, and remained with that journal a number of years. Fifteen months after Mr. Pomeroy started the paper the controlling interest was bought by W. H. Edwards, a prominent lumberman, with whom Mr. Seemann remained as general foreman until 1877. At that date occurred the only important interruption to his career as a printer and publisher. The retail grocery business was what drew him away from printing, and for two years he was associated with his brother-in-law, John H. Beese. That experience was sufficient, and he sold out his interests and returned to job printing with Mr. Charles H. Peters, thus beginning the firm association which has continued for the past thirty-four years, and which has developed the most complete establishment of its kind in the state.

Opening a job shop in 1879 in a small room fifteen by twenty feet on the second floor of 316 Genesee avenue, the firm of Seemann & Peters developed rapidly, and in 1885 acquired its present site, on

ground 180x120 feet, at the corner of North Franklin and Tuscola streets. They paid twenty thousand dollars for the property, erected a new building, and have since put in improvements worth twenty thousand dollars. Since the death of Mr. C. H. Peters, the different departments have been reorganized and incorporated under the present title of Seemann & Peters. During the thirty-four years of its existence, the concern of Seemann & Peters has grown to be, while not the largest, yet the most complete establishment in the state of Michigan, embracing under one roof all the allied branches of the printing class—printing, binding, engraving, designing, plate printing, electrotyping, stationery and office outfitting. The business was begun as a print shop, with two or three job presses, and with such an equipment of type as would serve the ordinary establishment. The printing department has been developed through many years, until the composing room alone occupies seventeen hundred square feet, with a complete equipment of labor-saving material, and with facilities for putting in type the most intricate of general book or special composition. In the press room is a battery of five cylinder presses and seven platens, operated by electric power. Two of the latest linotype machines give facilities for the rapid handling of straight composition work, including books and catalogues. The first branch added to the business was that of binding, and the bindery is in itself now a large plant, with machinery and expert workmen for producing all kinds of blank books and high-class general book-binding. The establishment as now conducted has a thoroughly equipped art engraving and electrotyping department. O. M. Pausch started a process engraving business in Saginaw in 1882, and from that has been developed the department of the business now carried on in the Seemann & Peters firm. The electrotyping department was installed in 1900. Some five or six years ago another important branch of the business was created in the stationery, office outfitting and plate printing and die stamping department. A large store is now conducted as an adjunct, where all classes of office outfitting furniture and appliance and business and social stationery can be obtained.

In 1881 Mr. Seemann and his partner, Mr. Peters, established the Saginaw *Evening News,* now known as the *Daily Evening News,* and both the newspaper and printing business were conducted together until 1892, when they sold out the paper to Mr. Dingley, of Kalamazoo. From seventy to eighty men and women are employed in the manufacturing and sales departments of the Seemann & Peters concern, and the weekly pay roll amounts to more than nine hundred dollars.

The firm of Seemann & Peters purchased the Saginaw *Post-Zeitung* on January 1, 1914, and are now sole proprietors of this German journal. The *Post* was established by F. & C. Reittee twenty-eight years ago and the *Zeitung* forty-seven years ago. The first editor of the latter paper was Count Solms, well known throughout Michigan among Germans of the '48 (revolutionary) period in Germany.

During the years 1882-83 Mr. Seemann visited the land of his birth in German-Bohemia, that is, that part of Bohemia principally settled by Germans, and while there noticed the numerous sugar-beet factories throughout the province. On his return home he gathered considerable data as to the status of the sugar-beet industry of the United States, but his investigations led him largely to negative results and found no industries deserving of the name had been established in this country at all. In 1889, on a second visit to Bohemia, he made a personal investigation of one of the principal sugar factories, in order to secure more important data on the industry, and brought back to this country with him a number of pamphlets printed in German especially for the edu-

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cation of the farmer. Also he mailed from Bohemia one kilo of Kleinwenzleben sugar-beet seeds addressed to his business partner, Mr. C. H. Peters. Mr. Peters sent a large portion of these seeds to Professor Kedzie of the Michigan Agricultural College, and the professor at once experimented and ascertained that the soil and climate were adapted for their culture. Thus, under the stimulus of the ideas of Mr. Seemann, came about the beginning of the sugar-beet industry of Michigan. A remarkable coincidence was that E. C. Peters, a son of C. H. Peters, and then a student in the Agricultural College, was assigned one acre of soil for sugar-beet experiment, and to him was also assigned the duty of writing a treatise on the subject, that being the first written from original data in Michigan. During that time Seemann & Peters were publishing the German weekly newspaper known as the Saginaw *Zeitung*, and through that medium published the contents of an entire pamphlet in serial chapters, and of course in the German language, thus giving the German-American farmers instruction and information as to the culture of the sugar-beet. That was the first tangible information that was given the people of the state of Michigan on what has since developed into a large and important industry. The firm of Seemann & Peters, as publishers of the Saginaw *Evening News*, at that time made their paper the pioneer journal in Michigan to advance the sugar-beet industry in this state.

Joseph Seemann has long been a leader in German social and civic affairs in Saginaw. Fraternally his affiliations are with the Masonic Order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Grand Army of the Republic. He served as president of the Germania Society four years and treasurer two terms. Until Bryan's free-silver campaign he voted the Democratic ticket, but has since supported and taken an active interest in Republican politics. On May 4, 1869, Mr. Seemann married Miss Mary Pauline Sandmann, who was born at Friedland, Silesia, Germany. Her parents were Charles and Christiana (Wallish) Sandmann. Her father, who was a soldier in the Civil war, was wounded and his death occurred as a result of his military service. Mrs. Seemann was two and a half years of age when her parents located at Detroit. Mr. and Mrs. Seemann, who have no children, spend their vacations at Crooked Lake, where fourteen years ago they built a fine nine-room cottage, and enjoyed its comforts until it was recently destroyed by fire. Hunting and fishing are the chief diversions of Mr. Seemann from his active business responsibilities. At the present writing he is on his second term as alderman in the Saginaw City Council. During the long period of his residence in Saginaw, he has built up a reputation for honesty and steadfast integrity, is charitable in his relations with his fellow-men and his business enterprise has been one of the important factors in the establishment and maintenance of Saginaw as a commercial center.

Henry Clay Hodges. A man of distinct individuality, of fine intellectual attainments, remarkably successful in business, and with a civic loyalty and progressiveness which have been demonstrated many times, this venerable and honored citizen of Detroit has exerted an influence far above that of the ordinary citizen in connection with the social and material advancement of the city, and is one of the most representative men of affairs in the state. While his own life has been one of exceptional accomplishments, it is also noteworthy that he represents a family whose name has been long and worthily identified with the annals of American history.

The Hodges family was founded in America in the latter part of the

seventeenth century, when the original progenitor came from England and established his home in Salem, Massachusetts, the lineage being traced through many generations of staunch English stock. Asoph Nathaniel Hodges, great-grandfather of the Detroit business man, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1723, when a young man moved to Essex county, New York, and was one of the pioneers and spent the rest of his life in that locality. His son Ezekiel was born in the county about 1750, and when twenty-four years of age enlisted from Washington county, New York, his services as a soldier in the Continental line during the Revolution.

Nathaniel Hodges, son of Ezekiel, and father of Henry Clay Hodges, was born in Washington county, New York, in 1787, was reared in his native state, but in 1813 moved to Grand Isle county, Vermont. During the war of 1812 he was in the government service. He was known as a man of strong character, firm in defense of his convictions, broad and liberal in views, a thorough student of history and possessed of a remarkable memory. In politics he was a Henry Clay Whig, voted the Whig ticket until the organization of the Republican party, and thereafter was a stanch supporter of the policies of President Lincoln. His death occurred in March, 1869, in his eighty-third year. His wife, whose maiden name was Clarissa Phelps, was born in the town of South Hero, Grand Isle county, Vermont, in 1793, and represented the Connecticut branch of the Phelps and Pearl families, which settled in Hartford county and vicinity in the colonial days. At the early age of twelve years she became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, was throughout life a devoted student of the Bible, and was for many years a regular contributor to the religious papers, a service which was continued until she reached her eighty-fifth year. Her death occurred at the venerable age of ninety-one.

Henry Clay Hodges was born in the township of South Hero, Grand Isle county, Vermont, March 2, 1828, and was reared under the invigorating influences and environment of the old Green Mountain State. The common schools of his native county furnished the only regular opportunities for an education, but his native endowment and the work of a practical career resulted in the symmetrical development of his intellectual faculties. At the age of sixteen he began an apprenticeship to the trade of carriagemaker, and at the end of four years had so far mastered his trade as to start a business for himself. On the first day of December, 1850, a young man of twenty-two years, Mr. Hodges arrived in Detroit, soon afterwards went to Marshall, county seat of Calhoun county, and became clerk and cashier of the Michigan Central Hotel, at that time the most celebrated place of public entertainment between New York and Chicago.

Mr. Hodges in 1852 took up the study of law under Judge James R. Slack of Huntington, Indiana, and in the meantime taught country schools in the vicinity during the winter. Returning to Michigan in 1853, at Niles he found employment with J. F. Cross & Company, whose partners, the Field Bros., controlled marble quarries in Vermont. In 1855 Mr. Hodges was admitted to partnership, and went to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, to take charge of the business. His home remained in Wisconsin until 1862, when he returned to Michigan and became a partner with his brother, Charles C. Hodges, and Edward Barker under the name of Barker, Hodges & Brother, which took the general agency for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, for the states of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. In 1864 Mr. Barker retired, and the new firm of Hodges Bros. established headquarters in Detroit.

In addition to their operations in the field of life insurance, the Hodges Brothers were numbered among the pioneers in the real estate business in Detroit, handling chiefly their own property, which included a portion of the Woodbridge farm, lying north of Grand River avenue. In the early '70s they purchased a tract of land in the northern suburbs and from it donated for street purposes a strip seventy feet in width, which they named Lincoln avenue. Through the efforts of Henry C. Hodges, Trumbull avenue, which was then sixty feet wide, was increased to eighty feet, ten feet being donated by Hodges Bros. on one side and an equal strip by Avery & Murphy on the other side. In the same year the brothers purchased the property at the corner of State and Griswold streets, where the Hodges building now stands and in which Henry C. Hodges still retains a half interest.

To Mr. Hodges and the late David M. Richardson Detroit is indebted for the conception of the idea of the magnificent boulevard which now encircles the city. Though a somewhat different route was originally projected, the interest aroused through their suggestions and efforts finally culminated in the building of the present driveway.

In 1879 Hodges Bros. purchased the business of John R. Grout, manufacturer of brass goods, and thereupon organized and incorporated the Detroit Lubricator Company, with Henry C. Hodges as president. The plant of this company has been enlarged from time to time, and is now one of the largest, if not the most extensive and important, of its kind in the world, employment being given to more than one thousand men. In 1872 Mr. Hodges became vice-president and one of the managing directors of the Wyandotte Rolling Mills, and succeeded the late Captain Eber B. Ward in the presidency. He was associated with Captain Ward and others in the organization of the Detroit-Arizona Copper Mining Company, was vice-president of the corporation until the death of Captain Ward, and then became president. The company controls mines that are among the largest copper-producing mines in the United States. In 1882 Mr. Hodges and his brother effected the incorporation of the Detroit Steam Radiator Company, which was the first to manufacture the type of cast-iron radiators that has since become the standard the world over, and the Detroit business is now included in the American Radiator Company.

Mr. Hodges is still interested in Detroit real estate, and throughout a long career has shown his public spirit wherever the welfare of the community is concerned, and his name is a recognized synonym for integrity and civic progressiveness. In national politics he is Republican, and has the distinction of having attended in 1860 the national convention at Chicago which nominated Lincoln for the presidency. He is one of the Detroit Board of Commerce most honored members.

Many incidents might be related of Mr. Hodges' influential part in public affairs, but this sketch will recall only two such cases. During the first term of President Cleveland an appropriation was made by congress for the erection of a postoffice building in Detroit. A contest at once arose as to the site, many contending that the ground occupied by the old postoffice was not the proper one. Mr. Hodges, George Brady, D. M. Richardson, Judge C. I. Walker, George Barbor, with many others, were opposed to the old location as being away from the direction of the city's growth and for other substantial reasons. Many influential property holders were strongly in favor of the old site, and through their influence a supervising architect was sent to Detroit. On his return to Washington he reported that the site of the postoffice should not be changed. When this news was received at Detroit numerous petitions were put in circulation and signed by many people protesting against the

old location. The government then appointed a commission composed of men from different parts of the country, who came to Detroit and reported in favor of the present site on Fort and Lafayette, a location which subsequent events have proved to be a wise choice.

In 1874, soon after the election of Hon. John Bagley as governor of Michigan, a movement was started to purchase lands to be used as parks, on the Owen & Burns farm to the west of the present waterworks overlooking the Detroit river. A bill was quietly introduced into the legislature enabling the city of Detroit to make the purchase without reference to the vote of the people. Thomas W. Palmer, afterwards United States senator, and Mr. Hodges, together with many others, held that this purchase should not be made unless ratified by a majority vote of the people. Their opposition was a signal for a general sentiment of protest against the project. At a meeting in the Young Men's hall a committee of twenty was chosen to conduct a campaign against the movement, and senator Palmer and Mr. Hodges went to Lansing to oppose the bill and remained two weeks, but were unable to effect the defeat of the measure in the legislature, the bill being strongly favored by the governor. Governor Bagley accompanied these gentlemen on their return to the depot for Detroit, and remarked "Boys, you can go home, this bill is going to pass and I will sign it as governor." To this Mr. Hodges replied, "John, you'll beat us in the legislature, but we'll beat you in the supreme court." In fact, the matter was subsequently taken to the supreme court, which pronounced the act unconstitutional.

Thus far reference has been made to the business and public phases of the career of Mr. Hodges. In the world of literature he has gained a position of prominence. An original thinker, in his published works he has given to the world a valuable contribution. In the ancient science of planetary influences he has made extensive researches, and is one of the leading exponents of that department of knowledge. His investigations have concrete results in his published work of seven volumes, entitled "Science and Key of Life; Planetary Influences," as well as in other books on astrological science. These works show the wide scope of his investigations and his profound knowledge of the subject. From the prospectus of the "Science and Key of Life" are taken the following extracts:

"Some are born to honor and others to dishonor; some to wealth and others to want; some in the midst of crime, ignorance and sorrow and others environed in happy conditions. When and where is the law of compensation applied to equalize these conditions, or why should these things be?" The statements and questions thus put by Mr. Hodges have been thus explained by him: "The necessity for a complete and scientific answer to the above and like interrogatories relating to life, its purposes and destiny, is my excuse for presenting to the world the data contained in my published work, 'Science and Key of Life; Planetary Influences,' and it is with a consciousness that the great truth therein elucidated will find lodgment in many receptive minds which are seeking more light on these great problems of human existence, that I dedicate these volumes to the welfare of humanity." A review of this comprehensive work, born of exalted ideals and broad humanitarian spirit and marked by profound thought as well as scientific knowledge of wide scope, can not, of course, be given in a sketch of this order, but full information concerning the publication may be obtained by applying to the Astro Publishing Company, 409 Hodges building, Detroit. The entire life of Henry C. Hodges has been one of broad usefulness. By nature a close student, possessed of a prodigious memory, his wide reading has given him a fund of information and knowledge possessed by

few men who have been actively engaged in business affairs. Though now venerable in years, he has the vigor and bearing of a man many years his junior, and practical business still engrosses much of his time and attention, as is shown by the fact that he recently completed the erection of the fine fireproof Apartment Hotel known as the "Henry Clay," at the corner of John R. and Center streets, Detroit. His residence is at 839 Jefferson avenue. For many years he was one of the leading workers and one of the trustees of the Unitarian church.

In 1854 Mr. Hodges married Miss Julia Bidwell, of Hastings, Michigan. She was born at Kinderhook, Columbia county, New York, a daughter of Horace Bidwell, one of the sterling pioneers of Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Hodges became the parents of three sons and two daughters, all of whom are living, namely: Clarence B., Charles H., Frederick W., Clara D. and Cora Virginia.

MICHAEL F. MURRAY. When Patrick Murray founded the grocery business now operated under the name of Murray Brothers, at 1114 Cooper Street, it is presumable that he did not anticipate at the time that thirty-five years later the business would be still thriving in the care of his sons and daughters, but that has been the record of this old and well established concern. Michael F. Murray, eldest of the family, is the moving spirit in the business today, though he is ably seconded in his efforts by his brother, Timothy C. Murray, and his three sisters, Anna, Ella and May, all of whom are connected with the conduct and management of the enterprise.

Patrick Murray was born in Ireland. About thirty years ago he established a small grocery business at 1114 Cooper street, and when he died on July 25, 1901, he left the business in the hands of his children. Eldest of these was Michael F., who was born in the identical ward in the city of Jackson in which he is now a voter. His birth occurred on August 27, 1876, and he is one of the five children of his parents, the others having been previously mentioned. The mother of Michael F. Murray was Mary Tierney, a native Virginian and the daughter of Patrick Tierney and his wife, Ann Hayden. Mrs. Murray died on January 12, 1911, ten years after the passing of her husband.

Michael Murray was educated in St. John's Parochial School of Jackson and in Assumption College, of Sandwich, Ontario, Canada. He has been actively identified with the business which his father founded and of which he is now the head, practically all his life, and in the years since the death of the father he has, in conjunction with his brother and sisters, brought the business up to a splendid state of prosperity. The concern is owned jointly by Michael F. and his brother, Timothy C., and each has added something to the conditions that have brought about its present prosperity.

Mr. Murray is one of the popular young men of the city, and he is well known in various circles of social and fraternal life in Jackson. His fraternal affiliations are with the Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and of the latter order he has been county president for the last four years. He is a member of St. John's Roman Catholic church, and his politics are those of a Democrat. Other business connections of Mr. Murray occupy a share in his time, one of which is the Jackson Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, of which he is president. He has taken an active part in local politics, and has served as a member of the County Board of Supervisors from the Eighth Ward for the past nine years.

On October 9, 1902, Mr. Murray was married to Emma Reeves, a Jackson young woman, then a resident of Bliss, Michigan. Two daughters

have come to them,—Rose Marlette and Mary Frances, aged eleven and nine years, respectively.

Miles J. Purcell. A type of the man who wins success on his own independent efforts, Mr. Purcell for the past twenty years has been engaged in the practice of law at Saginaw, was prosecuting attorney a few years ago, and is probably one of the best known Democrats and campaign speakers in the northeastern quarter of Michigan.

Miles J. Purcell belongs to one of the old families in Saginaw county. His birth occurred in Zilwaukee township of Saginaw county, August 25, 1868. His parents were James and Eliza (Gaffney) Purcell. His father was born in Ireland and his mother in Elmira, New York. Patrick Gaffney, the maternal grandfather, came from Ireland and, together with several brothers, founded the Gaffney branch in the United States. His business was that of salt manufacturer in New York State, as was also that of James Purcell. When the saline deposit in Saginaw county, Michigan, was discovered to the world, the consequent excitement brought Patrick Gaffney and James Purcell to this vicinity soon after the close of the Civil war. Until their death they manufactured salt by the solar and other evaporation processes. James Purcell died in 1873, and his wife married for her second husband Silas Wilsey, and her death occurred July 4, 1912. James Purcell and wife had three children, one of whom is deceased, and the other is Helen E. Purcell, a cultured and highly educated woman who is a member of the faculty of the Wisconsin State Normal School at Platteville.

The early education of Miles James Purcell was begun in the public schools of Carrollton, in Saginaw county, and after graduating from the East Saginaw high school he taught for two years at Carrollton. At that time Timothy E. Tarnsey, then a member of Congress from Michigan, and George W. Weadock, under the name of Tarnsey & Weadock, were one of the leading law firms of Saginaw. Mr. Purcell entered their office and gained his first knowledge of law under their direction. In September, 1891, he stood the law examination, and was admitted to the bar. Not yet ready to take up active practice he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and was graduated LL. B. in 1892. In January, 1893, his practice began at Saginaw, as a partner of George W. Weadock, his former preceptor, the firm becoming Weadock & Purcell. This association continued prosperously from 1893 to the end of 1906. In the meantime Mr. Purcell had succeeded in building up a splendid reputation as a lawyer, and his oratorical gifts made him useful as an influential factor in Democratic politics. From that party he accepted the nomination for the office of prosecuting attorney of Saginaw county, was elected and served two years, from January 1, 1907, to January, 1909. His official duties for the time interrupted his practice, and his partnership with Mr. Weadock was dissolved. Since retiring from office he has been engaged in attending to his large clientage, and also in affairs of a political and public nature. For five years Mr. Purcell served as a member of the East Side school board of Saginaw, and is a member of the State Bar Association. He had made campaign speeches in the Democratic interests all over the state, and his name was on the Democratic ticket in November, 1912, as a candidate for Congress, in the Republican stronghold where few Democrats are ever elected. His fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, also with the East Saginaw Club. He is a member of the Catholic church. Mr. Purcell outside of his profession is vice president of the German Manufacturing Company of Saginaw.

He married Miss May Kennedy, a native of Saginaw county and a daughter of James Kennedy. To their marriage has been born one child, John Paul Purcell.

Dr. Charles Reinhardt Wendt. The late Dr. Charles Reinhardt Wendt, who died at Jackson, Michigan, on September 11, 1910, became a resident of this city in September, 1880. Here he carried on a successful medical practice up to the time of his passing, and in the years of his professional activity he furthered in a large measure a reputation for skill and proficiency in his chosen field that he had already made secure in his native land, Germany, as his name would unfailingly indicate. From 1881 to 1886 Dr. Wendt was county physician of Jackson county, an office to which he brought a due measure of skill combined with a pride in his citizenship and in his ability to further the best interests of his county in the matter of the public health that made him a most valuable official in that place. The year 1888 saw his return to his native land in response to a summons announcing the serious illness of his mother. He hastily prepared for the trip home, and with the recovery of his mother, the Doctor decided to indulge in a much needed vacation. This trip took him on an extended tour through the Old World, and in the three months of its continuance, he visited many points of interest, adding to his already wide professional knowledge by visits to famous hospitals of European capitals.

Concerning the parentage of Dr. Wendt, his education and emigration to the United States, it should be stated that he is the son of Charles and Adolphine (Naumann) Wendt, the father having been a hotel keeper. He died when his son was but four years old. Dr. Wendt was born in Saxony, Germany, on December 30, 1848, and at the age of six years he entered the common schools, continuing until he was twelve. At that age he entered St. Thomas College in Leipsic, there continuing until he had reached his twentieth year, when he entered Leipsic University. There he continued a student for the next two years, during a part of the time serving as a volunteer on the medical staff in the German army. From 1871 to 1873 he was engaged in hospitals, and he was assistant in the clinic of the diseases of children under Prof. Livins Fuerst during much of the time. In February, 1873, he successfully passed his medical examinations and received his diploma. Two weeks later the young physician sailed for New York city, and reached that city on March 9th. He made his way almost immediately to Galien, Berrien County, Michigan, where for a period of five years the young doctor gave his attention to medical practice. In 1875 he joined the Berrien County Medical Society and he was a useful and zealous member of that body as long as he retained his membership therein. In 1878 Dr. Wendt removed to Lansing, and there for seventeen months he continued, after which he removed to Jackson, here establishing himself in what proved to be a permanent practice. He was active and prominent in his profession and had a high place in the medical fraternity of the county to the end of his days, and he is still remembered as one of the estimable and able members of the profession by those who knew him in his work.

Dr. Wendt was a member of the State Medical Society and especially was he held in excellent repute in that body, where he was known for his splendid understanding of the science of therapeutics, his skill as a diagnostician, and for his general straightforward methods of practice. His work was creditable, and his colleagues did not withhold the meed of praise that was due him in his lifetime.

Some public service fell to Dr. Wendt, as has already been intimated. From 1884 to 1886 he was county coroner of Jackson county, as well as

being city physician for six years before his death, and from 1886 to 1888 he was county physician. His service in both these offices was a creditable and worthy one, and stamped him as a citizen of a high type, aside from his professional honors.

Dr. Wendt was a member of numerous fraternal and other societies, and the following named orders and societies he served in a professional capacity as examining surgeon: The German Workingmen's Relief Society; the Improved Order of Red Men; the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Selected Knights of the same order; the Michigan Landwehr; the Jackson Turnverein, and the Harmonie Society. That the doctor was of a social and genial nature is evidenced by his membership in these numerous orders.

He was devoted to music, and was a skilled pianist as well as being something of a vocalist. At one time he taught classes in voice training with a generous measure of success.

Dr. Wendt was married on November 25, 1897, to Miss Anna M. Muhseleck, who is yet living. She was born on April 2, 1869, in the town of Trier, Rhine Province, Germany, and came to America in 1892. She maintains her residence at this time at No. 1509 East Main street.